"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; gentle to moderate variable winds.
Temperature yesterday—Max., 77; min., 63.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXXI...No. 23,578. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1922. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

RAIL PEACE FAILS; UNIONS REJECT HARDING'S PLAN; GOVERNMENT ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED TUESDAY; WEST SHORE TRAIN BOMBED, 20 PASSENGERS HURT

ALLIES DELAY ONE GERMAN PAYMENT DUE TOMORROW

Delegates in London, in Absence of Lloyd George, Tide Over Impending Crisis.

AVERT CONFERENCE BREAK

50,000,000 Gold Mark Reparation Instalment Delayed Pending Moratorium Decision.

LITTLE HOPE OF ACCORD

New Conference on Indemnity and Debts May Meet After Two Months' Grace to Germany.

Germany Must Pay Tomorrow Debts Due Allied Nationals

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The allied financial experts have agreed that Germany should pay the £2,000,000, due Aug. 15, for prewar debts to allied nationals, according to a dispatch received by the Havas Agency from London.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Premiers Lloyd George, Poincaré and Theunis and Signor Schanzer and Baron Hayashi will meet at Downing Street at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning to discuss further the situation which has arisen in the course of the allied negotiations. A plenary session of the conference is expected to be held later in the day.

There are some elements of agreement on the conditions for a temporary moratorium to Germany to the end of the year, but there is a deadlock on one of the French proposals. This is M. Poincaré's scheme for allied control of the State forests and mines, not only of the occupied Rhineland but also of the Ruhr. The British delegates are opposed to any seisure, and, according to reports current tonight in French circles, M. Poincaré will be content with nothing less.

Hint at Military Action.

Some members of the French delegation hint darkly of military action by France alone in case the Allies cannot come to an agreement in regard to economic guarantees, the argument being that France alone might not be able to put economic guarantees into operation, whereas there would be no difficulty in taking military measures.

In the British view such action would strain Anglo-French relations to the breaking point. For France to launch out on a career of separate military action against Germany would, according to London's view, mean making the Versailles Treaty a scrap of paper, and, although one section of French opinion would probably welcome the adventure, it is still believed here that M. Poincaré's characteristic caution will gain the upper hand.

At tomorrow's meeting it may be arranged to avert any open clash by an agreement on a short term moratorium, say of two months, at the expiration of which the period of discussion could be renewed on the whole interrelated question of German reparations and interallied indebtedness.

Crisis Temporarily Averted.

LONDON, Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—The conference on German affairs will begin the second week of its precarious existence tomorrow morning, but apparently with only the smallest hope of there being any reconciling of the divergent views between Great Britain and France.

The most urgent crisis, due to the fact that Germany was expected to pay 50,000,000 marks in reparations on Tuesday, has been temporarily bridged over, however, by an agreement between the allied Governments to authorize the Reparation Commission to permit a suspension of the payment of this amount pending some decision of the conference on the question of how to deal with Germany's request for a moratorium. This decision is expected to be made known within a few days.

The prolongation of the conference does not mean that the virtual deadlock has been removed, or that there is any real prospect of its removal. The utmost hoped for is that a brief moratorium, probably of about a couple of months, will be accorded Germany to tide over her immediate difficulties and prevent the conference from being branded as an absolute fiasco. It is regarded as hopeless to expect any change in attitude on the part of either France or Great Britain on their opposing views regarding the question of control of German State-owned mines and forests.

In the opinion of most of the French delegation, and of many of the people of England also, the conference was really spiked in advance by the recent nte of the Earl of Balfour, which precluded any discussion of interallied indebtedness and greatly narrowed the general discussions of the allied leaders.

Note Changed Poincaré's Plans.

It has been generally stated that M. Poincaré was ready, but for the Balfour note veto, to propose for discussion a much larger general settlement, including interallied indebtedness, and it would now appear to be the view of the French delegates that if the present conference should be adjourned without

Continued on Page Twelve.

RELIEF FOR INDIGESTION. KEEP it handy. Don't forget.—Advt.

Mrs. Harding Gives $100 To Save Old Horse's Life

CATAWISSA, Pa., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Warren G. Harding has presented a check for $100 to "Clover," a 51-year-old horse. In a letter to the animal's owner, the Rev. Dr. Myers, the President's wife expressed herself as deeply moved by "the sense of justice and gratitude and faithfulness which compels you to sacrifice your comfort rather than kill a splendid horse which has given you a long life of willing service.

"For example's sake," she added, "I hope 'Clover' will long continue to be the oldest horse in the world, and that somehow there will grow an impression that the loving God never intended either dumb friends or self-sacrificing men to be consigned to mother earth merely because the most and best of their strength has been exhausted in human service."

BUSCH REOPENS FIRE ON SHIP-BOARD BARS

Ridicules Rum Selling at Sea While Britain Is Asked to Aid Dry Law on Ocean.

MAKES ANOTHER BEER PLEA

Declares Volstead Act Costs Farmers Millions, Leaves Cars Empty, Demoralizes Nation.

Traveling is comfortable and the liquor excellent under the American flag on the United States Shipping Board ships, according to August A. Busch, St. Louis brewer, who, following his return on the George Washington last week, issued a statement yesterday again seeking to establish an inconsistency on the part of the United States Government in prosecuting bootleggers on land while carrying on its own lucrative liquor business at sea.

All the whisky on the George Washington was consumed on the return trip long before the ship neared New York Harbor and an enjoyable time was had, according to Mr. Busch. He described a conspiracy of passengers to buy liquor on the ocean from the United States, carry it on shore and see whether they were prosecuted. The passengers had an idea that it would embarrass the Government to bring criminal charges against a set of men who alleged that the Government led them astray. This scheme was not carried out, possibly because the stock of liquors waned during the deliberations.

Sees Federal Inconsistency.

The Government in its wet department is buying Scotch whisky and other liquors in quantities in England, while its dry department is solemnly conjuring Great Britain to assist in preventing violations of the prohibition amendment by others, according to Mr. Busch. As the Mr. Hyde end of the Government is purveying hard liquor in quantities to the patrons of the merchant marine, the Dr. Jekyll section has driven two large New York hotels out of business because they cannot compete with illegal liquor sellers, according to the brewer. In part Mr. Busch said:

"Private business enterprises of vast proportions have been confronted with exactly the same conditions that the Government found in the operation of its steamships. But unlike the Government these business men are unable to set aside the prohibition law in order that they may successfully operate their properties. The law-abiding hotels of the United States, in their restaurant service, complain that they cannot compete with the many restaurants that are reputed to be prospering by the illegal sale of liquor.

"There are some seventy or eighty industries in the United States that derived a large part of their business from the brewing industry. During the war it was represented to the officials at Washington by dry propagandists that something like 500,000 railroad freight cars were used by the brewing industry, and that these cars were needed for other purposes. Also that vast quantities of grain grown by American farmers were used in the manufacture of light beverages and that these grains should be used to feed the soldiers.

"I do not have the figures as to the exact number of railroad freight cars used in the brewing and allied industries, but it is a fact that a very large number of these cars were side-tracked by prohibition and are still on the side tracks. Grain grown by farmers for light beverages has been forced into the markets for feeding purposes, thus adversely affecting the price of practi-

Continued on Page Four.

ADRIATIC SAFE HERE; THINK SHORT CIRCUIT MADE GAS EXPLODE

Electrician Ablett, Dying and Delirious, Said Fault Was His.

WAS ADJUSTING HOLD LIGHT

Went Below With Extra Length of Cable and Explosion Followed.

TEN LINERS OFFERED AID

Reliance and Lafayette, Nearest, Stand By in Response to Precautionary S O S.

When the White Star liner Adriatic arrived in Quarantine at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the waning sunlight there was nothing to indicate to those who were on the deck of the U. S. Coast Guard cutter alongside that an explosion had occurred and that five of her crew had been killed and three others were lying in the hospital seriously injured. The buff-colored foretopmast was blackened for a space of ten feet toward the truck and there was a canvas covering rigged over No. 3 hatch forward of the bridge, but otherwise there was nothing unusual in the appearance of the liner.

So far as could be ascertained from Captain H. F. David and officers and engineers of the ship, the explosion was believed to have been caused by a short circuit in the lower No. 3 hold when Electrician Leslie Ablett was fixing a cable to turn on a three cluster light for the men to work the coal out. The hold had been opened for half an hour and the junior second engineer, Warren, was in with Ablett. As the first cable was not long enough, he told the electrician to go on the deck and see if he could let one down from the top. Ablett returned and told Warren that the hatch was not open and then he was told to get a longer cable and run it from the bunker where the trimmers were working.

Went Down With Spare Cable.

The electrician carried out the instructions and was seen to go into the hold with the spare length of cable to link up and turn on the lights. In the meantime the junior second engineer had climbed over the tunnel to the starboard side of the hold when the explosion took place that blew off the hatches and twisted iron beams and girders about and hurled them, looking like paper spills, into odd corners of the hold. Exactly what did occur will never be known as Albett rushed up on deck dying in agony from burns and with his flesh peeling off. He was delirious until he died shortly afterward and was said to have stated that it was all his fault but no coherent statement could be obtained from him.

Warren, who was on the starboard side, was shaken by the forces of the explosion, but not hurt. The explosion blew Fireman McGuiness overboard and killed Firemen A. J. Dilley and J. Redmond, who had been sleeping on No. 3 hatch on account of the heat. Leading Fireman Holwey was with them and sustained severe injuries. Dilley's body was found on the starboard side of the promenade deck under the bridge, wrapped up in a blue blanket on a straw mattress.

Officer on Watch Missed Death.

The flame which burst from the hatch shot across the deck slanting from port to starboard. The officer on watch had just walked over to the port side, otherwise he would have been killed instantly by the fiery gas. The paint was scorched from the upper part of the foremast but the forepart of the bridge was untouched. It also caught the upper part of the starboard rigging, but did not do much damage. One of the iron girders struck a solid oak beam with such force that although it was six inches thick it was flattened like a pancake.

That the fire did not spread further and do more damage to the ship was due to the prompt action of Chief Engineer F. W. Ruddle and his staff. Directly following the explosion the chief and his men went into the burning bunker and carried buckets of water with which they doused the flames until the hydrants were turned on. After twenty minutes the fire was subdued and the pumps were stopped.

One of the incidents which stood out down below where the engineers were fighting the fire was the heroism of

Continued on Page Four.

BOMBS STRIKE TWO CARS

Two Babies Among the Injured in Attack on West Shore Train.

PANIC SPREADS QUICKLY

Engineer Keeps On Until Emergency Cord Is Pulled After Second Attack.

DARKNESS ADDS TO TERROR

Third Missile Explodes as Train Is Brought to a Halt Near Trestle at Granton, N. J.

Bombs believed to have been hurled at a West Shore passenger train at Granton Junction, about five miles north of Weehawken, N. J., last night injured at least a score of persons, most of whom were women and children. The train was traveling through North Bergen township at high speed to make up lost time and many of the passengers considered it almost a miracle that no lives were lost.

Three separate bombs filled with dynamite were believed to have been thrown at the speeding train, which was filled to the last inch of standing room with passengers returning to the city after a day in the country. Panic ran through the cars as the glass from shattered windows flew over the passengers, cutting and tearing women and children. Few of the injured were men, and most of the passengers were from Manhattan and Brooklyn, within a few miles of home and near the end of their holiday.

The train was a Sunday night local, which runs only from Dumont, N. J., a short distance from Weehawken, picking up picnickers at Bergenfield, West Englewood, Teaneck, Bogota and a few other towns.

See Derailment Plot.

Police from North Bergen who hurried out to investigate reported their belief that the bomb-throwers had a murderous plan to derail the Dumont local and pitch it into a cut where the Erie tracks cut under the roadbed—a plan, which, if successful, would have taken a heavy toll of life in the crowded cars.

Captain Leonard Marcy and Lieutenant Joseph Kennell of the North Bergen police said that they had found the northern end of Bridge 4, near Granton, slightly damaged by the bombs, with rails loosened, more than 100 heavy spikes drawn from the ties, and four large holes in the roadbed near the bridge. Earth from the four holes, which were about four feet across and several inches deep between the ties, bore discolorations of dynamite, and inclined the police toward the theory that the explosive had been placed on the tracks and not hurled at trains.

They said the wreckage on the track on the northern end of the bridge, over which the southbound train had to cross, showed unmistakable signs that the plan of the dynamiters had been to derail the train and pile it up in a mass of wreckage in the Erie Railroad cut. Trains on the northern branch of the Erie at that point rush by at frequent intervals and the police pointed out that there was the possibility that success in the first step of the derailment plot might have caught an Erie train in the wreckage.

A few hundred feet from this bridge are the car repair shops of the West Shore, where hundreds of shopmen have been on strike and where several minor disorders have occurred. About the same distance is the Belmont-Gurney stone quarry, where dynamite might have been stolen, as well as the stone quarries of the Public Service Corporation.

The police said the largest dynamite hole was in the track over which the train had passed, with two smaller holes in an adjoining track, as if the missile had been hurled but had fallen short of its mark, or had rebounded from the side of the car before exploding. The holes also had the typical appearance of the downward explosion of dynamite.

Examine Ground With Searchlight.

A squad of railroad police wheeled over a portable searchlight after midnight and started over the ground near the tracks, inch by inch, in search for clues to the dynamiters. Although one of their theories was that dynamite had been set off at the end of the bridge by an electrical apparatus leading off to the side of the tracks, they were unable in the darkness to find any trace of wires. They found many scraps of paper and smaller pieces of metal that might offer a clue in the search for the plotters.

About 1 o'clock they went to the adjoining quarries and, with the help of quarry employes, started an inventory of the dynamite stores, but this was abandoned later and will not be resumed until later today. They said that they believed that at least eight or ten sticks of dynamite had been used in the explosions.

The largest hole was on the metal end of the bridge, where wooden ties had been smashed to splinters and metal had been bent and twisted. The track over which the train had passed was so insecure that the police closed it to

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400-Foot Railroad Bridge Dynamited Near Springfield, Mo.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 13.—The St. Louis and San Francisco railroad bridge across the Sac River, near Ashgrove, fifteen miles northwest of here, was dynamited tonight.

The bridge is 400 feet long. United States Deputy Marshals from here have gone to the scene.

TAKE STEPS TO END HARD COAL STRIKE

Operators Invite Conference, and Lewis Practically Assures Co-operation.

STILL APART AT CLEVELAND

Conference Cannot Agree on Bituminous Arbitration, but Miners' Leader Is Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers of America, announced tonight that joint conferences between representatives of the miners and the anthracite operators would probably be authorized and under way within a few days in an effort to settle the strike of 150,000 hard coal miners in Pennsylvania.

While the bituminous operators and miners of the Subscale Committee are still deadlocked on the arbitration question, President Lewis expressed confidence that they would compose their differences on the resumption of their conference tomorrow.

"Important developments with respect to the anthracite situation are taking place today and I feel assured that a joint conference of representatives of the operators and miners will be authorized and actually take place within a few days," read Mr. Lewis's announcement.

Anthracite Owners Ask For Conference.

It was learned that he had been advised by telephone that the anthracite coal operators had wired to him an invitation to resume conferences with a view to settling the strike. Besides being in touch by long distance telephone with the anthracite interests, President Lewis held a conference with Thomas Kennedy of Hazleton, Pa., leader of the anthracite miners and Chairman of their scale committee.

"Joint conferences may bring about an agreement," said Mr. Kennedy. "We are ready to confer with the anthracite operators, if they are ready to meet us half way."

While the operators have been insisting on a wage reduction and the miners on a wage increase, it was believed here tonight in union circles that an agreement could be reached on the basis of the old wage contract. Miners' officials said that no reduction would be considered. They would also insist on the universal eight-hour day and complete union recognition, they said.

Any agreement reached in the anthracite fields must be ratified by a referendum vote before the miners may return to work.

Still at Odds on Arbitration.

The only obstacle in the way of completing an agreement for the bituminous field, it was learned tonight, is arbitration. The wage scale, extending wages and working conditions that were in existence prior to the strike to April 1, 1923, has been agreed on, it was understood, the operators abandoning their demand for a wage reduction.

Whether the arbitration question will continue to hold up the bituminous negotiations will be definitely known tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, when the joint sub-scale committees will report to the full Sub-scale Committee. Both miners and operators said tonight that they had not changed their position.

"We are unqualifiedly opposed to arbitration of the next wage agreement," said President Lewis. The operators' repreesntatives replied that they still insisted that machinery for arbitration along lines suggested by President Harding be provided.

Representatives of the coal operators were reluctant to discuss the situation although they too appeared to be opti-

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President Offers Aid for Passengers "Shamefully" Stalled, As Some Trains Move

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—President Harding in a telegram tonight to Governor Campbell of Arizona offered the assistance of the Federal Government to relieve hardships among passengers on Santa Fe trains marooned at junction points. Some passengers, perhaps without the President's knowledge, had already been relieved by the movement of a Santa Fe train from Needles, Cal., and Union Pacific trains from Caliente and Las Vegas.

The President's telegram said:

I am informed that several passenger trains on the Santa Fe Railway are marooned at junction points in your State because of their abandonment by their crews. It is the obligation of the Government to relieve the people who are thus shamefully subjected to hardships. If you have not facilities for the relief which I know you will gladly bestow, then any forces at the command of the Federal Government will be promptly ordered to your assistance. Kindly advise whether such assistance is needed.

MORE 'BIG FOUR' MEN WALK OUT IN WEST

1,000 Quit Work on the Southern Pacific Road at Roseville, Cal.

STRIKE AT WINSLOW, ARIZ.

Missouri Pacific Tie-Up at Pueblo—Brotherhood Defections on Union Pacific.

ROSEVILLE, Cal., Aug. 13.—Approximately 1,000 members of locals of the Big Four on the Southern Pacific walked out here tonight. The walkout was described by local trainmen as "100 per cent."

The report said the men demanded that all railroad guards be removed, that non-union men be discharged, and that working conditions be as they were before July 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Santa Fé lines south of Bakersfield, Cal., and as far east as Ashfork, Ariz., were still tied up completely tonight so far as regular traffic was concerned.

The Union Pacific lines from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City also were still tied up except for the movement by agreement of the six trains which had been marooned at desert points to places of less discomfort.

The Western Pacific, running from San Francisco to Salt Lake City, was tied up completely.

Government inquiry into the walkout was commenced in Los Angeles.

Trains continued to be held by the Santa Fé at Seligman, Ashfork and Williams, Ariz., and Albuquerque, N. M. There are walkouts at the first two towns, trains merely being held at the latter places because of the impossibility of moving them through the others.

On the Union Pacific's line there are walkouts at Caliente and Las Vegas, Nev., and of firemen at San Bernardino. On the Western Pacific, after a conference at Elko, Brotherhood men working between that point and Gerlach agreed to return to work, company officials reported, but at Stockton, Oakland and Oroville, Cal., they still were out.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13.—Members of the Big Four Brotherhoods employed by the Santa Fé Railway at Winslow, Ariz., went out tonight, according to an announcement received here by I. L. Hibbard, General Manager of the company coast lines.

PUEBLO, Col., Aug. 13.—Missouri Pacific Railroad locomotive firemen working between Pueblo and Horace, Kan., went on strike at 2 o'clock this morning, because they allege the equipment was not in safe condition. Twenty-five men are affected. As a result all Missouri Pacific traffic on this division is tied up.

Two passenger trains, No. 12 and No. 14, which leave Pueblo at 5 P. M. and 5:15 P. M., respectively, are annulled. Trains No. 11 and No. 13, which should arrive in Pueblo at 7:10 A. M. and 11:30 A. M., respectively, were consolidated at Horace, Kan., and, by picking up a man to do the firing, were brought into Pueblo late this afternoon.

Conferences between division officers of the railroad and leaders of the firemen are being held in Pueblo this evening in an effort to end the walkout.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 13.—After being away from their places for more than twenty-four hours and causing a

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WAY MEN HERE VOTE STRIKE FOR 20,000

Wire President Grable to Issue Order Affecting Erie and Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVES NOT WORRIED

"Not Six Men Will Quit," Says Erie President, Adding That Labor Market Is Crowded.

Charging bad faith on the part of the Erie and Pennsylvania railroads in failing to observe an agreement made on July 4 for averting a strike then, the maintenance of way men in this city yesterday telegraphed a demand to their national president that he call a strike immediately. They want to quit work today, and would call out 20,000 maintenance of way men on the two lines.

Without any previous announcement, a meeting of the New York district council of the maintenance of way men was held yesterday in Harlem, and a resolution was adopted for transmission by wire to the union's president, E. F. Grable, who was in Washington attending the conferences there. They sent a copy of their resolution to David Williams, secretary of the Central Strike Committee, in the Hotel Continental. This is the resolution:

"Whereas, In the present labor crisis, various railroads throughout the Eastern section of the country have arbitrarily refused to abide by the understanding, arrived at between our Grand President, E. F. Grable, the United States Railroad Labor Board, and railway executives, or have ignored the same, and

"Whereas, In particular the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads, have made themselves conspicuous by this arbitrary attitude in ignoring any and all requests made to comply with the laws of the land, i. e., the decision of the board, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that this New York District Council composed of representatives of maintenance of way men on all railroads entering New York, the tidewaters, go on record as demanding that all employes under our jurisdiction on any railroad that refuses to comply with the decisions of the board, or the understanding arrived at with our Grand President Grable, be immediately called on strike and remain thus until all grievances of all employes now on strike or that may hereafter be called out in the same conflict are returned to their present and former positions, with seniority and all other rights unimpaired, and be it further

"Resolved, That without further request of negotiations or compromise the Erie and Pennsylvania employes be called out, with the understanding above stated, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Grand President Grable, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy given to the daily press."

The resolution was signed by five members of the District Council—Leslie Miller, T. J. Cremins, T. Kenison, A. Haas and T. J. Endean.

Men Will Stay, Says Underwood.

Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, commenting on the resolution, said his officials never had refused to confer with their own employes, either before or after they had left work, and that still was the attitude of the company. The road does not desire to confer with union officials who are not employed on the railroad, he added. Replying to a question as to how many maintenance of way men might leave the Erie if President Grable issued a strike order, Mr. Underwood said:

"Not six. We won't lose six. Our men will not go out. We have never refused to confer with our employes at any time, and we do not refuse to confer with our employes now."

The total number of maintenance-of-way men under the jurisdiction of the New York Council is said by the union officers to be about 75,000, and approximately 20,000 are said by the officials to be on the Erie and the Pennsylvania, with a much larger number on the New York Central, which already has started conferences with its men.

Mr. Williams said the trouble hinged upon the agreement made in Chicago on July 4 under which 400,000 maintenance-of-way men were withheld from the railroad strike although a majority of

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HARDING PLANS NEW STEP

May Go Before Congress Tomorrow After Cabinet Meets.

ROADS FOR FIGHT TO FINISH

Executives Leave Capital With Belief That Negotiations for Peace Are Ended.

LABOR LEADERS REMAINING

Non-Striking Unions Still Are Hopeful of Mediation—Reply of Roads Is Made Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—President Harding's plan for a settlement of the railway strike through return of the strikers to work and submission of the seniority issue to the Railroad Labor Board has failed. The railroad executives generally accepted the President's proposal, but it was rejected by the representatives of the striking shopmen.

The President is understood to have abandoned hope of adjusting the rail strike through action on his part as a voluntary mediator, certainly for the time being, on account of the persistent stand taken by the labor union leaders.

It is understood the President will go to the people within the next forty-eight hours with a statement of the case, which has been very much clarified by the attitude of the railway executives and union chiefs as disclosed in the conferences held in Washington during the past twenty-four hours under the auspices of the White House.

The probabilities are that before making his statement to the country the President will go over the entire situation at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting and that his declaration of position will follow that session.

His announced "final call" for a voluntary strike settlement having failed, President Harding is expected to go before Congress for legislation authorizing him to take more pointed action. He already has informed House leaders that he desired a quorum in that body when it reconvenes next Tuesday after its six weeks recess in order that Congress may be prepared to act in case emergency legislation should be sought by the Administration. It is possible that his public statement of the strike situation may take the form of a message to Congress.

Executives Leave Washington.

The committee headed by T. De Witt Cuyler, representing the railway executives, left Washington for New York at 1:05 o'clock this afternoon after a final conference with the President. If desired by the President, they are willing to return to Washington at any time.

The labor leaders remained in Washington and engaged in a series of conferences this afternoon and tonight without, however, indicating in any way their willingness to accept the President's plan or any other proposal for arbitration of the seniority issue. The labor leaders say they will remain in Washington until the House reconvenes, or the President sends for them.

The situation, in brief, is as follows:

First—The President's peace proposal of August 7 was rejected by the representatives of the striking shopmen and the President was so informed yesterday during conferences at the White House with those who represented them.

Second—The railway executives notified the President yesterday that the great majority of the railroads of the country had accepted his proposal unconditionally, while those in the minority also accepted it to the extent of putting as many of the strikers as possible back to work and leaving the seniority issue to the Railroad Labor Board.

Third—The President asked the executives' committee to confer with representatives of the four brotherhoods as spokesmen for the railroad shop union leaders last night in an effort to find a basis of agreement.

Fourth—On learning from the railway executives today that the conference of last night with the brotherhood leaders was a failure, the President authorized the railway presidents' committee to make public the text of their resolutions of acceptance and indicated his disappointment at the failure of the strikers to accept.

The reply of the shopmen as given to the President yesterday was a flat rejection of his peace proposal. Two resolutions embodying the action of majority and minority groups in the railway executives' meeting of Friday in New York were submitted to the President, who was informed that by a vote of 123 to 77 the bulk of the railroads accepted the peace plan without conditions.

The Two Reports Submitted.

The majority report of the railway Presidents informed him that roads having a mileage of 151,824 miles had decided to accept the Presidential proposal to assign all their striking workmen to jobs, leaving the disputed question of seniority to the Railroad Labor Board for decision.

Howard Elliott, Chairman of the board of the Northern Pacific system, headed the subcommittee of five which

Nicaraguan Troops Nip a Revolution Started by Liberal Exiles in Two Cities

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—Chinandega, a city of 15,000 population, about ten miles from Corinto, a Pacific seaport, was attacked twice last night by members of the lower elements of the Liberal Party in Nicaragua, who were reinforced by refugees from Honduras and Salvador. Two revolutionists were killed and eight refugees wounded by the Government forces. Among those wounded was Antonio Tiferino, former Governor of the Department of Chinandega, and brother of the present Nicaraguan consul in New York.

Communications were cut during the engagement, but later restored. The rebels were completely scattered, and the Government now controls the situation.

Later on the same night a similar attack was made on Leon, the largest city of Nicaragua.

Governor Gustavo Arguello of the Department of Chinandega was wounded, and two policemen were killed in the course of the disorder; many revolutionists were wounded.

One thousand volunteers and well-equipped troops were sent from Managua and Granada to reinforce the garrison at Leon and Chinandega, and the United States Collector of Customs advises that there is no more trouble. At Corinto the United States Minister declared that the Government had complete control of the situation.

At Managua everything is quiet. Dr. Salvador Castrillo, former Nicaraguan Minister to Washington, with two followers, has been deported because of an alleged plot against the Government. The public and press are said to have approved the order for deportation.

Because of the revolutionary disturbances in the Departments of Leon and Chinandega, martial law has been declared in the republic for sixty days.

The rebels are reported to have evacuated El Viejo, near Chinandega, and to have scattered into the surrounding country.

The leaders of the revolution are believed to be men who were banished last April and who returned recently under a general amnesty.

Fifteen Engines Are Lost in $1,000,000 Fire; Believed Incendiary, at Portland, Maine

PORTLAND, Me., Aug 13.—Fifteen locomotives of the Maine Central, Boston & Maine and Portland Terminal Company and a roundhouse were destroyed in a fire here today. The damage is estimated at $1,000,000. The police said they suspected incendiarism.

Just before the fire was discovered by deputy sheriffs on guard two explosions were heard.

The machine repair shop, air brake repair shop, water tower, fuel oil plant and part of the turntable also were destroyed. No one was injured.

The roundhouse burst into flames immediately after the explosions, and the fire spread rapidly. Eight locomotives and more than 100 freight cars were hauled away undamaged. The loss of the remaining engines was largely due to one becoming stalled on the turntable.

Sheriff King Graham started an investigation immediately and placed a number of additional men on duty in the railroad yards. He said his deputies could not determine the cause of the explosions, and he believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

A Boston & Maine official said that loss of the locomotives would seriously handicap the operation of trains on that road, but he thought it would not tie up any traffic.

handed in this report, which was signed by Mr. Elliott, A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, Hale Holden, President of the Burlington, Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Southern Pacific, and C. H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central.

The minority report, presented by W. W. Atterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania system, informed the President that the other railroads, having a mileage of 57,592 miles, were willing to assign strikers on their respective roads to their former positions wherever vacancies existed and likewise would agree to refer questions of seniority to the Railroad Labor Board.

The President was informed that the roads had adopted what they regarded as a course of conciliation and moderation in the interest of restoration of peace in the railway field, but it was made plain that the executives had endeavored to meet the President's peace proposal without any sacrifice of principle with respect to the point of retaining the services of those men who had remained loyal to their roads during the strike or who had been employed during the strike, with assurances that they would not lose their positions.

Union's Reply Not Released.

President Harding is understood to have been much piqued with the replies of the railway Presidents. He was disappointed with the rejection of the peace plan by the representatives of the unions, but hopeful that they would swing into line for peace and meet the railway Presidents half way.

After the presentation of their rejection of the President's proposal yesterday, the representatives of the shop craft leaders did not figure directly in the conference at the White House, or in the New Willard Hotel conference of last night between the executives' committee and the brotherhood leaders under the auspices of the White House.

The text of the union reply has not been released for publication, but it is learned that the labor leaders question of seniority was not one for arbitration, and that they were unwilling to have it submitted to the Railroad Labor Board for consideration and adjustment. They are also dissatisfied with the attitude of those roads which will not take back all strikers, and do not want to return to work on the basis of the plan proposed by the President.

The representatives of the brotherhoods acted as mediators for the shopcraft leaders in the White House and New Willard Hotel conferences and it is understood that they have been espousing generally the position of the shopmen.

The President had hoped that as a result of the New Willard meeting between the executives and the labor representatives progress would be made, and he was greatly disappointed over the report made to him this morning by the executives when they visited the White House at 10 o'clock and told him of the failure of their negotiations with the labor leaders.

Free to Make Replies Public.

The President then informed the Executives' committee that they were at liberty to make public the text of their reply to his proposal, but asked them to wait until hearing from him before doing so. At 4 o'clock this afternoon, after a conference with Attorney General Daugherty, the President communicated his decision to both sides. The railway presidents thereupon made public the text of their replies at 5 o'clock. The labor leaders refrained from making their reply public, but authorized an oral statement which offered no immediate prospects for a peace settlement.

The result of the conference has been to greatly clarify the situation. It has made the attitude of the railway executives very clear, showing that they were willing to go a long way toward settling the strike, without, of course, any sacrifice of principle, and that the shopmen are not ready to end the strike on the basis of the President's proposal, which is understood to have represented his last word.

There is a possibility that the President will take very firm action if the strike broadens or there is any attempt to interfere with the efforts of the railroads to move the mails and interstate commerce. Evidence of the stiffening of the Administration's attitude was given in the telegram which Attorney General Daugherty, after conference with the President, sent last night to the District Attorney at Los Angeles instructing him to make a quick investigation with the view to determining whether proceedings should be instituted in the Federal courts charging those who have halted trains on the Santa Fé with conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce or movement of the mails. It has been decided that this policy will be applied to similar situations elsewhere.

Unions Withhold Statement.

The striking shopmen's reply to the President's proposal and the brotherhoods' statement to Mr. Harding outlining their views upon the strike situation and the way to peace, as they saw it, were ready for publication yesterday after Mr. Stone and his associates conferred at the White House with Mr. Harding's request, however, publicity was withheld pending the outcome of direct negotiations between the executives' committee and representatives of the brotherhoods.

When informed this morning of the failure of last night's meeting to agree, the President said that the replies of both sides might be made public if they saw fit. The President's decision was communicated to the labor leaders by Secretary Hoover, who also informed them of the details of Mr. Harding's conference with the executives this morning.

All afternoon the heads of the brotherhoods conferred upon their future policy and whether they should release for publication their statements to the President. Announcement of the decision to withhold publication of these documents was made tonight by L. E. Sheppard, President of the Order of Railway Conductors.

"We are making no statement tonight," he said, "because we don't know what to do. We are still awaiting developments and we don't want to say or do anything that would embarrass either side. We are hopeful of finding some way to help the situation, but whether we can or not remains doubtful.

"Our committee will stay here until the House reconvenes. We will wait the President's call, should he have any further need for us.

"When we can, when it will not be embarrassing, we will make our statement. It is prepared and ready to be issued when that time comes.

"In the meantime, we call attention to the fact that seniority has been said to stand in the way of a settlement. Seniority is only one of several fundamentals. The issue, as we see it, is the status of the men on strike. We hold that they have not been dismissed from the service, that they have not resigned by striking, but that they await a settlement of their difficulties and that all their rights as employes are suspended only contingent upon their going back to work or leaving the service. This issue applies to the right to strike under the law, the status of their pensions and insurance, as well as seniority.

"That's the real issue. Seniority, we think, is a word that has been worked overtime by the other side. In all disputes in the past that we have had with the railroads, men usually have gone back to work with the rights restored, and we see no reason why this precedent should be changed. In this I am not alone expressing my personal views, but I am giving expression to the fundamental policy of labor organizations, which is the right of men to decline to be of service."

Mr. Sheppard was asked whether he thought that with the executives' departure from Washington the last effort for an agreement had failed.

"We are not taking any chances of closing the door to further negotiations," he said. "We are remaining here ready to be of service, if the opportunity presents."

Adds to the Difficulties.

The view of the union leaders that the "real issue" is now the status of the men on strike, who, they contend, do not lose any rights by striking, renders it very difficult to effect a settlement. The railway Presidents are willing to have any questions concerning seniority referred to the Railroad Labor Board for decision, as requested by the President, but feel that under the rulings already made by the board the strikers forfeited their rights when they struck. It was pointed out tonight that in the Railroad Labor Board, in decision No. 200, docket 845, rendered Oct. 30, 1921, said:

"The board further points out for the consideration of employes interested [illegible] that [illegible] and that [illegible] forfeited [illegible] and that [illegible] members in and to the provisions and benefits of all contracts theretofore existing, and the employes so striking have voluntarily removed themselves from the classes entitled to appeal to the board for relief and protection.

Under this ruling, the strikers forfeited their rights when they struck in violation of the decision of the board. After the strike began, Chairman Hooper of the Railroad Labor Board warned the strikers that the roads were willing to take them back by a certain date and that, if they failed to return, they would lose their rights. The average date when the strikers might have returned to work on the various roads was July 17. They failed generally to do so and the roads employed others to fill vacancies.

On most of the roads, if the strikers accept the President's proposal they may return to work and have the seniority or other issues decided by the Railroad Labor Board. On those roads which will take back only the men they can utilize, those failing to obtain work would find that their places were lost through a strike begun after the Labor Board had warned them they would forfeit their rights by striking.

Developments tonight indicate that what the labor leaders are playing for is a compromise under which they would be encouraged to strike in the future, a compromise that would avoid the infliction of the penalty of loss of rights due to striking. Under the decision of Oct. 29, 1921, the strikers are not entitled to claim seniority if they return to work, but the President asked both sides to leave seniority and other questions to decision by the Railroad Labor Board, and all the executives agreed to such a proposal.

Release tonight of the text of the majority and minority reports of the railway executives, and oral statements respecting the action taken by them in New York obtained in informed quarters, show that two-thirds of the railroads, measured by mileage, accepted the President's plan unconditionally, while the minority, representing the other third, accepted, but in a more limited form. The vote taken in New York was originally thought to have been 195 to 71 in favor of acceptance of the President's plan. The vote was not taken by individual Presidents, but on the basis of railroad mileage. A recapitulation of the ballot, on the basis of mileage, now shows that the corrected vote was 192 to 77 in favor of acceptance.

Railroads' Position Set Forth.

Here is the text of Mr. Cuyler's announcement:

"At the meeting of the railroads in New York on Friday, Aug. 11, 1922, they, with practical unanimity, responded favorably to the President's call that the seniority question be left to the United States Railroad Labor Board.

"Approximately three-quarters of the mileage responded favorably to his call that all striking shop craftsmen be reemployed and the balance that all such strikers be re-employed as far as practicable.

"The resolutions acted on by the meeting have been submitted to the President.

"The following resolutions were adopted by roads having a mileage of 151,824 miles:

The telegram of the President dated Aug. 7, 1922, having been considered, and in response to his call to the carriers and the striking workmen the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the proposal of the President to the striking workmen to return to work, and to the carriers to assign them to work, leaving the disputed question of seniority to the Labor Board, under the provisions of the Transportation act for decision, be accepted, understanding as we do that such acceptance involves no surrender of the principles with respect to seniority adopted by the carriers on Aug. 1, 1922, but recognizes that the proposal of the President invokes the jurisdiction of the Labor Board under the Transportation act to pass upon the relative seniority of those loyal employees who have remained at work and those new employes who have since accepted service (the rights of both of which classes to seniority we feel bound in justice to defend before the Labor Board) with the strikers who may re-enter the service under the proposal of the President.

Therefore, be it further resolved:

(a) All former employes who have not been guilty of proven violence against the employes or property of the railroad shall be assigned to their former positions where vacancies exist.

(b) Where the positions they formerly held have been filled, other employment of the same class will be found for such employes as have committed no acts of proven violence against the employes or the property of the railroad.

(c) If, after these men have been assigned, questions of seniority arise with them which cannot be settled locally, they will be referred to the United States Railroad Labor Board for review.

Further resolved, That the strike is to be called off with the understanding and agreement by all parties that no intimidation nor oppression shall be practiced or permitted as against any of the employes who have remained or have taken service or against those who may return to service under the proposal of the President.

"The following minority report was supported by roads having a mileage of 57,222 miles:

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to reply to the President's telegram of Aug. 7, that the railroads represented at this meeting are willing that:

(a) All former employes who have not been guilty of violence against the employes or the property of the railroads shall be assigned to their former positions where vacancies exist.

(b) If after these men have been assigned, questions of their seniority arise which cannot be settled locally, they shall be referred to the United States Labor Board for review.

(c) In agreeing to submit questions of seniority as provided above to the United States Railroad Labor Board for review, it is understood that neither the railroads nor the employes shall be deprived of the right of review by the courts of such decisions if they affect agreements in existence between any railroad and its employes.

The principal and larger roads that voted for the minority report in favor of limiting acceptance were the Atlantic Coast Line, the Delaware & Hudson, the Central of New Jersey, the Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley, Louisville & Nashville, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Missouri Pacific, the Pennsylvania, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, the Pere Marquette, the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, the Texas & Pacific and the Wabash. There were a number of smaller roads in the list.

The larger roads voting in favor of full acceptance of the President's proposal were the Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & Northwestern, Burlington, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Rock Island, Erie, Grand Trunk, Great Northern, Illinois Central, New York Central, Norfolk & Western, Northern Pacific, Philadelphia & Reading, Frisco system, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific. There were a number of smaller roads also lining up with this position.

For a Fight to the Finish.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—Railroad executives who have represented all their associates in negotiating over Saturday and today with President Harding and railroad labor organization heads for a compromise settlement of the railroad strike left Washington tonight convinced that the present strike would be fought out to a finish.

The executives further indicated, through an authorized spokesman, that they expected the Government would not attempt further compromise in the situation and made public the text of their answer to President Harding's final settlement proposal.

Union leaders, however, declared that mediation and compromise efforts would still be continued with officials of the four brotherhoods of train service men acting as a committee to go between the striking shopcraft representatives on the one hand and the Government or the railroads on the other.

There was no statement from the White House or from Administration officials as to any further course intended.

All the heads of the railroad labor organizations remained in Washington agreeing to meet again at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Officers of the four brotherhoods, members of which are not now on strike, declared themselves a Committee of Mediation, endeavoring to

Lewis Is Also Hopeful Of Soft Coal Peace Soon

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—President Lewis of the Mine Workers is confident that an agreement will be reached settling the strike in the bituminous coal fields, despite the fact that miners and operators are still deadlocked on the arbitration question.

"In the bituminous situation, I am optimistic that it may be possible to reach an agreement within the next forty-eight hours," he said.

deal with the Government and the railroad managements, in behalf of the eight unions which have definitely ordered strikes. L. E. Sheppard, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, in a conciliatory statement issued after the day's conferences, indicated that they intended to remain acting in that capacity "until Congress gets back into session."

Almost forty-eight hours of meetings involving the Government, the unions and the railroad officials operated to develop the situation as it stood tonight. Heads of the seven crafts on a national strike, B. M. Jewell, their Chairman, and E. H. Fitzgerald, President of the railway and steamship clerks, who have strikes on two railroad systems, remained away from the White House, while the brotherhood officials took up the union case Saturday with the President.

After both groups had left the White House Saturday, maintaining silence as to their purpose, the brotherhood chiefs conferred with the rail executives Saturday night and in the discussions there appeared a proposal to leave the whole seniority question to arbitration by an independent tribunal while the men went back to work.

This proposition was refused and Mr. Sheppard declared tonight it had not originated with the brotherhood mediators.

All of the rail executives went back to the White House today and spent an hour with President Harding. After informing the President that they would agree that the Railroad Labor Board, and no other body, should determine the seniority question—at the same time adhering to their original position that the men in striking had forfeited their seniority rights—the group met for a conference by themselves before scattering to other cities.

MORE BIG FOUR MEN WALK OUT IN WEST

Continued from Page 1, Columbs 6.

complete tie-up of all outbound transportation, trainmen on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad returned to their places late tonight and officials of the road announced that train service would be resumed immediately.

WACO, Texas, Aug. 13.—"Big Four" members employed on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad in Texas decided to seek a conference with officials of the railroad in an effort to adjust grievances before making any attempt to walk out, it was announced here tonight, following a four-hour conference attended by 750 representatives of brotherhood employes from all over Texas.

The brotherhoods protest against the employment of armed guards and allegad dangerous enquipment on the system.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 13.—Engineers and firemen of the Henderson Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, who had been on strike since Friday, returned to work at 6 o'clock this morning, according to an announcement made today by B. M. Starke, General Manager of the road. About 250 men resumed work.

SANTA FE OFFICIAL CHARGES CONSPIRACY

Abandoning Passengers in the Desert Was a Deliberate Plot, Vice President Asserts.

SAYS EQUIPMENT IS SAFE

The Road Had Just Completed the Heaviest Week's Traffic in Its History.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The action of members of the "Big Four" brotherhoods in abandoning through passenger trains at Needles and Barstow, Cal., and Seligman, Ariz., was denounced tonight as a deliberate conspiracy, a violation of their solemn agreements with the railroad and an inhuman act, by A. G. Wells, Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad.

"None of the reasons given for these lawless acts is valid," Mr. Wells declared. "The Santa Fé has asked no man to take out unsafe equipment. It has no unsafe equipment and has been and is literally meeting all requirements of the Safety Appliance act. Inspectors of the Bureau of Safety of the Interstate Commerce Commission have made many examinations recently of the Santa Fé power and have given the company a clean bill of health.

"The sympathetic strikers have given no specifications as to unsafe equipment or other unsafe conditions in the environment where the strike took place. For justification of their lawless and inhuman conduct at Needles and other desert places they are driven to refer to some bomb throwing a few days ago at San Bernardino, 250 miles away from Needles, where the trouble has not been of a sort to induce train service men to refuse to perform their accustomed duties, and which incidentally occurred subsequent to the calling of the strike at Needles.

"After abandoning trains filled with people, including the aged and infirm and women and children in the desert, with the mercury at 120 in the shade, the Strike Committee of the Big Four in session at Needles received a committee of five representing the marooned passengers, who asked them to move the trains to help the sufferers. They were told that not a damned wheel would turn until the Santa Fé removed the guards about its yards.

"In addition to the indefensible treatment of the passengers, nearly 300 carloads of perishable products belonging to farmers are standing at Needles and other points and are fast deteriorating.

"This sympathetic strike on the Santa Fé is not only a conspiracy, but it is also without the least substantial justification, actual conditions considered, and is the result of statements issued by some of the brotherhood executives that no one could leave to work if they considered conditions were hazardous, leaving the men themselves to be the judges of whether they would work or not, and in effect a practical invitation to disregard what they have done. I am advised that no responsible officer of the Big Four brotherhoods has been on the ground at Needles to learn true conditions.

"The Santa Fé received last week from connections and moved over its lines the largest number of loaded freight cars in its whole history, which is absolute proof of its perfect physical condition. The sympathetic and illegal strike has been called because the Santa Fé had won against the striking employes of the shoperatis.

"The people marooned at Needles, including those whose destinations were to eastern points, have been started back toward Los Angeles on a train manned by officials, which left Needles at 8:40 this morning."

ROADS BEGIN MOVING STALLED PASSENGERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The railroad strike situation cleared somewhat in the West today with the moving of passengers who had been marooned on desert points at Needles, Cal., and Caliente and Las Vegas, Nev., and an announcement by the Western Pacific Railroad Company here that there was a possibility of its renewing operations in California tonight after an enforced suspension.

The starting of a Santa Fé train from Needles for Los Angeles at 8:40 A. M. with approximately 240 passengers was the first "break" in the situation brought about by the sporadic strikes of members of the Big Four brotherhoods in this region.

The train was a special, manned by a "pick-up" crew composed of road officials, and was guarded by a railroad motor car filled with guards which preceded it and automobile loads of Deputy Sheriffs which flanked it as it sped along.

Approximately 115 eastbound passengers elected to remain in Needles in the hope that a train will be made up to proceed to Seligman, Ariz., and Eastern points.

Three heat prostrations, one of a woman 90 years old, another of a woman 75 years old and the third of an infant, were reported among the marooned passengers at Needles.

Four passenger trains of the Los Angeles-Salt Lake Division of the Union Pacific arrived in Los Angeles today from Caliente and Las Vegas, bringing in approximately 350 passengers. W. H. Comstock, General Manager of the Union Pacific, said that the firemen at San Bernardino were the only ones now refusing to take out trains. Executives of the firemen's brotherhood left Los Angeles for San Bernardino today in an effort to restore service there.

The Union Pacific trains brought in off its Salt Lake City-Los Angeles line were moved through a special agreement of the brotherhood men with the company, as a means of averting suffering on the part of the passengers, the desert towns where the trains were marooned being hot and ill supplied with food.

The two Western Pacific overland trains scheduled to leave here daily were annulled today. The company announced, however, that at a conference in Elko, Nev., the brotherhood men out in the territory between Gerlach and Elko had agreed to return to work.

"We hope to resume full operations tomorrow," the company announced.

Strikers Move Union Pacific Trains.

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Aug. 13.—In accordance with an agreement on the part of the Union Pacific to move marooned passengers out of the blistering heat of the desert, four trains left here last night iced, watered and inspected by strikers. The Union Pacific trains were the Los Angeles Limited, Continental Limited and Overland Express, westbound and the Overland Express, eastbound.

All four trains proceeded slowly for the first mile out of Las Vegas, with striking rail men riding on all cars to frustrate any possible attempts to haul non-union employes out of town, the train crews refusing, according to the Strike Committee, to handle trains carrying such passengers.

Approximately 150 non-union employes and guards are marooned in the famous "Bull Pen" built during the 1911 strike. Strikers are picketing the town to prevent the delivery of food to these men. Foodstuffs which the Overland Express last night brought in for the non-unionists remained outside the yards, the truckmen refusing to handle the shipment.

Governor Emmett D. Boyle arrived here last night on the Overland Express after having been marooned at Milford, Utah, and Caliente, Nev. He said he would confer with J. H. Fulmer, United States Marshal, who is here representing the Federal Government.

WILLARD TELLS WHY RAILROADS ACCEDED

Says Bumper Crops, Trade Gains and Coal Needs Require Employing More Men.

UNCERTAIN ON SENIORITY

But, He Insists, the B. & O. Will Keep Its Promise to Retain New Men Who Wish to Stay.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13 — Bumper crops, improving industrial conditions, the necessity of making up for lost time in the distribution of coal and the normal need for employing more men in the railway shops at this time of year all helped make it possible for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to accede, with a majority of the railroads of the country, to President Harding's request that the roads take back the striking shopmen upon the understanding that the question of seniority rights be settled by the Railway Labor Board.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, gave this explanation tonight.

"We agreed to take back the striking shopmen upon condition that the Labor Board decide the question of seniority because President Harding asked us to do so," said Mr. Willard. "It was a very difficult thing to do, but, if the men decide to co-operate, we are going to try to do it."

"How would it be possible," Mr. Willard was asked, "to take back all of the strikers without discharging the new men who have been taking their places?"

"We cannot say definitely how it will all work out," said Mr. Willard, "but we certainly shall keep our promise to retain the new men who wish to stay.

"It is true, however, that some of them, just now many we cannot tell as yet, will gradually drift back into the lines of work from which they originally came. Many of them are not railway men, and as conditions improve they naturally will seek employment in their former occupations. Some of them, however, are good railway mechanics, and there will be a permanent place for them in our organization.

"In the second place, within the last two or three weeks we have been getting a good many men from other roads. I expect that many of our men have been seeking employment on other roads, also. With these men the problem is not great; they simply shift back to the roads upon which they originally were employed, for the most part.

"In addition, with the winter season approaching, we always employ more men in the shops to put our equipment in the best possible shape. It is a time when we can normally employ more men.

"It also seems probable that coal traffic will be abnormal for a year or so, resuming the opening of the mines. Then the reports declare that there will be bumper crops. The steel business seems to be improving and there are other signs of industrial expansion. All these elements will contribute to increase railway traffic and make it necessary to employ more men, provided, of course, the strike is settled.

"Every day that it is not settled makes the problem more difficult."

REJECT JOLIET SETTLEMENT.

Brotherhoods Hold Out for Removal of Troops.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—Efforts to end the tie-up on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, Chicago's outer belt line, failed today when representatives of the "big four" brotherhoods rejected a proposal that they return to work upon the removal of State troops from before the gate to the yards.

They demanded that the soldiers who have been on duty since last Monday's fatal outbreak of rioting be entirely removed from the vicinity of the yards.

BOMBS STRIKE TWO CARS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

other trains until repairs could be made today. Railroad officials said that they were unable to understand how the speeding train had passed safely over this bit of ripped and weakened track.

The passengers said that the first bomb struck the third car of the train, with a blinding glare, and a detonation that rocked the car heavily on its springs. This was followed by an avalanche of glass, a splintering of wood, and the cries of the injured.

Second Bomb Strikes.

As the train rushed on a second bomb struck the fourth car of the train with a lighter detonation and less damage. By this time the members of the train crew had become alarmed, and they pulled the emergency signal cord, so that the train was halted about 1,000 feet from the trestle.

While the train was slowing down a third bomb exploded a few hundred feet behind, and passengers and members of the train crew in the seventh and last car, which was the smoker, said that this seemed to them to have been the largest and most powerful of all.

A brakeman ran back through the darkness to make a preliminary examination of the spot where the bomb had been dropped, and the men were molested by those who had attacked the crowded train. A sharp blast of the whistle brought him scurrying back to the train and the engineer hurried on to the West Shore station at Weehawken, where ambulances were called from the North Hudson Hospital to care for the injured women and children.

The injured who were taken to North Hudson Hospital were:

DUNCAN, CLARENCE, 29 years old, 849 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, nervous shock.

FERRELLA, Mrs. J., 25 years old, 2,147 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, right hand lacerated by flying splinters.

SCHNEID, ANNA, 4 years old, 849 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, face cut by glass.

ROSLYN, FRED, 9 years old, 224 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. The child was brought to the hospital, accompanied by its mother. It was suffering with a glass cut on the knee.

ZYTHA, Mrs. THERESA, 32 years old, 537 West Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan, complete nervous shock.

Detectives employed by the West Shore Railroad hurriedly questioned a score of passengers on the train after a report of the attack had been made by the conductor, but they were unable to find any one who had seen the men who had thrown the bombs. All of the witnesses seemed to agree in their opinion that the explosive missiles had been thrown at the train, and not left on the tracks to be exploded by the wheels, and they cited circumstance in favor of their theory.

The exact time of the attack was 10:15 o'clock, and in the darkness the passengers in the lighted train could see no one outside, even if the excitement had not been too great and the train had not been speeding so swiftly. The bombs were thrown from an uninhabited spot on the road, and none of the witnesses reported seeing any lights along the tracks.

Because of the nature of the attack the immediate conclusion of the detectives working on the case and also of all the passengers on the train who expressed an opinion to the investigators of the railroad was that the attacks had been planned and executed by rail strikers or sympathizers with them.

According to passengers on the train, an angry muttering ran through the train as the facts of the attack became known, and there were threats among the men to go back and hunt the perpetrators. But the engineer and conductor headway again so quickly after the attack that they were not able to carry out this intention.

Two men who said they were members of a labor union, asserted:

"Their strike may be all right, but throwing bombs at a train loaded with women and children returning from a picnic is going too far."

The train was a seven-car local, No. 902, which runs only on Sunday night for the accommodation of the hundreds of persons who have been picknicking in the woods or visiting in the Jersey villages. It is scheduled to start from Dumont, N. J., at 9:17 o'clock, and due to reach Weehawken at about 10 o'clock. The train was late last night due to the complications of the rail strike and at its second stop at Bergenfield, N. J., it was twenty to thirty minutes behind schedule.

Two of the passengers on the train were Charles J. Lowe and Frank Digney of Bergenfield, N. J., both of whom were sitting in the rear car, which was the smoker, and saw most of the details of the attack and the damage on the rear end of the train.

"I hurried up to the cars where the bombs had struck," said Mr. Lowe, "and I saw there a baby, certainly not more than two years old, with its leg laid open by a heavy piece of glass from one of the windows. The glass was still sticking in the open wound, because the mother was injured, and too sick and faint to care for the child immediately. Some of the passengers went to help her immediately, and they stopped the flow of blood from the wound. The baby became weak and then unconscious from loss of blood.

"Most of the injured were women and children, and there were certainly at least twenty of them. I think so many of the children were injured because they are always at the windows in the trains, and so caught the heaviest barrage of the broken glass.

Woman's Hand Almost Severed.

"I saw another woman with her arm gashed open, so that it seemed to me that her hand was almost severed. Passengers who were injured in lesser degree were trying to help her and the others who had severe wounds which poured blood. None of the men were injured, in fact there were few men on the train, except in the smoking car, which also had its quota of women because the train was crowded and every available seat was taken.

"I do not think there is any doubt that bombs were thrown. Passengers in the third coach told me that the bomb exploded against the side with a terrible noise and a yellow flash, and that the coach seemed to reel on the rails.

"I made a closer examination of the coach when the train pulled into Weehawken, and I found that every window in the car had been ripped out, as well as windows in two of the other cars in the train. I saw also that the forward step and part of the vestibule on the third car had been ripped away, so that I think that the bomb struck there and exerted its main ripping effect there. If it had struck right into the side of the car I think that it would have crashed through the windows and possibly killed many women and children.

"We leaped from our seats at the sound of the explosion, then heard a second and lighter report. Some of us ran to the rear of the train and we saw the third bomb explode about 100 feet down the tracks. This leads me to believe that the missiles were hurled and not placed on the tracks to be exploded by the wheels.

"A few minutes later a brakeman ran back through the train and told us that several women and children had been injured by a bomb. As the train halted he leaped off and ran back to investigate. I ran on forward through the train, to see if I could assist any of the injured there."

Explosive Expert's View.

Frank Digney of Bergenfield, N. J., another passenger in the smoking car, said that he was sitting next to a man who said that he was an expert on explosives.

"That man said he he thought from the smell of the smoke and the noise of the report that dynamite had been used in the bombs," said Mr. Digney, "and he told me that not more than half a mile away was a stone quarry, called the Belmont stone quarry, where men might have stolen dynamite for their attack.

"I saw the explosion of the third bomb from the rear of the smoker, and I saw the brakeman come running back. He had not been able to find out anything about the bombs, nor had he seen any of the men who had thrown them.

"All of us agreed with the dynamite expert that the bombs were thrown and were not placed on the tracks. One reason for this theory is that the bomb hit the third car. If it had been placed on the tracks the locomotive would have exploded it. The bombs were certainly thrown. Our car was filled wit an acrid, gray smoke, which was distinguishable from the tobacco smoke in the coach."

The West Shore officials received verbal reports last night from the engineer of the train, Joseph Wendt, and the conductor, Charles Seward. Wendt had noticed no danger ahead as he approached the bridge. Both he and the conductor heard the explosions, but were unable to account for them at first.

Within a stone's throw of the spot where the train was bombed is Granton, where several hundred men have been on strike in the West Shore Railroad shops. There have been reports of minor troubles and disturbances around these shops from time to time, with several cases of assault.

Mr. Digney said that he had picked out the exact spot where the train was bombed as the bridge over Berry's creek, between Little Ferry and New Durham, on an isolated stretch of the road, where bombers might hurl their missiles and easily find cover in the underbrush.

Other reports were that the bomb had been hurled over the edge of an embankment overlooking the roadbed, whence the missiles almost could be dropped on the train.

The Erie Railroad cuts under the roadbed of the West Shore on the stretch of road, and this led to an early report that an Erie passenger train had been bombed. This was proved erroneous when the West Shore train pulled into Weehawken and started to unload its wounded passengers.

Police Are Reticent.

Both the police and railroad officials made a great mystery of the bombing, hiding the circumstances as far as they could from reporters, but allowing it to be inferred that extreme efforts were being used to round up the perpetrators of the outrage. So anxious, indeed, was the Chief of Police of the West Shore to work things out in his own way, and so persuaded was he apparently that the region around Granton was going to be the scene of further hostilities that he said to a TIMES reporter who saw him in Weehawken:

"You'd better keep away from Granton. You'll get hurt if you go there."

Weehawken authorities failed to give out much information as to the precise circumstances of the occurrence, but it was understood there that policemen and detectives from Weehawken and other near-by towns had mobilized and were merging on Granton with the object of pressing an all-night hunt for the bombers.

The West Shore chief was on the train which was the object of attack. He lingered at the scene only long enough to make sure nothing immediate could be done beyond starting a hurriedly organized combing of the dark region of meadowland. Then he rushed to his Weehawken office and worked over the wires, bringing to bear every possible resource toward rounding up the invaders of the right-of-way.

The bomb throwers had chosen a spot that afforded them ideal cover for their sabotage. Granton is about sixteen minutes, easy running time, from Weehawken. The West Shore has no station there. Its tracks at that point parallel those of the Erie. The tracks of the two roads are at the edge of an illy lighted, sparsely settled meadow country, with weeds and bushes furnishing an easy hiding place and affording every opportunity to avail away.

The fact that the train, No. 902, from Dumont to Weehawken, was not due to stop for another sixteen minutes and that it was in consequence making good headway, says the bombers an added advantage. Though the engineer jolted his train to an emergency stop as quickly as possible, it had sped some distance from the scene of the attack. Even then, as passengers and train crew came tumbling out, there was a moment of confusion and uncertainty as to just what had happened.

Two Cars Hit.

So soon as it was seen that two cars of the train had been struck by missiles, that in each windows had been shattered and wood splintered and that several persons had been hurt, calls for two ambulances were sent to Weehawken Police Headquarters. Two police ambulances sped out to Granton, where the injured had been carried to the track side and made comfortable. The loud detonations, accompanied by flying splinters and slivers of glass, had caused panic among the passengers, as evidenced by the fact that two of those who were taken to the hospital were suffering severely with shock.

As a result it was some minutes before the commotion subsided and trainmen succeeded in convincing their charges that the danger was past. Meanwhile there were apprehensive seconds while these huddled about the halted train wondered if another missile were going to come hurtling out of the darkness. Evidently the attackers had meant to do such damage as they could while the train was in motion and had skulked away the instant the engineer began to slacken speed, for there was no further demonstration after the first attack.

Ambulance surgeons who got first-hand accounts from those they had treated were assured that the bombs were aimed directly at the train in utter disregard of the lives of those within it. It was said at the hospital that the only circumstance that prevented many being killed was that each of the grenades went off as it struck the train.

Had any one of them burst through a window and gone off inside, it was said, the carnage must have been dreadful, for the force with which the explosives shattered windows and ripped wood from the coaches showed that they were calculated to destroy life and not just to frighten those who heard them.

An effort was made to learn whether, in the opinion of those on the scene, the missiles were old war material, perhaps found somewhere, or whether they were believed to have been bombs fashioned by radicals themselves with some such sabotage in mind. On this point the strictest silence was maintained and no one in authority would tell whether there had been found any fragments which might serve as clues in running down the bombers.

The first definite clue as to the way the bombers operated, as the Jersey City police got it, came from a North Bergen policeman. Granton is in North Bergen township. This policeman said he had seen two automobiles loaded with men, touring back and forth in Granton just before the train came along.

They had no apparent business there, but as they were quiet and orderly the policeman's suspicions were not aroused and they were not halted for questioning. The police think undoubtedly that it was from these automobiles that the attack was made and that the bombers sped away the instant they had hurled the missiles and saw that the train was coming to a stop.

The alarm for the car, a vague description of which was furnished by the policeman, was sent to every nearby town in New Jersey. At the same time ferries were watched and the police of New York were asked to be on the alert for any suspicious parties of men in automobiles.

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GANGSTER MURDERED AT BROADWAY CAFE

Shot on Sidewalk at Dawn by a Gunman Pumping Bullets From Door of "La Vie."

FIGHT RAGED AROUND GIRL

Began When Revue Dancer Entered All-Night Resort—Owner of the Place Held as Slayer.

Frank Wallace, described by the police as a thrice-convicted member of the notorious Hudson Dusters gang, was murdered at dawn yesterday in front of the Café La Vie, in West Forty-eighth Street, twenty feet off Broadway. Two bullets in his head, Wallace pitched from the café to the curb and toppled into the street to die an hour later in Roosevelt Hospital.

Before the forty-five persons in the café could get out, detectives from the West Forty-seventh Street Station were at the door. The patrons, including nine women, were hustled over to the station house. At 9 o'clock last night, sixteen hours later, the police charged one man with the killing, detained seven others as material witnesses and released the rest.

Throughout the day the station house presented a strange appearance—tired women, some very young and others faded and old, and dapper looking youths, the type that might be expected to be in a dining-dancing café at 4 o'clock in the morning, lolled in chairs or on the station house stairs, waiting for Inspector John Coughlin or Assistant District Attorney Benedict Dineen to question them. Many of them went without eating for hours, apparently unable to reach friends who would bring them food. None of them was permitted to slip out of sight of the detectives, however, until 7 o'clock when, one by one, they began to file out their curiously anxious faces all smiles, after many hours of uncertainty.

Cafe Man Is Accused.

The man charged with the murder was James L. Redmond of 114 Eighth Avenue, one-third owner of the café. Redmond, more than six feet tall and powerfully built, was identified by witnesses as the man who had leaned against the door of the resort and sent five shots at Wallace as he staggered across the sidewalk. According to the police, Redmond has a criminal record, his last bit in Sing Sing, a two-year sentence, ending late in 1916.

Among those held as material witnesses was Patrick Mitchell of 67 Eighth Avenue, a trucking foreman, whom the police identified as "Link" Mitchell, a member of the "Tanner" Smith gang when that organization was terrorizing the mid-west side. The six others were William Coffey, 22 years old, of 2,601 Eighth Avenue; Thomas Spellman, 29 years old, of 748 Ninth Avenue, the doorman at La Vie; William Duffey of 584 Court Street, Brooklyn, one of the three partners in the cafe; Thomas Donohue of 129 Eighth Avenue, Joseph Williams, 10 Grand Street, Albany, N. Y., and Joseph Harty of 328 West Fifteenth Street.

According to the police, Redmond, Duffy and a man named Hodges opened the La Vie about two months ago after the café had had a stormy career with frequent visitations from the prohibition agents and the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Aside from a few brawls which policemen on post near by managed to take care of, the café seemed settled down to a quiet existence.

Ten days ago, however, the police descended on it and as a result a patrolman was stationed at the café. This officer, James F. Fry of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, was there during the scrimmage that preceded the shooting and was among those questioned by Dineen at the station house.

According to the police, the trouble appeared to start soon after Miss Rumaay, 18 years old, of 21 West Seventy-sixth Street, came into the café. The girl, a decidedly pretty brunette, is a member of the chorus at the Reisenweber Revue and entered escorted by three young men. According to Mr Dineen, she was later unable to tell much about them, apparently having met them only after the Saturday's performance of the revue was over.

The girl and her three companions took a table near the back of the dining room in the café, which is one flight down from the street level. Mr. Dineen, basing his statements on what witnesses told him, said the party remained at the table for about two hours and at 4:30 o'clock got up to go.

At that moment, however, an automobile containing Wallace, a man known as "Pop" Egan, another identified only as "Louie," and six others drew up in front of the cafe. Wallace and the two men named went down into the cafe. They strode over to the three men who had entered with Miss Ray and began to punch them. For a short time the six men fought all over the cafe, overturning tables and hurling china and bottles at each other. Then Wallace and his two companions, leaving the three strangers stretched out on the floor and thoroughly beaten, started for the street.

As they made for the door, said the police, Wallace, who seemed to be partly under the influence of liquor, drew a revolver and began to shoot aimlessly, as though trying to frighten off pursuit. But, according to what Miss Ray told the Assistant District Attorney, Redmond who had suppressed many other fights in the café, came into the place at the moment. The girl said Redmond yanked out a revolver and went up the stairs after the fleeing men.

Two of them managed to get out the door and darted west through Forty-eighth Street, bowling over in their flight Bobby Beaumont, a dancer in the Ziegfeld Follies who was on his way home. Wallace, the third of the trio, could not make much speed because of his condition.

Shooting Begins at Door.

As he got to the two glass doors leading to the sidewalk he turned, revolver in hand. Then, according to the police, Redmond began to fire. One bullet caught Wallace under the left eye; another plowed across the top of his head; one went through the glass doors and two others sped across the street to drill fine holes in the show windows of the Hilton Clothing Company, Inc., directly across the street at 201 West Forty-eighth Street.

While the echoing reports were going out into Times Square and the late homegoers were scurrying for the corner to see what was going on, Wallace swayed to the sidewalk edge and fell face down into the gutter. Beyond the man lying in the gutter the street was empty. But only for a moment. Detectives Maskiell, Brady and Apple of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, in a restaurant around the corner in Broadway, ran into Forty-eighth Street, took in the situation at a glance and ran down into the café.

Back of them came brother officers from the station house, who were summoned by Policeman Fry, supposed to be on permanent post in the cafe, and by Policeman James Stephens of the West 152d Street station, who was in the cafe in plain clothes and off duty. Just what these policemen did in the fight that preceded the shooting and in the events that followed it, Mr. Dineen was unable to tell last night. Both, however, were described as trying to separate the combatants.

At any rate, with the arrival of the three detectives and the reserves, the forty-five persons in the cafe at the time of the affair were bundled into taxicabs and hurried to the station house.

When the big contingent crowded into the station, policemen on reserve were ousted from the rear room, and the dazed café customers succeeded them. Even the Captain's room held a group of the excited ones "detained," and others filled the Detective Bureau to overflowing. Soon afterward, Mr. Dineen and Inspector Coughlin got there, and the work of digging out the story of what had happened began.

One of the first to come in for questioning was William Smith of 17 West Ninety-eighth Street, known in the ring as "Midget" Smith. He said that he and several friends had dropped into La Vie for a meal before going home. He was unable to give the police much information and was released. Before he had gone half a block, however, he was recalled and questioned some more. Once again he departed and yet again he was resummoned. Finally at 5 o'clock last night he was permitted to leave.

This was the experience of most of those who were hauled to the station. One moment they were told they could go and the next they were instructed to wait awhile until Mr. Dineen could fire a few more questions at them. It was this searching examination and re-examination that dragged the proceedings out for more than sixteen hours.

Few of those detained were permitted to telephone to friends, and because of this many of them became hungry. At 5 o'clock, just twelve hours after their hurried trip to the station, a taxi pulled up in front of the station and three bushel baskets full of fried chicken and a big urn of coffee arrived from a nearby restaurant.

There was a brief lull in the examinations while the food disappeared and then Dr. Dineen resumed. Time and again he questioned Miss Ray in an effort to ascertain the identity of the three men who had taken her to the cafe and who had apparently been marked by Wallace and the others in the car that followed them. She clung to her story of having met them following the performance at Reisenweber's and insisted that she did not know even their names.

The girl finally was released in the custody of her mother. The seven men locked up as material witnesses were finger-printed.

According to the detectives, Wallace at various times had been known as "Ike Smith," "Frank Nolan," "Frank Smith" and "Frank Curren." They said that he was arrested in 1918 charged with petty larceny, faced the same charge in 1917 and in 1921 was again arrested. In 1921, they added, he was charged with homicide, but was discharged for lack of evidence.

RAIL GUARD'S SHOT STARTS MOB IN RIOT

Jersey Central Strike-Breakers in Ashley Beaten Before Crowd Is Dispersed.

MORE SHOOTING IN BUFFALO

Worker's Wife Injured, Assailants Probably Mistaking Her for Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 13.—Rioting in the railroad shop strike broke out at midnight in Ashley, when a mob of several hundred strike sympathizers cornered five strike-breakers following the firing of several shots, all of which went wild, from property of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Three carloads of strike-breakers were reported to have arrived in the early evening. A crowd met later and its presence is alleged to have caused a guard to fire a shot. The crowd grew riotous. More shots were fired and trouble started.

Four of the strike-breakers ventured from the company property and the mob rushed them. Before police and State troopers arrived the four men were badly beaten. The police finally rescued and took them to the borough hall. No arrests were made.

James Roderick of this city was beaten by a crowd of shop strike sympathizers while on his way home last night. He was rescued by city police. It is said that Roderick has been working for the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the last two weeks.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Mrs. George Hanover, wife of a foreman in the Lehigh Valley roundhouse at East Buffalo, was probably fatally wounded early today by bullets fired through the front window of the Hanover home. The police believe that striking shopmen or their sympathizers mistook Mrs. Hanover for her husband, who had resisted appeals to join the strike.

With her young son, Mrs. Hanover was asleep on the second floor when they were awakened by a noise in front of the house. She went downstairs to investigate and saw seven men standing in front of the house. She turned on the light in a front room and immediately five shots were fired, all of the bullets passing through the window. One bullet lodged in Mrs. Hanover's left lung.

The men who did the shooting escaped. Examination of the bullets showed that at least two revolvers were used.

MOB ATTACKS RAIL WORKERS.

Hundreds in Scranton Streets Hurl Stones at Three Men in a Taxi.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 13.—Bricks and stones were showered upon a stalled taxicab carrying three men employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company from the Scranton shops to the Hampton Yard tonight. When the police arrived they declared they had a crowd of 800 to deal with, and experienced difficulty in getting the men to the police station.

Only one man was injured and his condition is not considered serious. The cab was wrecked. The taxi became stalled in Broadway, and was soon surrounded by men, women and children.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company announced that it will make an effort tomorrow to resume operations at the Hampton Yard shops.

SHOTS FIRED AT MARSHALS.

Official at San Bernardino Favors Martial Law.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Aug. 13.—Disorders in connection with the railroad labor situation here broke out last night, several guards and deputy marshals being fired upon by unidentified men at the Santa Fé railroad yards. Subsequently many shots were exchanged. Previous to the shooting three torpedoes placed on a street car track near the Santa Fé station exploded.

"If the question of martial law is put up to me, I certainly will recommend it," O. S. Greenwood, chief deputy United States marshal told a delegation of union leaders. "This shooting on my men requires drastic regulations."

Republicans to Hold Up The Ship Subsidy Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—According to the plans of the Republican leaders for the work of the House, which will reconvene on Tuesday, no effort will be made to pass the Administration Ship Subsidy bill before final adjournment, which they hope will be about Oct. 1.

A national referendum on the Subsidy bill at the November Congressional elections is proposed by Senator Borah in a letter to Representative Wood of Indiana, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, made public today. Mr. Wood replied that the committee was not advocating the bill, and that he would canvass the members on the question. Senator Borah said:

"The matter could be presented specifically by arranging for every candidate for Congress to state his position either for or against the bill."

BLUE SUNDAY IN PIQUA.

Only Work Essential to Life Permitted in Ohio City.

Special to The New York Times.

PIQUA, Ohio, Aug. 13.—This little Ohio city of 16,000 put in today about the deadest day in its history. The "lid was on" and hermatically sealed. Ohio's blue laws were enforced to their limits. Nevertheless, church attendance was no larger than usual.

All work not absolutely essential to the maintenance of life was taboo. Black was the order of the day. Black crepe streamers festooned pumps at gasoline filling stations and hung from the barred doors of cigar stores and ice cream parlors.

The only public utilities that carried on were the city's light plant and the milkmen. The street cars, at the direction of the company officials, were cribbed and confined in the car barns.

J. B. Reese, a Dayton newspaper man, was the first hapless victim of the "no work" edict. Reese walked up to the local Police Headquarters and asked a citizen his opinion of the blue law ban.

"What are you doing?" demanded a policeman.

"Working," replied Reese, who was at once arrested and jailed until he could find bail.

Police made the rounds of every church in town, and the names of every organist and choirister were recorded. It is reported that warrants will be issued for everyone who was paid for his "work" today.

Mayor Deweese says that if he can't convict the blue law violators, he'll dispel the blue gloom entirely and "open up" the town.

SUBWAY GUARD IS KILLED.

Falls Beneath Train on Way Home From Work.

On his way home from work yesterday, William A. Lee, 43 years old, a guard on the Interborough, fell under a southbound train at the 170th Street station of the Jerome Avenue line and was killed.

The police called it suicide but Mrs. Violet Lee, the dead man's wife, who identified the body at Fordham Morgue, declared the death was accidental and that her husband had not had the slightest motive for killing himself. Whether he was drowsy with sleep and mistakenly stepped from the platform in front of the train could not be determined. Rudloph Zisks of 941 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, was the motorman.

10 DEAD, 20 INJURED IN WRECK ON THE 'SOO'

Driver of the Truck, Despite Warning, Drove in Front of Train at Annandale.

MANY OF DEAD IN SMOKER

Part of Wreckage Catches Fire, but Is Soon Extinguished—Volunteer Nurses Give Aid.

ANNANDALE, Minn., Aug. 13.—Ten persons dead and more than two score injured was the toll tonight in the wreck on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway here late yesterday when a westbound passenger train crashed into a truck and then plowed into a freight train standing on a side track.

The wreck occurred when Fred Lamar, driver of the truck, failed to heed warnings of members of the freight crew and drove on to the track in front of the passenger train. The truck was hit squarely and hurled against the freight engine on a side track. A switch stand was knocked down and three coaches of the passenger swung over to the side track into the freight train. The baggage car crashed over the overturned freight engine. Several passenger cars were derailed.

Most of the dead and injured were in the smoker, which reared up into the air and toppled over. Part of the wreckage caught fire, but the blaze was soon extinguished.

Homes in the neighborhood were opened, and the most seriously injured were taken there. Women were called from all parts of the town to act as volunteer nurses, and calls to near-by towns brought every available physician. According to Dr. A. G. Moffat, Coroner, there will be no inquest.

Lamar and a man who asked him for a ride were instantly killed. Chris Wallace, engineer of the freight train, was scalded so severely that he died. His fireman, L. W. Johnson was buried under an avalanche of coal, but he managed to extricate himself and was only slightly bruised and cut.

Emil Myllikangas, 14, of Annandale, was caught under the wreckage of the smoking car. Both his legs were crushed and it was several hours before he was released. He directed the work of his rescuers. He died today.

Wrecking crews tonight were still working on one overturned coach, but railroad officials said they did not believe any additional bodies would be found. Work of clearing away the wreckage was delayed somewhat late last night and early today when the wrecking engine toppled over at the scene. It was righted today and the main line cleared for traffic.

AVERT NOVA SCOTIA STRIKE.

Coal Miners and Operators Settle Wage Dispute.

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 13.—Settlement of the wage dispute between Nova Scotia coal mine operators and members of District No. 26, United Mine Workers, was announced late tonight.

It was said that the threatened strike had been definitely called off.

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TAKE STEPS TO END HARD COAL STRIKE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

gnistic. Many of them have made arrangements to open their mines as soon as a settlement is reached. William A. Haskins, Secretary of the Northern Ohio Coal Operators' Association, said:

"It is my belief that mining operations will be under way next Wednesday. All indications point to a settlement. My people are ready to start at the word."

That no time will be lost in getting the miners back to work when a settlement is reached was indicated by Mr. Lewis who said that while any contract must be ratified by a referendum vote of the entire membership it was within the power of the Policy Committee assembled here to order the men back pending the taking of the referendum. A referendum of the 5,000 local unions would probably take from a week to ten days.

"That is a matter for the Policy Committee and I did not wish definitely to predict what action they will take," he said, "but I believe that little time will be lost in getting the miners back to work once we reach agreement here."

In any event it is not expected that more than 135,000 miners will immediately return to work because the operators of Illinois and Indiana and the Pittsburgh districts are not represented here.

President Lewis and William Green, Secretary of the miners' union, and Michael Gallagher, head of the operators' group, and W. P. Robison, another operator, continued tonight conferences aimed at bringing an understanding on the arbitration question.

The Governors of coal producing States continued active today, Governor Davis of Ohio conferring with Mr. Lewis. Governor Groesbeck of Michigan went to Detroit, but will return tomorrow when the Governors of Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania are expected to arrive for the Governors' conference Tuesday.

No end of the strike of the 100,000 non-union miners was predicted, but working union miners would give financial support to men who stayed out in the non-union fields of Western and Central Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Meeting Wednesday, Says Kennedy.

HAZLETON, Pa., Aug. 13.—District President Kennedy, in a telephone message to this city tonight from Cleveland, stated that Wednesday had been set as a tentative date for renewal of the hard coal wage conference. The meeting will be held at Philadelphia. The delegation of anthracite miners in Cleveland has changed its plans and will remain there for the meeting of the policy committee set for Monday.

RAIL GAINS AID COAL OUTPUT.

Few Mines Have Reopened, Geological Survey Reports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Geological Survey, in a statement made today elaborating on its report on coal production for the last week issued yesterday, said that "the addition to the coal supply from mines that have reopened is small, although four weeks have elapsed since the invitation to resume production was extended. There have been only very small gains in a few of the stronger organized districts, and the increase in shipments reported for this week has come from those districts in which production was curtailed by traffic congestion during July.

"Because the strike has curtailed shipments to the three northern ports, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the cumulative tidewater movement from Jan. 1 to July 31 was much below normal. Shipments during the first seven months of 1922 were 20 per cent. less than the average for the corresponding period in the three years preceding. The chief element in the decrease was a sharp decline in exports. Dumpings for export and bunker totaled 4,144,000 tons against 13,810,000 in 1921. Shipments to New England were greater than in any of the three years preceding, because of the effort of New England consumers to obtain waterborne coal to replace dwindling all-rail shipments.

"Lake dumpings in the week ending Aug. 6 dropped to the lowest point reported at this season in years. The total dumped, according to The Ore and Coal Exchange, was 82,747 tons, of which 74,924 tons was cargo coal and 17,823 vessel fuel. A year ago 708,981 tons was dumped. A total of 8,799 tons was consigned to destinations on Lake Erie not ordinarily taking lake cargo and the quantity forwarded to regular lake destinations was only 66,125 tons.

"In the Middle and Southern Appalachians, which have been the principal sources of supply, production has been curtailed by the shopmen's strike, but has gradually increased during August. As indicated by this week's report, the unorganized districts of this territory gained by relief from traffic congestion about 200,000 tons over the output of last week. The non-union and partly organized fields of this region are now furnishing about 41 per cent. of the total output in the United States, whereas they furnished 54 per cent. in the week ending June 14.

"The districts in Pennsylvania and the central competitive field and those west of the Mississippi have been less affected by traffic congestion. In Pennsylvania the output since the last week of July has increased somewhat, returns this week indicating shipments larger than reported for any other week during the strike. Union districts in West Virginia also reported slight increases. On the other hand, reports for this week indicate decreased production in the strongly organized districts of the Central States."

HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT.

Conference Looking to Resumption of Work in Hard Coal Fields.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—A conference that is expected to serve as a forerunner for further meetings and eventually to lead up to the resumption of work in the anthracite coal fields was held today in the home of William A. Glasgow Jr., counsel for the United Mine Workers. The conference was attended by United States Senator Pepper, Governor Sproul, Samuel D. Warriner, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and spokesman for the operators, and W. J. Richards, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

While all refused information, it was learned that steps were taken looking toward the resumption of the negotiations broken off in New York more than three months ago. A second conference, it is understood, has been called for Wednesday, to which John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, will be invited.

At this conference, it is understood, the miners' leader and counsel have consented to withdraw their demands for a 20 per cent. increase in pay and have agreed to urge the return of the miners at the old rate.

At the meeting today, according to the source of information, Senator Pepper acted as the representative of President Harding, while Governor Sproul served as mediator. At his home in Chester tonight Governor Sproul would neither deny nor affirm that the conference was held. He said that tomorrow he would go to Washington, partly in connection with the coal situation.

FARRINGTON PREDICTS STATE AGREEMENTS

Illinois Miners' Leader Believes Lewis and Policy Committee Are Ready to Yield.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Changes in the policy of the United Mine Workers that would clear the way for prompt settlement of the coal strike in Illinois through a separate agreement will be authorized at an early date is the belief of Frank Farrington, head of the Illinois miners.

Mr. Farrington, who is in Cleveland attending the coal conference, was reached over the long distance telephone tonight. Told of reports that Governor Small might summon representatives of the Illinois operators and mine workers to a joint conference, the Illinois District President said:

"If Governor Small will 'lay off' two or three days I believe we'll iron out the difficulties at the meetings we are holding here."

"Do you mean the mine strike will be settled in Cleveland this week?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "but developments will be headed that way so far as Illinois is concerned, at least. In other words, I believe now just as I have from the outset, that the end of the strike can come only through separate agreements between operators and the union in each of the four States of the central competitive field.

"I believe President Lewis and the Policy Committee as a whole have come to realize that they must yield on this point and I believe they will do so, perhaps tomorrow, perhaps the next day."

WAY MEN HERE VOTE STRIKE FOR 20,000

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

the membership had voted power to their President to call a walkout at his discretion.

According to a statement issued then by President Grable, the union Chairman on each railroad was to confer with the road's management on revision of wages and working conditions. In case of failure to agree, such cases were to be taken to the Railroad Labor Board, where they would have precedence. Pending negotiations on each railroad, strike orders were to be withheld, and members of the union were not to be asked to do the work of other classes of railroad employes then on strike.

It is the charge of the union officials here that the Erie and the Pennsylvania have failed to observe this agreement made on their behalf in Chicago by the accredited representatives of the railroad executives.

Think Pieces Easy to Fill.

Although a strike of the maintenance of way men has been threatened for many months, railroad executives have indicated that they did not take the threats seriously. Tables of figures have been compiled by some of the roads to show that this class of labor was receiving a higher rate of pay than in other industries. It has also been contended by the railroads that in the present state of the labor market it would be comparatively easy to fill up the places of maintenance of way men who did decide to leave in response to a strike order from the union officials.

The unions have contended, and the railroads have denied, that the maintenance of way men were completely unionized, but no figures have been published to show the actual number of employes in this department and the comparative number who were members of the union. Lately the union officials have been working hard to extend their organization, with reports of success.

Silent on Harding Conference.

Pending receipt of official news from their union representatives in Washington, the members of the Central Strike Committee here would not comment on the Washington conferences. Chairman Williams of the Central Strike Committee said that he had received no advices from Washington, and that no statement would be issued from the headquarters here. Every effort would be made, he said, to push the strike here until the committee had been notified of a settlement.

Few of the railroad executives who remained in the city had heard early in the day of the result of the Washington conference, but there was an exchange of information last night by long distance telephone among them. No statement of any kind was issued in this city, and it was learned that Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, had stopped in Philadelphia, instead of coming on to this city.

At the Grand Central Terminal, the Pennsylvania Station and other passenger stations in the metropolitan area, officials reported that trains were arriving and departing with no unusual delays. The strike committee contended that conditions were becoming worse with longer delays.

Await Parker's Return.

William Parker, who is General Chairman of the way men's council for the New York District and also Chairman of the men on the New York Central lines, was not in the city yesterday and there was some speculation as to what his attitude would be on the resolution adopted by the council. He has supported President Grable in his policy of staving off the strike and negotiating with the individual roads, and has been making progress in negotiations with the New York Central on behalf of the 45,000 maintenance of way men employed on its lines.

Leslie Miller, Chairman of the way men on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, who signed the resolution, said the various Chairmen had had difficulty in getting the carriers to discuss the questions outlined in the Chicago agreement and that the attitude of the railroads had moved the Chairmen to appeal to Mr. Grable for the strike order. He said Mr. Parker certainly would sympathize with the resolution. He is in Boston for a meeting with the District Council there. Mr. Miller intimated that the Boston council might also take similar action and appeal for a strike order.

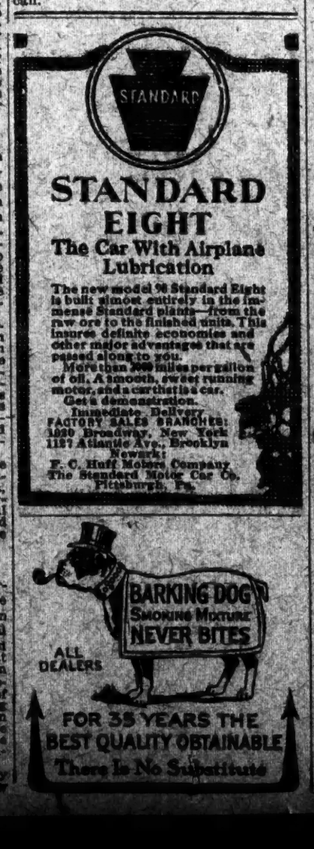
Commenting on the grievances of the Erie maintenance of way employes, Mr. Miller said that included among them was a complaint covering the farming out of maintenance of way work at Port Jervis, N. Y.

Labor leaders connected with the railroad unions last night said that in case Mr. Grable did not issue a strike order on the Erie and Pennsylvania, or, in fact, on the other eastern roads, such a decision would not prevent the unions on those roads walking out if the majority of the workers insisted that such a step be taken.

Shoporafts leaders were confident that the maintenance of way workers eventually would strike and would aid their cause greatly. They were particularly gratified with that part of the resolution which stated that if the maintenance of way workers did strike, they would remain out until "all employes now on strike or that may hereafter be called out in the same conflict be returned to their present and former positions with their seniority and all other rights unimpaired." This support, the shoporafts leaders predicted, would strengthen the strike situation in the metropolitan district.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—"I have no comment to make until I receive official notice. The telegrams referred to have not been received," E. F. Grable, President of the maintenance of way employes said tonight when told of the action of the section employes in the New York district of the Erie and Pennsylvania railroads in demanding a strike call.



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MISSING GIRL, FOUND AFTER 5 CALM DAYS

Helen Biglin Unconcerned When Told of Widespread Search for Her.

TIRED OF HOME PAMPERING

Tried to Find Work—Made No Attempt to Hide Identity—Returns Home.

Seated on a large porch chair reading a book and apparently little concerned by the knowledge that the New York police had been searching for her for more than five days, Miss Helen Biglin, 19, of 19 East Ninetieth Street, Manhattan, was located yesterday in the Ocean Crest Hotel on Central Avenue, Far Rockaway.

Two detectives, who had received the alarm sent out by her father when she left home on Tuesday, noticed the girl seated on the hotel veranda and approached her. They took a good look and then went into the hotel and inquired if a Miss Helen Biglin was registered there. The clerk said there was.

"She is sitting on the veranda now," he volunteered.

The officers went out and introduced themselves as Detectives James Blake and George S. Raebun of the Far Rockaway precinct.

"I am charmed to meet you, gentlemen," said the young woman, as she put her book in her lap and gazed at them. She was not at all ruffled or disturbed by their presence. In fact, she smiled as though she realized she had them at a disadvantage, and waited for them to make some suggestion.

"Don't you know that your father has been searching all over for you, and that he is about distracted because of your absence?" asked one of the detectives.

The young woman merely smiled.

"Why not call up your father and tell him you are here and relieve his mind?" they suggested.

Again she smiled.

One of the detectives then telephoned the girl's father, John J. Biglin. The other detective in the meantime seated himself on guard beside the young woman.

"Keep her there and don't take your eyes off her," the girl's father said. "I'll hurry there as fast as I can."

The second detective rejoined the party on the hotel veranda and the three chatted pleasantly until the father arrived. He rushed over to the girl and kissed her. She put her arms about his neck and agreed to return home in his automobile.

Shaking hands with the two detectives, the father and daughter hurried away.

While waiting for her father to arrive the young woman said she left home because she was "tired of being pampered and could not stand it any longer."

She said that when she left home she went to Far Rockaway determined to get a position and support herself. She tried several places, but could get nothing that suited her, she said. As she had sufficient money to last for a while she did not become alarmed at her failure to find suitable employment.

When she arrived at the hotel on Tuesday evening she registered under her own name and apparently made no attempt at any time to conceal her identity.

QUICK SURGERY ON BOY.

Father's Action Probably Saves Lad Bitten by Copperhead.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Surgeons were called today to treat 8-year-old Harry Montross of Fort Montgomery Village, Rockland County, who was bitten in the right hand by a large copperhead snake.

H. Y. Montross, his father, probably saved the boy's life by a quick stroke of home surgery. As soon as the boy was bitten the father took a knife, cut away the flesh around the bite and removed the infected part. The boy had all the known antidotes and the wound was cauterized. The doctors are hopeful of his recovery.

The boy was attacked by the snake while playing in the grass with his sister in their dooryard.

SHOT IN BEACH QUARREL.

Railroad Gatekeeper Wounded Twice Near Rockaway Bungalow.

William Timmon, 27, a gatekeeper for the Long Island Railroad, who gave his address as 3,004 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, was shot twice yesterday in a quarrel in front of a bungalow on Beach Eighty-seventh Street, Rockaway Beach. He was taken to the Rockaway Beach Hospital with a bullet in his abdomen and another in his breast which was believed to have penetrated one of his lungs.

According to the police, several men were spending the day at the bungalow. Detectives of the Rockaway Beach Station are investigating.

RATIONING PROJECT URGED IN GERMANY

Brunswick Government Wants Reichstag to Fix Maximum Prices for Necessities of Life.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Apprehensive of the consequences of the general rise of food prices, the Government of Brunswick has decided to urge the Federal Government to introduce a bill in the Reichstag for the purpose of rationing all the necessities of life at fixed maximum prices, as was done during the war. Other State Governments like that of Oldenburg, will probably second the Brunswickers' proposal, and there is a chance that the Reichstag may consent to rationing potatoes and rye for fear that during the Winter starvation may induce the people to help themselves by raiding junkers' estates.

The German authorities of the Rhenish provinces have submitted to the Entente's Rhenish Commission a number of regulations limiting sales to foreigners. As ground for taking such measures the German authorities mention the fact that during the present mark catastrophe foreigners often bought all the contents of certain stores, leaving the natives nothing.

BOLTS MENACED BALLOON.

Honeywell, in Uncle Sam, Passed Through Three Electric Storms.

PARIS, Aug. 13 (Associated Press). — Both Captain H. E. Honeywell, pilot, and J. Wade, assistant pilot, of the American balloon Uncle Sam, one of the competitors in the Gordon Bennett Cup race, which started last Sunday afternoon at Geneva, were indisposed for several days after they landed at Tapio-Gyorgyev, Hungary, the following evening, having flown 875 kilometers, during which they were buffeted about in electrical and rain storms. A message from Captain Honeywell, filed in Budapest last Saturday, telling of the air trip, was received here today. It was as follows:

"The Uncle Sam made a perfect start in a northeast direction over Lake Geneva. Passing Berne and Lucerne, we were caught in three severe electric and rain storms, losing much ballast. Zurich was reached at midnight, and the Bodensee, on the German border, at an altitude of 8,000 feet, flying easterly, at 5 o'clock Monday morning. After passing Munich and Oberammergau we crossed over the Mountain Hachschwaab at 8 o'clock at an altitude of 17,000 feet. At 9 o'clock the Danube was in sight. We suffered considerably here, and oxygen had to be taken.

"After this our progress was slow in an easterly direction. Budapest was reached at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, and at 7 o'clock that evening we came down at Tapio-Gyorgyev among pleasant but underfed peasants and were royally entertained by landlord Adam Fluck."

BIELASKI TO BE WITNESS.

Stays in Cuernavaca for Trial of His Chauffeur.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—A formal declaration by the Court that A. Bruce Bielaski was the innocent victim of a kidnapping, after several weeks' investigation, confirms THE NEW YORK TIMES account made the day Mr. Bielaski was found in Tetcala, where he sought refuge after flight from a cave where he was held by Gil Fierros and other bandits. Mr. Bielaski will be required to be present when the trial of Montes de Oca, the chauffeur, is held some time this week.

The bandit gang, headed by Gil Fierros, was defeated by troops, who captured six men. Mr. Bielaski was unable to identify any of the prisoners as members of the kidnapping band.

MILLER'S LETTER BY AIR.

Hinton Will Carry Governor's Message to Brazil in Plane.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—When Lieutenant Walter Hinton starts from New York on his flight to Rio Janeiro, Brazil, in the Sampiao Correia airplane, he will carry a letter from Governor Miller to the Brazilian Government. It will be delivered to Herbert F. Gunnison, representative of New York State to the Brazilian exposition celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the republic.

While the contents of the letter were not made public officially tonight, it was learned that the Governor had extended cordial wishes for the success of the celebration and the continuation of the republic which has patterned its form of government so closely after that of the United States.

CROSS STATE BY CANAL.

Business Representatives Arrive in Buffalo After Trip From Albany.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The State Power Yacht Inspector arrived here this afternoon from Albany with a dozen passengers, representing large business and manufacturing concerns which now use or are prospective users of the New York State Barge Canal.

The party started from Albany on Thursday and made the trip to Buffalo by canal. The trip was the first of several which the Superintendent of Public Works has arranged to demonstrate to shippers the advantages of the canal.

4 BATHERS DROWN; SMALL BOY RESCUED

Five-Year-Old, Going Down Second Time, Saved by Bystander.

HAT FOUND ON END OF PIER

Jersey Watchman Hears Cries, but Arrives Too Late—Youth Goes Beyond Depth.

Four persons were drowned in New York waters yesterday. A 5-year-old boy had a narrow escape from death when he fell from a pier into the East River.

Louis Boxer, 25, of 428 Park Avenue, Manhattan, was drowned while bathing off the foot of Beach Seventieth Street, Rockaway Beach. When the body was recovered Dr. Horowitz of the Rockaway Beach Hospital employed a pulmotor but was unable to resuscitate Boxer.

Otto Jenick, 17, of 1,290 First Avenue, Manhattan, was drowned yesterday afternoon, while bathing in the East River at Grantville, College Point, Queens. He went out far beyond any of his companions and shouted for help, but before anybody could reach him he sank. The body was recovered and taken to the police station, where it was claimed by relatives.

Howard Dumfie, watchman of property at the foot of Henderson Street, Jersey City heard cries from the water at the end of the pier early yesterday, but they had stopped by the time Dumfie reached the spot. On the pier was a new straw hat bearing the initials "M. C." The police were unable by grappling to find a body.

The body of an unidentified man, about 35 years old, wearing a green bathing suit, was found in Jamaica Bay, off Beach Ninety-ninth Street, Rockaway Beach, yesterday by John Johnson of Beach 101st Street. The man was about five feet eleven inches tall, weighed about 160 pounds, and had light complexion and light hair and eyes.

Five-year-old John McCarthy of 939 First Avenue had a narrow escape from drowning in the East River off Fifty-first Street yesterday when he fell from the pier at that point. He had gone below the surface of the water twice when Daniel Diemer, 26, who heard the cries of the child's playmates, leaped overboard with his clothes on, and with a few good strokes got the boy. Dr. Kessler of Flower Hospital attended the McCarthy boy for submersion.

AIRPLANE FALL KILLS TWO.

Machine Goes Into a Tail Spin and Drops 200 Feet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Louis Yahn, 21, of Newark, N. J., and James Ray, 21, mechanic and aviator at the Medina Aviation Club, were killed late today when their airplane went into a tail spin and fell about 200 feet as they were preparing to land at Chippewa Lake, near Medina, Ohio.

Yahn was visiting Ray, his lifelong friend.

The machine went into the tail spin as the men attempted to make a landing after a two hours' flight and crashed in a wheat field. Ray, it was said, was teaching Yahn, who also was a mechanic, how to operate the machine.

The accident was witnessed by hundreds of motorists out for a Sunday drive.

Ray was a native of England. He came to Medina about a year ago. His body, horribly mutilated, was found under the tangled wreckage of the airplane.

Yahn jumped when the machine neared the earth. He was unconscious when found and died while being taken to a hospital.

The Medina Aviation Club operates a number of airplanes for pleasure purposes.

RUSSIANS BUY MORE THAN FAIR EXHIBITS

Transport of Goods From Nijni-Novgorod by Rail and River Said to Be Excellent.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Aug. 12.—The Nijni Novgorod fair seems to be a greater success than the promoters hoped. Economic Life has received a telegram from its correspondent there saying that orders already have been placed for 75 per cent. more goods than exhibited in the square-mile building renovated for the first attempt to revive the "greatest fair in the world." Many stores, the message states, were completely emptied and buyers continue to pour in from all over the country.

A buyer form Tula told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at Nijni Novgorod last week that if purchases were satisfactorily transported there would be a score of other buyers from Tula on the scene within a fortnight. Economic Life's dispatch declares that the transportation service, both by rail and river, to and from Nijni Novgorod is excellent and that dozens of new firms, State co-operative and private, are registering at the fair office every day.

WIFE A DECOY, MAN HELD.

Police Arrest Armed Husband at "Old Love Spot."

Decoyed by his wife, who wrote that she would forgive him for abandoning her if he would meet her "at the old love spot," Throop Avenue and Bartlett Street, Brooklyn, Maurice Burnstein, a salesman, who said he lived at Clifton, N. J., was arrested last night by Patrolmen Zeitz and Coleman, on a charge of abandonment and violating the Sullivan law. He will be arraigned today in the Domestic Relations Court on the former charge and the Bridge Plaza Court on the latter.

According to Mrs. Burnstein, her husband, following a quarrel, left her and their two children six months ago. Recently she learned he was living in Clifton, N. J., under the name of Joseph Lewin. She then wrote him a letter, which he answered, agreeing to meet her.

Accompanied by the two patrolmen, she went to the "love spot." The officers waited in the hallway for Burnstein to appear. When he came up Mrs. Burnstein embraced and kissed him. While the couple were embracing Zeitz and Coleman placed the man under arrest. On searching Burnstein at the police station, the police said, they found in his pockets a fully loaded .38 calibre revolver and seventeen extra cartridges.

NEGRO AVIATRIX ARRIVES.

Bessie Coleman Flew Planes of Many Types in Europe.

Termed by leading French and Dutch aviators one of the best flyers they had seen, Miss Bessie Coleman, said to be the only negro aviatrix in the world, returned from Europe yesterday to give a series of exhibitions in this country, particularly among her own people.

At Staaken, the flying field outside Berlin, Miss Coleman, without any instruction, flew a 220-horsepower Benz motored L. F. G. plane, winning for herself, according to documents she brought back, the distinction of having piloted the largest plane ever flown by a woman. German newspapers spoke in high terms of her ability.

Miss Coleman visited Amsterdam, where she flew planes manufactured by Anthony G. H. Fokker, and at Friedrichshafen she gave a series of flights in a Dornier flying boat.

Erie Clerks' Ballots Sent Out.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The last consignment of strike ballots was mailed from headquarters here today to locals of the Brotherhood of Rail and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employes of the Erie Railroad system. A decision in favor of a strike is expected by employes here, in Binghamton, Corning, Hornell and Buffalo, according to union leaders, who say the principal grievance is not wages, but working conditions and the practice of "farming out" work to contractors.

BUSCH REOPENS FIRE ON SHIP-BOARD BARS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

cally all farm products. Prohibition has cost the American farmers many millions of dollars, just as it has cost the railroads, and many other industries, very large sums.

Says Germans Are Aided.

"An analysis of the present policy of the Government in contributing substantially to the prosperity of the German farmers by buying beer manufactured from their grains by German brewers and selling this beer to American citizens traveling on Shipping Board steamers. * * * The German and French farmers who grow grapes for wines are also sharing in the prosperity which our American Government promotes by buying these wines for its ships.

"I am informed that the United States Shipping Board, with the active advice of the dry organizations, has agreed to a legislative program intended to prohibit the landing of any ship, American or foreign, that has liquor on board. Such legislation might involve the Government in serious international complications, and further emphasize the injustice of our country's position, without contributing anything to the financial or moral welfare of our people.

"Some people may think that I am pressing this issue solely on account of the brewing industry. I am not dependent on the brewing industry for my living. I can live and make money without brewing. My interest is deeper and broader than any mere business consideration. I am thinking of what prohibition is doing to the American people. I see all around me, as everybody does, the direful consequences of prohibition.

"It is creating a spirit of lawlessness. It is fostering hypocrisy, which inevitably ruins character. I shrink from the view of what will happen to the American people in ten years unless we free them from this yoke."

BLAMES HORT CIRCUIT FOR SHIP EXPLOSION

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

James C. Corrigan, the second engineer. While the others were fighting the blaze in the bunker he went up on deck to see what had happened to his men and asked the officer who was with some sailors if there were any men down in the smoking hold, which was still belching forth coal gas.

Bravery of Engineer Corrigan.

The officer replied that no one was there, but Corrigan replied, "Well, I am going down to make sure myself." He reached the bottom of the hold and with his hand to his mouth to stifle the fumes he saw the head of a man sticking out from under the debris. It proved to be the coal trimmer, Redmond, whose skull and chest had been broken by the weight of an iron girder which had struck him. He had been blown into the air by the explosition and had fallen back to the lower hold. The man was dead and the engineer had to call for help to release his body.

Then Corrigan discovered Trimmers Donnelly and McCarthy in other portions of the hold seriously injured and rescued them with the aid of volunteers. The body of Redmond and injured trimmers were placed upon a hatch and hoisted to the deck where they were carried to the ship's hospital, where Northan ha already been taken suffering from burns which caused his death on Friday afternoon.

The passengers, of whom less than fifty were roused by the explosion and the stopping of the ship, were of one opinion—that there was no approach to anything like a panic after the explosion. Seamen got the covers off the lifeboats and stood to the stations and the stewards were standing by to aid the passengers if necessary.

Captain David's Statement.

When the liner arrived at her pier last night, foot of West Twentieth Street, Captain David issued the following statement to the reporters:

"At 1:30 A. M., on the 10th, an explosion took place in the No. 3 hold, used as a reserve bunker. This had just been opened from the adjoining bunker hold with the object of working out the coal. The explosion was severe and some flame ascended the No. 3 hatchway, which was stripped of hatch beams and hatches by the force of the explosion. Fire hose was rigged and what small flames there were were at once extinguished. The ship proceeded on her way at full speed at 3:55 A. M., after a detailed examination of her hull and structure had been made."

Chief Engineer F. W. Ruddle said: "Seven men were at work about the entrance of No. 3 hold at the time of the explosion. Other men were asleep on the upper hatch over No. 3 hold. One of these, Stephen McGuiness, 49, a fireman, of Liverpool, was not found afterward, and it is supposed that he was blown overboard. His home was at 32 Bostock Street, Liverpool. Of the men in the hold, two were killed outright. They were A. J. Dilley, fireman, 40, of 24 Hill Street, Liverpool. Leslie Ablett, 21, of 77 Hornby Road, Liverpool, electrician, who was arranging lights in the hold at the time of the explosion, was severely burned about the body, and died in the ship's hospital. John A. Northan, 34, of 3 Drayton Road, Walton, Liverpool, was so severely injured that he died in the hospital. Edward Donnelly, 19, of 75 Hornby Street, Liverpool, and Robert McCarty, 25, of 288 Reading Street, Liverpool, and Simon Howley, 27, of 122 Bautort Street, Liverpool, fireman, were also severely injured. Donnelly's hurts were the gravest, but all three survived until the ship reached her pier here."

The injured men were cared for by Ship's Surgeon Dr. Fleming and his assistant, Dr. F. W. Mann. They saw their patients off in an ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital last night after the ship had been made fast.

Resolution of Thanks to Captain.

All the passengers confirmed the statement made by ex-Governor of New York Martin H. Glynn, that the discipline on the ship was perfect. The following resolution was presented to Captain David with a short address by Mr. Glynn.

"Steamship Adriatic, at Sea, Aug. 12, 1922.

"In grateful recognition of his heroic and effective service on the night of Aug. 10, the passengers of the Adriatic tender this testimonial to Captain Hugh F. David, R. D. R. N. R.

"We feel we owe him a debt of gratitude beyond the power of words to express for a trying hour, when a cool head and steady nerves meant everything, Captain David proved himself the ideal sailor.

"When minutes stood for more than gold he had his officers and crew instantly acting with precision and efficiency.

"We congratulate the officers and crew for the wonderful discipline, coolness and kindness they displayed toward us all.

"We will never forget the tense hours of that night, will never forget Captain David and his masterly leadership. And we will always remember the prophecy that came true, the prophecy made by some lady with a silvery voice, when the thumping pumps had almost silenced speech: 'Captain David will pull us through.' That became the slogan, the inspiration, the faith of the passengers. He did pull us through.

"And he did it so handsomely that we respectfully offer him this testimonial of our gratitude and lifelong appreciation."

The captain in his letter of thanks to the passengers which was placed upon the bulletin board called the deliverance of the ship and her passengers from harm as the "act of beneficent providence."

After the explosion the Adriatic proceeded at half speed from 1:30 A. M. to 2:20 A. M., and then increased to twelve knots. In answer to an S. O. S. call the Adriatic received replies from ten steamships offering to come if required. The nearest was the Reliance of the United States Lines, bound east and sixty miles away. The French liner Lafayette was astern one hundred miles and bound for New York. Both vessels steamed to the position given by the Adriatic until 3:53 A. M., when the chief engineer, Ruddle, reported that there was no further danger. The engines were put at full speed and a message was sent broadcast with thanks to the ships which had offered aid.

Although the explosion made a loud report forward of the bridge it did not shake the ship sufficiently to wake up those who were not at that end of the vessel. Lady Rhondda, who recently failed in her attempt to enter the House of Lords, and her friend, Miss Galk, said that they were unaware of the accident until they went to breakfast next morning. Sir Robert M. Liddell, the woolen manufacturer, had the same experience and so did James Mollison, who asked S. C. J. Freeman-Matthews, the purser, why he looked so thoughtful at breakfast Saturday morning. When the passengers realised the tragedy they formed a committee and collected the sum of $3,237.40 and £632.14s for the families of the dead and injured men after giving £100 to the Seamen and Firemen's Orphans' Fund on Thursday night at the concert.

The burial of the first victims, Redman and Dilley, took place at 6 P. M. Friday. The bodies were sewed up in canvas with firebars and covered with the union jack. Placed on gratings on the "D" deck aft and lowered into the sea through the port. The other two victims, Ablett and Northan, were buried in the same manner at 6 A. M., Saturday.

The final list of the dead and injured, as given out at the surgeon's office, read:

ABLETT, LESLIE, electrician; burns and collapse; lived ten hours afterward.
NORTHAM, JOHN A., trimmer; burns; survived but a short time.
DILLEY, A. J., trimmer; face and chest crushed and burns.
McGUINNISS, S., fireman; supposed to have been blown overboard.
REDMOND, J., fireman; killed instantly.

Stephen McGuinness Jr., formerly employed on the Adriatic, waited several hours at the pier last night waiting for news of his father, who was missing after the explosion.

Apart from new hatch covers and beams with iron girders to replace those blown to pieces by the explosion, the Adriatic was undamaged when she reached her pier, and will be ready to sail for Liverpool at noon on Saturday. After the gangway was put out R. C. Farley, general passenger manager, and his assistant, Thomas Thorpe, with Captain Williams, F. W. Ridgway, Captain Thompson, the marine superintendent, and other officials went on board to hold an inquiry into the cause of the explosion.

STOOD BY ADRIATIC.

Kroonland Halted Two Hours, Ready to Aid Explosion Victim.

The Red Star liner Kroonland arrived yesterday from Antwerp. Officers of the steamer said the ship was held up two hours last Friday morning when a wireless message told of an explosion aboard the Adriatic. The Kroonland was seventy miles nearer New York than the Adriatic. Captain Charles Newman did not allow the Red Star liner to proceed until assured that the Adriatic was in no danger.

Passengers on the Kroonland were not notified of the accident on the Adriatic and all mention of it was deleted from the radio news posted on the ship. Despite this precaution, most of the passengers learned of it.

Lawrence Langner, lawyer and Director of The Theatre Guild, and family; Robert Treat of Chicago, who is in the Consular Service, and E. M. Patterson, Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania, were passengers on the Kroonland.

TIFFANY & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY
SILVERWARE STATIONERY

ADVANCE FALL STYLES FOR STUDENTS OF "PREP" SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

We present an advance showing of our exclusive productions and importations in clothing and the accessories of dress for boys and young men.

College and prep school students can now secure complete outfits of clothing, furnishings, footwear and headwear in the styles, fabrics and colorings that will be most in demand during the coming season.

ENGLISH LOUNGE SUITS
4-PIECE SPORT SUITS
NORFOLK SUITS
TOP COATS

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

W. & J. SLOANE
FIFTH AVENUE and FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEW YORK CITY

Owing to the death of
WILLIAM SLOANE
the store will remain closed
until Tuesday, August 15th
AT NOON

FIRST CLEARANCE SALE
IN THE
NEW SPORTSWEAR ROOM
A MOST ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION INCLUDING
Hats Top Coats Skirts Sweaters Sport Scarves
Printed Silk Dresses Silk Knitted Suits
Printed Cotton Dresses Silk Knitted Dresses
Sleeveless Coats and Dresses Tuned Golf Suits
REDUCTIONS REGARDLESS OF COST
Joseph
632 Fifth Avenue
Opposite Cathedral New York.

"Salt Costs More Than Ice"

Teachers' College, Columbia University, tells in McCall's Magazine how to make smooth ice cream. "It has long been thought that the proportion of three measures of ice to one of salt was a good proportion for freezing. We have decided that this is too high a proportion. Salt costs more than ice and by using less salt we are not only saving money but getting a better ice cream. After many trials of different proportions it was found that for the hand turned freezer eight measures of ice to one of salt gave the smoothest ice cream."

Pure, clean Knickerbocker Ice costs but 3-5 of a cent a pound in Brooklyn, Manhattan and Bronx.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

One Day Only!
Today's Thrift News

Tub Dress Silk Slips $2.89
White or Flesh with 20-inch hem. Finely tailored. Unusual bargain.
Second Floor

Boys' Khaki Play Suits $1.15
Strong Suits of sulphur-dyed khaki, for boys from 3 to 8. A special price.
Second Floor

Bar Harbor Cushions $1.25
Heavy cretonne covered reversible cushions in a number of designs and colorings. Sizes 16x21, with 9-button tufts.
Third Floor

1872—Golden Anniversary Year—1922
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th—Lex. to 3rd Ave.

Refreshment Sets from $12.50 to $100.00

GRANTING that nothing in this life is perfect, it must be admitted by even the most conservative that as a bit of summer machinery, a refreshment set from Ovington's comes as near perfection as is humanly possible.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"
FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH ST.

"Convenient to Everywhere"
RITTENHOUSE HOTEL
22d & Chestnut Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Rooms with hot and cold running water, $2 up
Rooms with bath, $3 up
Club Breakfast, 80c up
Special Luncheon, 90c
Evening Dinner, $1.50
As well as service a la carte.
Music During Luncheon, Dinner and Supper.

Don't Renew
your lease until you have visited
Jackson Heights
New York City's Garden Apartment Home Section
New Elevator Garden Apartments
5 to 10 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Social and Business References Required
Tenant-Own. Into Plan—Liberal Terms
20 Minutes from Fifth Ave. & 57th St.
Take Subway to Grand Central, transfer to Queensboro Subway (Corona Line) to 25th St. (Jackson Heights) Station—(Office Opposite Station)
By Motor—9th via Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Ave. to 25th St.
Queensboro Corporation
30 East 42nd Street

The Kensico Cemetery
America's Burial Park—600 Acres
Office 103 Park Avenue
Telephone Murray Hill 1

For Wholesale offerings of merchandise consult the Offerings for Buyers advertisements in the Business Sections of New York papers today.

NEAR TIE ON BONUS IN DIGEST'S BALLOT

Opponents Have Margin of 7,789 in 600,000—Support Is Chiefly in West.

DRYS STILL ARE TRAILING

New Tabulations Fail to Change Percentage for Lightening Liquor Laws.

New figures in The Literary Digest's poll on prohibition and the soldiers' bonus show, with a total vote of more than 600,000 tabulated, a sentiment of 1½ to 1 against the present anti-liquor laws and an almost even balance of sentiment on the bonus, with the anti-bonus voters leading by 7,789. Those who favor a repeal of the Prohibition Amendment are outnumbered 4 to 1.

The summary of the voting, with 617,838 ballots tabulated on the prohibition question and about 6,000 less tabulated on the bonus, follows:

PROHIBITION.

Those favoring continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law	236,329
Those favoring a modification of the Volstead law to permit light wines and beer	253,009
Those favoring repeal of the Prohibition Amendment	128,600

SOLDIERS' BONUS.

Do you favor a Federal bonus for all soldiers and sailors who wore the uniform during the World War?

Yes	301,872
No	300,661

Factories Strong for Bonus.

A composite summary of three factory polls, taken in the Edison works in New Jersey, the Parke, Davis & Co. plant in Detroit and the Campbell's Soup Company in New Jersey, shows a sentiment among the workers there of 10 to 1 against the Volstead law. The factory polls continue to show strong sentiment for the bonus—in the Campbell plant it was 4 to 1 for the plan.

"The latest factory poll, taken in the establishment of the Campbell's Soup Company in New Jersey," says The Digest, "shows the following returns:

For enforcement	162
For modification	726
For repeal	750

"Special interest attaches to this vote because approximately 30 per cent. of the workers polled were women. In spite of this fact, the vote is against the present laws by a proportion of 9 to 1, as compared with a ratio of 6 to 1 against it shown by the poll of Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit. On the other hand, a ratio of 20 to 1 against 'bone dryness' was shown by the poll of the Edison works in New Jersey. Combining these three polls, the attitude of the workers in three representative factories may be summarized as follows:

For enforcement	473
For modification	2,779
For repeal	1,927

"Sentiment in favor of a tempering of the present anti-liquor laws is thus revealed at the ratio of approximately 10 to 1. In all cases the workers have been assured of an absolutely secret ballot, and careful precautions have been taken to insure against any possibility of plural voting.

"The following copy of a notice, bulletined among its employes by one of the firms polled, shows the general attitude taken by the employers who have agreed to co-operate in getting at the real sentiment of the workers.:

"NOTICE.

"The Literary Digest, one of the leading weekly magazines, published in New York, is attempting to take a secret ballot or vote of 10,000,000 people in the United States on prohibition and the soldiers' bonus.

"On Tuesday, July 25, you will be given a card by your foreman. If you wish to vote on either of these important questions, simply mark a cross in the place provided on the card, according to the way you desire to vote, and drop the card in the sealed box provided for that purpose at the entrance to the plant.

"Understand this is a secret ballot. No person need know how you vote unless you show them the card or tell them. No obligations are attached to it in any manner. Understand further that the corporation has no interest in this poll, except, if completed, it will be the largest poll ever taken in this country, and we wish our employes to have an opportunity of voting."

Bonus Favored in West.

The soldiers' bonus poll shows the West and North centres of pro-bonus sentiment and the East and South generally opposed. The vote by States is as follows:

	"Yes."	"No."
Maine	2,549	3,363
New Hampshire	1,795	2,078
Vermont	845	1,397
Massachusetts	11,489	20,489
Rhode Island	1,911	2,653
Connecticut	3,857	7,016
New York	28,198	50,982
New Jersey	5,396	12,363
Pennsylvania	24,948	26,304
Ohio	31,590	15,381
Indiana	14,067	10,880
Illinois	32,297	16,236
Michigan	11,589	9,203
Wisconsin	13,070	7,396
Minnesota	9,871	9,215
Iowa	13,926	7,161
Missouri	9,040	5,756
North Dakota	2,061	1,267
South Dakota	1,607	902
Nebraska	5,180	3,746
Kansas	7,759	4,642
Kentucky	3,240	4,932
Tennessee	937	1,893
Alabama	1,501	1,874
Mississippi	870	3,196
Arkansas	2,223	2,683
Louisiana	1,563	1,905
Oklahoma	5,090	3,258
Texas	6,326	8,578
Delaware	382	935
Maryland	3,320	6,306
District of Columbia	2,128	3,426
Virginia	2,853	5,729
West Virginia	3,198	2,000
North Carolina	3,299	3,431
South Carolina	1,347	1,880
Georgia	2,418	4,154
Florida	1,627	1,803
Montana	1,096	896
Idaho	383	276
Wyoming	455	343
Colorado	3,880	3,930
New Mexico	7	4
Arizona	7	3
Utah	702	768
Nevada	....	3
Washington	6,630	6,133
Oregon	1,582	933
California	21,550	17,367
Total	301,972	309,661

SPROUL TO NAME REED PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR

Announces He Will Appoint the Late Senator Crow's Successor This Week.

CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 13.—Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania announced tonight that he would go tomorrow to Washington, where he "hoped to attend" the swearing in of Major David A. Reed of Pittsburgh as United States Senator to succeed the late William E. Crow of Uniontown.

Major Reed has not been appointed yet, but the Governor said he would do so immediately on his return from Wyoming. He is expected from

Pearl Necklaces
DREICER & Co
560 Fifth Avenue
New York

Macy's Macy's

Clearance
MEN'S SUMMER SUITS

SHARP reductions are now offered on all mens summer suits. The new reduced prices are so very much lower than our "lowest-in-the-city" in-season prices that they offer unusual opportunity to "fill in" on some summer suit that you have wanted or to buy for next year.

Palm Beach Suits . . Originally $13.75	$10.75
Mohair Suits . . . . Originally $17.50 and $19.50	13.50
All-Wool Crash Suits . Originally $17.50	13.50
Tropical Weight Suits . Originally $24.75	17.50
Gabardette Suits . Originally $24.50	18.75
Separate Sport Coats, knit or flannel Originally $16.50	13.75

Fifth Floor, Front.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.
Herald Square New York

Macy's Macy's

Macy's Macy's

Special Values for the
BUSINESS MAN

In Our Completely Equipped Commercial Stationery Department. Each item has been carefully priced.

MANILA SECOND SHEETS
Special 19c pkg.
500 sheets of good quality paper to a package.
Size 8½ x 11

DOUBLE WIRE WASTE BASKETS, 47c
Strong baskets—with tin bottoms.
Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.
Herald Square New York

Macy's Macy's

STORM HERO UMBRELLA
At All Department Stores and wherever Umbrellas Are Sold
If a gale turns Storm Hero inside out, simply pull it back again
A new frame if the wind breaks it
MILLER BROS. & CO. MFRS. NEW YORK
MB Storm Hero
Patent Granted Without Trade Mark.

Visiting Buyers
are cordially invited to our display at National Merchandise Fair, Booth 234, Grand Central Palace.

BROADWAY Saks & Company at 34th STREET

Announce for Today, Monday

A SALE OF
Men's Mohair Suits
(COAT AND TROUSERS)
Reduced to 15.50

ALMOST weightless—and far more carefully tailored than are most Mohair suits. The assortment includes a variety of striped effects and every plain shade which Mohair has utilized this summer. A complete range of sizes and styles at a remarkably low price.
Fifth Floor

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF
Men's Fibre Silk Shirts
At 2.50
THE KIND THAT HAVE BEEN SELLING AT 4.00 OR MORE ALL THE SEASON

FIBRE silk of the character used in these shirts is as richly lustrous as thread silk and unquestionably more durable. Every shirt flawlessly tailored and cut generously full. Plain colors, a novel check and a dozen genuinely unique effects in stripes. Color combinations galore—all approved for Autumn wear. Sizes 13½ to 17.

LEATHER CASES

for the New Traffic Cards for Motorists
1.00

Neat pocket cases of Morocco with "window" pockets for the new traffic warning cards which every motorist must now carry. They contain also a pocket for other cards, tickets, etc.
Street Floor

A Sale of Silk Foulard
BATWING TIES
—in a variety of exclusive designs—
3 for 1.00

Wonderfully attractive batwing ties made from handsome silk foulard in scores of designs and color combinations. All made to sell for much higher prices.
Street Floor

Exceptional Values are Offered in a Special Sale of

Men's Oxfords
at 5.95

A SPECIAL purchase from a maker of exceptionally fine footwear—to which we have added several hundred pairs of high-grade oxfords from our own stock that were formerly priced up to 10.00. Every pair made from durable calfskin in black, light or dark tan. A variety of the new lasts in brogue or conservative models. All have rubber heels. Sizes 5 to 12.
Fifth Floor

Boys' Sports Oxfords at 3.95

ACCEPTED sports models in tan calfskin and tan or cream elkskin, with saddles of dark tan calfskin. Ribbed rubber soles and rubber heels. Sizes 2½ to 6.
Fifth Floor

John Wanamaker
Formerly A. T. Stewart
Broadway at Ninth, New York

The Time, the Place, and the—
Furniture Sale
for Everybody

The best time to buy furniture is right now.

The place to buy it is at Wanamaker's.

Now is the time to buy new furniture, because now is the time when furniture is to be had at lowest prices.

Wanamaker's is the place at which to buy new furniture, because Wanamaker's is the place where not only the best furniture is to be found, but also the lowest prices for the furniture of standard character.

We are now almost in the midst of

the Great August Sale

which is going forward as no other Sale has ever gone forward.

More people want furniture and better furniture than at any other time in the whole history of the furniture business.

We provided quantities beyond all precedent, and the abundance and variety still here exceeds all other stocks.

But every day something goes out that perhaps you would particularly like for your home. Best choosing is right now, this moment.

Come on Monday if possible.

Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Galleries, New Building

$28 Cotton Felt Mattresses, $18

This special offer during the August Sale of bedding met with instant response—mail orders coming in from many places.

You may safely buy these mattresses by mail because you are sure of their construction—

Virgin cotton cleaned to a point of snow-whiteness; scientifically felted into nine even layers of 360 gauzy sheets; which are then compressed into a 50 lb. 54x76 in. mattress that is hand-tufted, crown-centered, with hand-made roll edges and round corners; and fitted with strap handles for easy handling.

Stearns and Foster mattresses are not a new product. More than a million of them have been in use for years. During the war the government took almost the entire output, and then the mattresses were given the hardest test of all, in hospitals and institutions, where frequent sterilization is necessary.

But these snow-white mattresses that we now offer are made in an improved way, both in the method of filling and the cleaning of the virgin cotton which makes it snow-white while still keeping its softness and resiliency.

Full size Mattress	54x76 in. $18.00
Three-Quarter size	48x76 in. $17.50
Small ¾ size	42x76 in. $17.00
Twin Bed size	39x76 in. $17.00
Single Bed size	36x76 in. $16.00
Cot size	30x76 in. $15.00

All made in one part. All made in the same fine way, of the same snow-white felted cotton. All covered with good grade of art ticking. Each wrapped separately in stout paper covers at the factory and delivered to your home in the original package.

(In ordering by *mail* State Size) Sixth Gallery, New Building

IN THE COOL SHOPS FOR MEN

Two Underprice Groups of Standard Wanamaker Suits

* * *

Will be ready for men and young men this morning.

* * *

Were $40 to $55
Now $32 and $38

These, as we have said, are standard Wanamaker suits—made according to our individual standards—distinctive, desirable, good for early Autumn.

* * *

The large assortment of fabrics and models indicates that fathers and sons will find equal satisfaction in choosing. Incidentally, the saving should not be overlooked.

Street Floor, New Building

FACTS about PAPER

NO. THE LINDENMEYR LINES 11

More than one-quarter of all the cover paper made in America is Buckeye Cover. Three quarters of a century have served to emphasize that Buckeye Cover Papers are most popular for direct-by-mail advertising.

Samples on request

LINDENMEYR

Telephone SPRING 9600

Cuticura Helps Your Complexion

The daily use of the Soap cleanses and purifies the pores of the skin, thus preventing eruptions. The Ointment soothes and heals any irritation or roughness. They are excellent for the toilet as is also Cuticura Talcum for powdering and perfuming the skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 43M, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Washington Tours

All Expense, Personally Conducted

Sept. 2, Oct. 14, Nov. 9

$26 for 3 days including all expenses

For details address
J. B. SCOTT, Genl. East. Pass. Agent
1270 Broadway Phone Penna. 0472

Baltimore & Ohio

Manufacturers, contractors, jobbers and buyers in the Women's Wear trade rely upon the advertisements on the Business Page of The New York Times.—Advt.

ONE KILLED, 6 HURT IN MOTOR SMASHES

Father Is Fatally Injured When Wife, Baby and Himself Go Over Embankment.

TWO CUT WHEN CARS CRASH

Automobile, Trying to Avoid Woman, Wrecks Bridge Ticket Booth, Bruising Tender.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Aug. 13.—One person died and several others were injured in two automobile accidents here today. John L. MacDougall, 50 years old, of 114 South Sixth Street, Darby, Pa., died on the way to Egg Harbor Hospital, this morning, from injuries received when an automobile in which he and his wife and baby were going to Atlantic City skidded on White Horse Pike, between Elwood and Egg Harbor City, and fell over a deep embankment. The other occupants of the car escaped with slight bruises.

George Sharpe, with his mother, Mrs. Anna Sharpe, of 421 Champion Avenue, West Collingswood, N. J., were injured when their car, in which they were going to Port Republic, N. J., was struck by another car coming up behind. The driver in trying to cut in ahead of Sharpe struck the front wheel, taking it off and overturning the car. Mrs. Sharpe was thrown clear of the wreck but received a wound on the temple and a bad shaking up. The son was pinned beneath the machine, receiving numerous lacerations with possible internal injury. Both were taken to Egg Harbor Hospital, where they were attended by Dr. Theodore H. Boysen of this city.

An automobile approaching the intersection of Fulton Street with Flatbush Avenue Extension, Brooklyn, last night, swerved to one side to avoid hitting a woman crossing the street and crashed into the Three-cent Bridge Trolley fare booth, which stands in the middle of Flatbush Avenue Extension.

Mrs. Eva Davidson, 35 years old, of 416 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, was hit in spite of the driver's efforts to avoid her and was taken to Cumberland Street Hospital suffering from contusions and shock. The ticket agent and car starter, Thomas Andrews, of 314 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, who was in the booth at the time, was knocked out and received contusions. After treatment by Dr. Clark of the Cumberland Street Hospital, Andrews was able to go home.

The driver of the automobile was Francois de Freytao of 81 Irving Place, Manhattan. He was locked up in the Poplar Street Police Station charged with reckless driving. He was alone in the car.

He told the police that driving down Flatbush Avenue Extension, he saw Mrs. Davidson crossing the street ahead of him. He was close on her, and swerved the automobile. Andrews was sitting in the booth where a line of people were drawn up waiting to buy tickets for street cars that cross Manhattan Bridge. The automobile struck the little booth with a heavy impact, knocking it to splinters and sending Andrews in a shower of nickels, pennies, and unsold tickets to the street. Police soon pacified the crowd which showed signs of panic. The side of the automobile struck Mrs. Davidson, and she was knocked over.

TWO DIE BY AUTO AND TRAIN.

Motorist Is Crushed to Death—Woman Killed on Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 13.—His car turning over when the steering gear locked, Albert Brandt, 20 years old, of Vineland, was instantly killed and Ralph Garangie, 21, of the same place, was painfully but not seriously hurt. The accident happened on the White Horse pike between Buena and Folsom. Brandt was pinned beneath the car and crushed to death. Garangie was thrown clear, except for his feet. The survivor cannot explain the cause of the accident and declares the automobile had been running smoothly just prior to the tragedy.

Mrs. Mary S. Statall, 66 years old, was killed by a Central Railroad train this afternoon at Manasonville, on the Bridgeton spur. The woman apparently walked out in front of the train, and her body was cut in half. A clear view of the tracks is afforded on both sides where the fatality occurred.

WOMAN DIES IN AUTO.

On Way to Hospital After Up-State Motor Accident.

While being brought here to the Post-Graduate Hospital from Accord, N. Y., a Catskill Mountains resort, suffering from injuries she received in an automobile accident, Mrs. Fannie Wagmen, 38, of 327 East Seventeenth Street, died suddenly in an automobile last night at St. Nicholas Avenue and 111th Street. Her husband was with her.

Mrs. Wagmen and her husband, Nicholas Wagmen, were on their vacation. Last Monday the couple went for an auto ride, during which the machine overturned. Mrs. Wagmen received a fractured left ankle and possible internal injuries. She remained at Accord.

Yesterday, when her condition failed to improve and she complained of considerable pain, an automobile was hired to bring her here.

When Mrs. Wagmen collapsed Patrolman Goodyear of the West 123d Street Station called an ambulance from Harlem Hospital. Dr. Sala pronounced her dead from heart disease.

AUTO WRECKED; DRIVER SAFE

Flushing Man Unhurt After New London Train Hits Car.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 13.—Apparently unhurt after the automobile he was driving was totally wrecked when struck by a train and catapulted into an iron stanchion, which was also smashed, at the railroad station late this afternoon, James Tisdale of 235 Broadway, Flushing, L. I., was able to return to his home unassisted.

Tisdale had just left the wharf after landing from the Fisher's Island boat and is said to have driven directly into the path of the train which was slowing down for a station stop. He was alone in the car.

FIVE HURT IN PLANE FALL.

One Probably Fatally Injured in Crash Near Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—Five persons were badly injured, one of whom is not expected to recover, when a commercial airplane piloted by G. K. Rudd of Detroit and carrying four male passengers went into a nose dive 250 feet in the air near Bedford, a suburb, and crashed to earth late today.

A physician who was watching the plane's flight announced after a hurried examination that one of the men sustained fractures of both arms and both legs, another had both arms broken and the others suffered serious injuries. The men were brought to Detroit hospitals.

The plane, which has made frequent sight-seeing trips, had just taken the air when the accident occurred. The cause of the crash has not been determined.

COX FINDS AUSTRIA "SADDEST PICTURE"

Former Ohio Governor Says American Interest in Unhappy Conditions Would Help Europe.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—Ex-Governor Cox of Ohio, who has arrived at Vienna, said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"I am studying the economic and political conditions of Europe. I went through France, including the devastated regions, thence to Genoa, Florence, Rome, Venice and Milan, and crossed the Italian-Swiss Alps to Geneva, where I examined the work of the League of Nations. Then I went east to Lucerne, Zurich, Oberammergau, Salzburg and Vienna.

"Austria is the saddest picture I have seen, but she deserves the co-operation of the world. She is the victim of the aftermath of the war. Her trade has been destroyed by new boundary lines and her resources dismembered, yet she had specialized in industries necessary for other countries. She only needs credits to work out her own salvation.

"If the American Government should show an interest in the unhappy conditions of Europe the structure of European credit would be solidified."

As to American politics, Mr. Cox said: "While on foreign soil I don't care to criticise my own Government. I think, however, that as the European nations learned by bitter experience the economic absurdity of isolation, so will America have a like experience."

TRAFFIC CLUB IN WALDORF.

Ten-Year Lease Calls for Commodious Quarters in Basement.

The Traffic Club of New York yesterday signed a lease with Roy Carruthers, Managing Director of the Waldorf-Astoria, for a big clubroom, meeting rooms and a dining room occupying almost the entire Fifth Avenue end of the first basement, for a term of approximately ten years.

The rooms will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1. Plans for complete reconstruction of that portion of the hotel call for one of the most complete and luxurious clubs in the city.

Fire Destroys Lumber Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Last night the plant of the Fallsburgh Lumber Company at Fallsburgh, Sullivan County, was destroyed by fire, with a loss of about $50,000. Fire departments from several villages were summoned and succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames.

The office safe isn't—millions are lost annually through safe robberies.

LOOT HAT STORES OF $2700

Burglars drilled open the safe of the Sarnoff-Irving store at 1390 Fifth Avenue and obtained approximately $1000. The other burglary in which $1700 was taken, occurred at 100 Delancey Street.

—*N. Y. Times*

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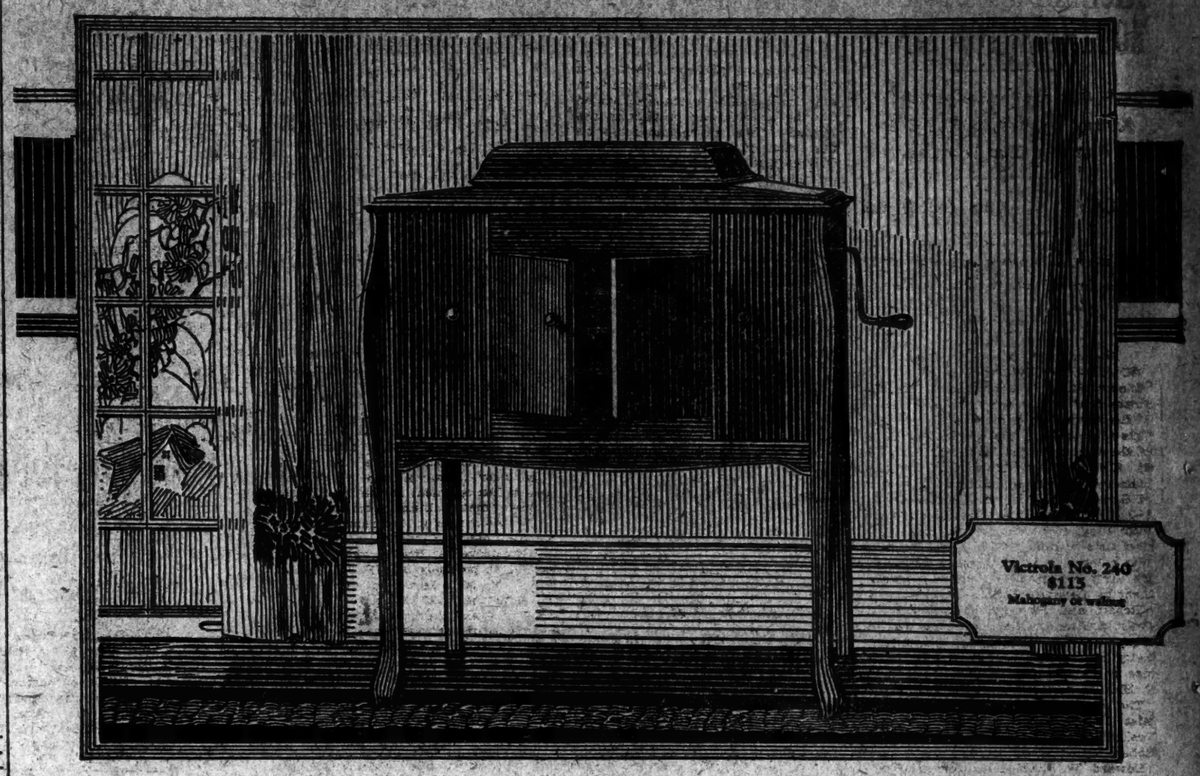

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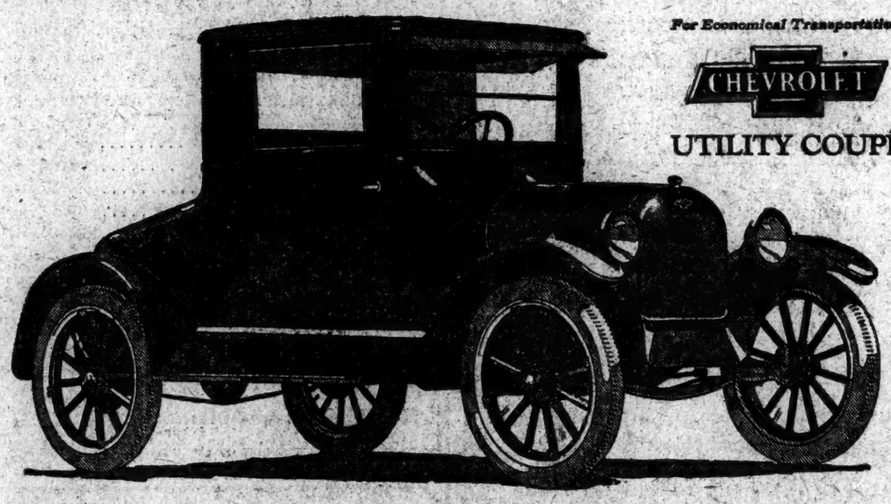

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Superior Coupe (4 Passenger)	840
Superior Sedan	860
Model FB Roadster	865
Model FB Touring	885
Model FB Coupe	1325
Model FB Sedan	1395

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TARIFF AND TAXATION

The subject of taxation, as affected by tariff legislation, dealt with in The Annalist, OUT TODAY. Among other vital articles are:

CONTRACTS FOR CANNED GOODS
Explaining the system of future contracts in the canned food trade.

BANKING AND INVESTMENT
Discussion of possibility of investors obtaining satisfactory investment service from banks.

THE ULTIMATE CONSUMER
Does he always bear the burden of increased price?

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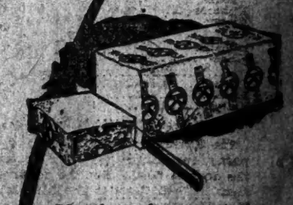
Taste



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RICHARDS VICTOR IN SOUTHAMPTON FINAL

Davis Cup Player Defeats R. M. Kinsey by 6-3, 6-4, 7-5 in Meadow Club Tourney.

KINSEYS TAKE DOUBLES

Californians Capture Bowls by Winning From Richards and Hunter, 8-6, 6-3, 2-6, 4-6, 6-3.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Vincent Richards continues to demonstrate that his selection as a member of the Davis Cup team was no mistake. This afternoon, in the concluding round of the singles for the Southampton Bowl at the Meadow Club the Yonkers phenomenon defeated Robert M. Kinsey of San Francisco in three straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5. This gave Richards his second leg on the trophy. He won it the first time in 1920. Willis E. Davis, who won a leg a year ago, was defeated in the early rounds of the current tournament by Leonard Beekman.

Robert and Howard Kinsey, Pacific Coast doubles champions, added to the laurels they have gained in their specialty by taking the Southampton doubles bowls from Richards and Francis T. Hunter, 8—6, 6—3, 2—6, 4—6, 6—3.

The mixed doubles final was won by Miss Helen Hooker and S. Howard Voshell from Miss Florence Johnson and Robert Kinsey, 6—1, 6—1.

Edward W. Teibleman, former Harvard star, won the consolation singles final from Richard Hinckley of Leland Stanford University, 8—6, 7—5.

Richards Takes No Chances.

Richards had not merely the winning of the cup as an incentive in the singles today but the additional motive supplied by the necessity of living up to his new status as a Davis Cup defender. Accordingly, he took no chances, and played close to his best tennis from start to finish of the match. He did not wait, as occasionally he does, to get into difficulties before starting to work in earnest. He was on his toes every moment, always seeking an opportunity for a finishing shot and never merely playing for an error. This was good strategy, for Kinsey, as usual, was chary of error-making.

Kinsey's control was not as reliable as it had been in his semi-final match with Shimizu. He was never really unsteady but he was not at his best and he never had a real chance to defeat Richards. His drive is not yet in its best, and if he expects that he can depend upon it on a grass court. When he does get set for a good forehand drive, it fairly digs holes in the turf, but he is more likely than not to knock the ball out of bounds. On his base-line depend upon his chops, and these never bothered Richards seriously. Kinsey's attack was not at all formidable. Nearly all the time he was concentrating his efforts upon placing the ball so that Richards could not murder it. His was the defensive role, Richards's the aggressive one.

The junior champion's service was operating exceptionally well, and, as usual, when he is landing his first ball in court, he is ready to bring up position for a finishing blow, either immediately or on his second or third return. Richards's one slight sign of weakness was in occasionally netting his final volley on drill, after perfect manoeuvring for the opening. But on the whole, his volleying and overhead hitting were worthy of him at his best. Especially were his backhand volleys, both overhead and below his shoulder, consistently executed and beautifully directed, and his eye for a chance to pass Kinsey when the latter was playing up was keen as ever. It was truly beautiful tennis he played in all particulars.

Kinsey was not even close to taking the first set. He broke through Richards's service in the opening game, but Richards immediately found his stride and won four in a row. The second and third games cost him a struggle, but he won the next 9 to 15. Thus alternated set service for the remainder of the set for a score of 6—3. A brilliant high volley and a smash following a splendid first service gave Richards his final earned points. He outplaced Kinsey 12 to 6 but, as a result of his greater willingness to take chances, made 21 errors to 17.

Kinsey Rallies Strongly.

Richards assembled a lead of 3—1 in the second set, but Kinsey rallied strongly and made it 3-all. Each was winning on the other's service as often as on his own. They were level also at 4-all, but Richards's severer and more accurate volleying gave him the next two games and the set at 6—4. His earned points in this set were 16 to 7 and his errors 22 to 16.

Kinsey played his best game in the third set and made it close all the way. Once more, service was broken through frequently, Richards getting four breaks in the set and Kinsey three. Richards prolonged the battle by double-faulting for the final point of the eighth game after he had a 5—3 lead in sight. There were three breaks in a row after that, Kinsey playing at topmost pace and power to upset Kinsey's delivery in the eleventh, which he finished with an unplayable backhand overhead volley and a violent kill. Then, finally, he won his own service in the twelfth game, Kinsey faltering at the end, and giving away the points on three outs and a net. Richards's earned points in this set were 17 to 13, and his errors 27 to 26. In the entire match he earned 43 points to 23 and made 70 errors to 59.

The points score and stroke analysis follow:

FIRST SET.

										Total Pts.	G.
Richards	1	5	5	4	4	1	4	1	4	32	6
Kinsey	4	3	3	1	4	1	4	1	2	26	3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Pl.	Sa.	Df.
Richards	12	8	12	2	1
Kinsey	6	10	5	0	1

SECOND SET.

											Total Pts.	G.
Richards	1	4	5	4	0	1	4	5	4	4	32	6
Kinsey	4	2	3	1	4	4	1	7	1	2	29	4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Pl.	Sa.	Df.
Richards	6	14	16	0	2
Kinsey	12	4	6	1	0

THIRD SET.

												Total Pts.	G.
Richards	0	6	7	1	4	1	4	4	2	6	4	43	7
Kinsey	4	4	5	4	0	1	4	2	1	4	4	38	5

STROKE ANALYSIS.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Pl.	Sa.	Df.
Richards	10	15	16	1	3
Kinsey	10	15	11	0	1

Kinseys Play Finished Game.

The Kinseys' finished team work was partly responsible for their victory in the doubles final. But the decisive element in their favor in the fifth set was that Hunter's game cracked under the strain. The Kinseys led in this set at 3-love, but spectacular getting and dazzling placements by Richards brought the team within striking distance at 2—3 and 3—4. Both times, with their own service up, the losing pair were set back and their final chances were crushed through Hunter's errors.

All through the match the Kinseys wisely directed every possible shot into Hunter's territory and the burden thus wished upon him finally became too much to endure. He was especially weak on low volleys close to the net and the Kinseys set him these shots every chance they had.

The Californians used their heads all the time and deserved their victory. Robert Kinsey played the better game of the two and was especially good whenever his brother lapsed into periods of erratic hitting. The best individual display, of course, was played by Richards, but the Kinseys saw to it that he had as little to do as possible.

The match was umpired by former Champion William A. Larned. The gallery completely filled the stands and the terrace verandah, the largest and most brilliant gallery of the week.

Three Parts of U. S. to Be Represented on Courts Today

Tennis stars from three sections of the United States will take part in the three feature matches scheduled for the opening day of play in the women's national championship on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills. Mrs. May Sutton Bundy of the Far West, Miss Marguerite Davis of the Middle West and Mrs. Mallory of the East will each take part in the three feature matches. The schedule of these matches follows:

Court 1—At 1:30 o'clock, Miss Marion Chapman of Nyack vs. Miss Marguerite Davis of St. Paul.

Court 2—At 3 o'clock, Mrs. May Sutton Bundy of Los Angeles vs. Mrs. S. H. Waring of New York.

Court 3—At 4:30 o'clock, Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory of New York vs. Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey of Boston.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM IN BETTER SHAPE

Crippled Davis Cup Players Show Benefit of Rest—Will Meet French Rivals Today.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Renewal tomorrow of tennis play between France and Australia in the semi-final round of the Davis Cup preliminary competition at the Longwood Cricket Club will find the crippled Australian team in better shape to press its one match advantage. The French players also said that the rest resulting from yesterday's postponement and today's quiet would make possible better play on their part in their attempts to capture both of the remaining singles matches and advance to the final round with Spain.

Although James O. Anderson, the bedridden member of the team from the Antipodes, had a bad night, his teammates, Gerald L. Patterson and Pat O'Hara Wood, improved considerably. Captain Patterson limped noticeably less today, and said his sprained ankle is much stronger. O'Hara Wood, continuing the treatment of neuritis in his right side, found appreciable relief.

Anderson's temperature, normal yesterday, jumped back to 102 during the night. Anderson told inquirers today that her husband was sitting up again, and hoped to be able to leave tomorrow for a rest in the woods. Confident that his compatriots will win from France, Anderson hopes to throw off the bronchial attack in time to take part in the anticipated play with Spain at Philadelphia, beginning Thursday.

The players from France, Andre Gobert and Henri Cochet, passed the day motoring through the countryside. Young Cochet, a soldier of France who is on leave with permission to remain away only as long as France may be in the running for Davis Cup honors, said he was hopeful that there would be no early termination of his stay, but at the same time was ready to go back as soon as his team should be eliminated.

In the event of defeat for France tomorrow Gobert and Jean Borotra, substitute, plan to go to Newport, R. I., for the tournament there this week. Tomorrow's matches will bring together Gobert and Wood and Patterson and Cochet.

PLANS COMPLETE FOR WOMEN'S NET PLAY

National Tourney Begins on West Side Club's Courts at Forest Hills Today.

The final arrangements for the women's national tennis championship, which begins today on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., were completed last night. Joseph M. Jennings, referee of the tournament, and Clifford Black and A. J. Gibney of the Tennis Umpires' Association met and made the assignments of the host of umpires, linesmen and foot-fault judges who will officiate during the event.

If everything goes as planned a total of thirty-eight matches will be played, so that by night all this event, the first two rounds of the singles, will have been completed. That will afford an opportunity to start the doubles tournament tomorrow and finish the event on Saturday, making allowance for the anticipated day of rain which has come to be a feature of all sanctioned tournaments this season.

An examination of the entry made after the draw was announced yesterday showed a surprisingly good representation of the best women tennis players in the country. With Miss Leslie Bancroft of Boston, Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup of Wilmington, Mrs. May Sutton Bundy of Los Angeles and Miss Helen Wills of San Francisco all trying for the championship, it is apparent that Mrs. Mallory will face the most spirited competition in her defence of the championship this year.

EMERSON CAPTURES TITLE.

Wins Montclair A. C. Singles After Stiff Battle With Joliff.

Gerald Emerson yesterday won the Montclair Athletic Club tennis championship in a hard-fought match with Carl Joliff. The match was a five-set affair and Emerson scraped out the victory by showing greater endurance in the final part of the three hours of play.

The scores were 2—6, 1—6, 7—5, 9—7, 6—0. Joliff had many chances to win the match, as the scores indicate, but failed in the pinches after getting a cooking start. He tired badly in the fourth set and after Emerson had won this one he swept through the final to a love triumph. A big gallery witnessed the match.

PLAY TENNIS FINALS.

Dinah Berzin and Kahn Win Central Park Championships.

Finals for the men's and women's tennis championship of Central Park were played yesterday on the courts at Ninety-third and Ninety-sixth Streets and Eighth Avenue. In the men's event the title was won by Sid Kahn, who defeated Pete Diehl by 6—3, 6—3, 6—0. In the women's competition the championship was won by Dinah Berzin, who triumphed over Betsy Riley by 7—5, 7—5.

There was also an exhibition match in which Jerry Lang and R. B. Haines won over A. F. Von Bernuth and L. W. Knox by 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Springfield 3, Bridgeport 2.
Waterbury 6, Pittsfield 6 (first game).
Waterbury 2, Pittsfield 1 (second game).
New Haven 4, Hartford 3 (first game).
New Haven 11, Hartford 9 (second game).
Albany 2, Worcester 1 (first game).
Worcester 4, Albany 3 (second game).

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New Haven	71	37	.657
Waterbury	59	46	.576
Hartford	52	47	.525
Pittsfield	50	49	.505
Springfield	50	54	.481
Bridgeport	53	57	.477
Albany	49	58	.458
Worcester	38	71	.349

MRS. MALLORY STILL MET. TITLEHOLDER

Disposes of Mrs. Jessup in Twenty-Nine Minutes in Final at Glen Cove.

WINS IN STRAIGHT SETS

Champion, in Brilliant Form, Overwhelms Old Rival by Scores of 6-2, 6-2.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 13.—"The better the day, the better the deed," and, according to Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, the women's national tennis champion, the shorter. It took Mrs. Mallory just twenty-nine minutes by the watch to demonstrate her superiority over Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, her opponent in the final match of the metropolitan women's lawn tennis championship tournament at the Nassau Country Club here today. Mrs. Mallory drove her first service ball over the net at precisely 3:29 P. M., and at 3:58 P. M. Mrs. Jessup failed to return one of the national title-holder's smashing drives, and the title remained in the possession of last year's winner.

The scores were 6-2, 6-2, and they tell the story in all its conciseness. Mrs. Jessup, passing her rival with two well-placed smashes, and aided by a net, captured the opening game of the first set, 4-1, off Mrs. Mallory's service. She also won on her own service in the fourth game, Mrs. Mallory being passed by two fine returns that caught her out of position and contributing two nets. That was just about all there was to the first set.

With the count of 3-0 against her in the second set, Mrs. Jessup altered her style of play and captured two love games from her rival and the spectators gathered hope that perhaps after all they were going to see a contest, but their hopes were short-lived, for Mrs. Mallory broke through on Mrs. Jessup's next service, won her own, and in the final game the Delaware champion and number three in the national ranking contributed to her own downfall by a double-fault.

Champion in Great Form.

By her one-sided victory today, coming on top of her equally decisive victory over Miss Leslie Bancroft in the Seabright finals, Mrs. Mallory appears to be headed toward another victory in the national. In the present tourney, Mrs. Jessup defeated Miss Bancroft, and none of her adversaries was able to take a set from her, but little Helen Wills, who now appears to be the sole obstacle in the path of the champion in the national championships.

In the first set Mrs. Mallory scored 30 points to her opponent's 19, and in the second 27 against 17. The champion had 19 placements against 14 for Mrs. Jessup, who had five double-faults registered against her.

The match attracted a large gallery in anticipation of a recurrence of Mrs. Jessup's victory over Mrs. Mallory in 1919.

Mrs. Mallory lost her opening service when Mrs. Jessup, sending driving volleys from the net position, scored two placements and forced her opponent to let one ball and another smash another outside the lines. Mrs. Jessup ran three straight points in the next, but Mrs. Mallory, aided by a net-cord placement, brought the score to deuce and finally took the game. Mrs. Jessup won her service and brought the count up to 2-all, but Mrs. Mallory ran out the next four games in short order, although her opponent managed to deuce the score in the final game.

The champion's superiority was even more marked in the second set. Standing in the back court she kept smashing the ball back at Mrs. Jessup with increasing severity and sharpness until she saw an opening and then passed her rival. She won the first three games and then began to rush the net. This proved harmful, for in her new position she put many balls into the net or out of court. After Mrs. Jessup had taken two games in succession, the first on her own service, Mrs. Mallory went into the back court once more and finished out in straight sets.

Mrs. Mallory proved today that her stroking had vastly improved in ease without losing any of its power. She was deadly accurate against Mrs. Jessup, placing her shots in close proximity to the side lines either from forehand or backhand.

The point score and stroke analysis:

FIRST SET.

							Total Pts.	G.
Mrs. Mallory	1	7	4	1	4	4	5—30	6
Mrs. Jessup	4	5	1	4	0	1	1 2—19	2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pl.	Sa.	Df.
Mrs. Mallory	6	3	10	0	0
Mrs. Jessup	9	9	10	0	2

SECOND SET.

							Total Pts.	G.
Mrs. Mallory	4	9	4	0	0	5	4—27	6
Mrs. Jessup	0	4	1	4	4	0	1—17	2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pl.	Sa.	Df.
Mrs. Mallory	8	6	9	0	0
Mrs. Jessup	7	7	4	0	3

RECAPITULATION.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pl.	Sa.	D.F.	E.P.	E.
Mrs. Mallory	17	9	19	0	0	19	22
Mrs. Jessup	17	16	14	0	5	14	26

Metropolitan Women's Singles Championship—Final Round—Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory defeated Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, 6—2, 6—2.

ACQUIRES THREE RUNNERS.

Pastime A. C. Gets Feher, Robinson and Cohen as Distancers.

The Pastime A. C. cross-country squad has received added strength through the recent acquisition of three capable distance runners. The latest addition to the Brazilian Cross organization is Alex Feher, former Hungarian-American A. C. distancer. W. Robinson, former Mohawk A. C. runner, and S. Cohen, a three-letter man at C. C. N. Y., are the other two members to join recently. It is expected that the club's prospects for the local cross-country championships will be materially improved through the efforts of these runners and the veterans of the organization.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Minneapolis 9, Toledo 8.
(First game.)
Minneapolis 14, Toledo 7.
(Second game.)
St. Paul 8, Columbus 4.
(First game.)
St. Paul 4, Columbus 0.
(Second game.)
Indianapolis 2, Kansas City 1.
Louisville 9, Milwaukee 6.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
St. Paul	73	43	.629
Minneapolis	64	51	.556
Indianapolis	64	51	.557
Milwaukee	56	54	.550
Kansas City	59	59	.500
Louisville	55	60	.492
Toledo	43	75	.359
Columbus	43	76	.356

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Birmingham 5, Chattanooga 2.
Little Rock 9, New Orleans 4.
Mobile 5, Nashville 0.
Memphis 6, Atlanta 2 (First game).
Memphis 4, Atlanta 4 (Second game).

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Memphis	77	44	.636
Mobile	73	48	.603
Little Rock	69	51	.575
New Orleans	63	59	.547
Birmingham	57	61	.483
Nashville	48	72	.400
Atlanta	48	73	.375
Chattanooga	44	76	.366

National Amateur Golf Body Declares Willie Hunter Technically Ineligible

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—With the announcement of the entry of Willie I. Hunter of England, formerly British amateur golf champion, in the tournament of the Professional Golfers' Association at Pittsburgh this week, it was learned today that Hunter had been declared ineligible to compete in the national amateur tournament at Brookline, Mass., at a meeting held in Chicago during the national open meet.

The cases of Hunter and several others were considered on charges that they had violated the amateur definition, and the applications for admission to the national amateur championship, to be held at Brookline, Mass., next month, were refused to Hunter and George Von Elm of Salt Lake City, formerly transmississippi champion and holder of other amateur titles in the West.

The acts of professionalism charged to have been raised against these two famous golfers were not announced, but it was said that neither had done anything dishonorable in any way, but had merely played under circumstances that made their standing as amateurs questionable. It was said that a professional golfer was in as high esteem as an amateur, but that the line between the two classes had to be drawn closely so that the charge of earning money as a result of golfing skill could not be even hinted against any participant in the amateur tournaments.

These are the most prominent amateurs debarred from amateur play since Francis Ouimet was declared a professional by the U. S. G. A. several years ago when he went into the sporting goods business. Ouimet was later restored by the U. S. G. A., after the Western Golf Association had held that he was an amateur in their meets. Hunter and Von Elm may seek restoration as amateurs later.

NEWPORT NET PLAY COMMENCES TODAY

Sixty-Four Players Figure in Draw for Annual Invitation Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—A field of sixty-four players will start in the annual invitation tennis tournament on the Casino courts tomorrow morning, the draw for which was made this morning. The list includes with few exceptions, all of the leading players in the country, Tilden, Richards, Washburn and Shimidzu being about the only stars missing from the tournament. The list that was announced by Craig Biddle, Chairman of the Casino Tennis Committee today has a decided international flavor, for besides the Americans, Japanese, Canadian, British, Australian and French entries, either the French or the Australasian Davis Cup teams will play here, the Longwood matches tomorrow deciding this.

The draw follows:

First Round—William J. Johnston vs. C. J. Curley; Charles M. Hare vs. H. C. Trezmaine; William A. Larned vs. E. B. Benedict; J. Hennessy vs. Francis Burke Roche; L. B. Rice vs. J. B. Fenno; R. H. Hinckley vs. Dr. Arnold W. Jones vs. C. B. Bidwell; S. Kashio vs. P. O. Wood or M. B. Orotrz; A. Gobert or J. O. Anderson vs. Craig Biddle; C. Ridgway vs. Vincent Young; H. Chapin Jr. vs. Davies Cup; C. Baggs vs. Josiah Wheelwright; H. Kinsey vs. E. Douglas; Harry C. Johnson vs. J. Sweeney; E. P. Larned vs. H. R. Guild; G. Charest jr. Bond Washburn vs. Jones vs. C. Williams vs. R. N. Dana; J. W. Forster vs. C. K. Shaw; L. White vs. Arthur Yencken; P. D. Kountze vs. W. W. Ingraham; Frank G. Anderson vs. Samson vs. Northeimer; Surdam Cutting vs. A. H. Chapin Sr.; Louis H. Hobbs vs. S. W. Merrihew; Nathaniel W. Niles vs. H. L. Bowman; R. Kinsey vs. C. Biddle; Craig Biddle Jr. vs. Van Alen; G. Kelleher; Philip Noel vs. A. J. Gore; Walter Westbrook vs. Fred C. Inman; Willard E. Davis vs. C. M. Wood Jr.; Carl Fischer vs. A. S. Crafts; R. W. Northeimer vs. Chapin; W. F. Crocker vs. William Rosenbaum.

WHITE SOX ROUT BROWNS.

Score Six Runs Off Van Gilder in Second and Win, 9-3.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Chicago went on a batting rampage in the second inning and drove Van Gilder off the mound after scoring six runs, and easily defeated St. Louis, 9 to 3, here today, in the final game before the White Sox leave for the last invasion of the East.

Sheely started the rally with a triple, and after two were out Mulligan followed with a double. Schalk was hit by a pitched ball, after which four consecutive hits and an error by Williams gave the locals a commanding lead. They scored another run off Bayne and added two more on Pruett.

The visitors scored three runs off Leverette by bunching hits, but were helpless against Faber.

The score:

CHICAGO (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnson,ss	4	2	2	0	5
Strunk,cf	5	1	1	6	0
E. Collins,2b	5	1	1	1	2
Hooper,rf	4	1	2	4	0
Sheely,1b	4	1	2	12	0
Falk,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Mulligan,3b	5	1	2	0	2
Schalk,c	3	1	2	5	1
Leverette,p	1	1	1	0	0
Faber,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	35	9	14	27	11

ST. LOUIS (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gerber,ss	4	1	1	3	1
Tobin,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	1	8	1
Williams,cf	4	0	2	4	0
Jacobson,lf	4	0	1	3	0
McManus,2b	3	0	0	2	6
Severeid,c	3	1	1	3	2
Austin,3b	3	0	1	2	2
aP. Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Robertson,3b	1	0	0	0	1
Pruett,p	0	0	0	0	0
Vangilder,p	1	0	0	0	0
Bayne,p	2	0	1	1	0
Total	35	3	10	24	12

a Batted for Austin in eighth.

Errors—Sisler, Williams.

Chicago	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—9
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Mulligan, Sisler, Sheely. Three-base hits—Sheely, Hooper. Stolen bases—Mulligan, Johnson. Sacrifices—Sisler, Falk. Left on bases—St. Louis 9, Chicago 10. Bases on balls—Off Leverette 3, Bayne 4, Pruett 1, Struck out—By Leverette 2, Bayne 3, Faber 1. Hits—Off Vangilder 6 in 1 2-3 innings, Pruett 2 in 1, Leverette 6 in 7 innings; Bayne 5 in 5 1-3, Faber 4 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Vangilder (Schalk), by Bayne (Johnson). Winning pitcher—Leverette. Losing pitcher—Vangilder. Umpires—Moriarty and Hildebrand. Time of game—2:07.

EBBETS TALKS TO GRIMES.

Says Pitcher Must Do More Than Apologize for Action.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Robins announced yesterday that it will require more than an apology from Burleigh Grimes before the Brooklyn right-hander is reinstated. Grimes was suspended because of dissatisfaction with the pitcher's work in recent games. It was reported that an apology from the pitcher would patch up the differences, but President Ebbets declared this report to be erroneous. Grimes had a lengthy conference with Ebbets before yesterday's game at Ebbets Field, when the latter outlined conditions upon which the player would be reinstated. The magnate declined to divulge the exact nature of the conditions submitted to Grimes, but said he would deal with the subject today, when he will issue an official statement. Grimes was in uniform and practiced with the team yesterday, but was not a member of the squad which departed last night for the last Western swing around the Haydler circuit.

ROBINS BUY PITCHER.

Memphis Club Gets $10,000 for Young Moundsman.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 13.—Leo Dickerman, pitcher, has been sold by Memphis to Brooklyn for $10,000. He reports at the end of the season. Dickerman is six feet four and 25 years old.

The sale of Dickerman again shows the fickleness of base ball. A few weeks ago he was claimed by Memphis from Little Rock for the waiver price of $400. With Little Rock he had won three and lost two, and with Memphis has won eleven and lost five.

Dickerman's home is in De Soto, Mo. Last year with Little Rock was his first in organized baseball.

He is the third Memphis pitcher to bring $10,000 from the majors. Earl Webb went to the Giants and "My" Fowlkes to the Red Sox. Webb and Fowlkes also report at the end of the season.

Levine-Spencer Bout Tonight.

Hilly Levine, former star amateur boxer, and Willie Spencer, a rival east side bantamweight, will clash tonight in the main twelve-round bout at the Broadway Exhibition Association, Brooklyn. An attractive card of preliminaries will precede the main bout.

P. G. A. TOURNEY WILL OPEN TODAY

Best of American Professional Golfers Will Play for Title at Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 13.—The eyes of the golf world will be focused on the Oakmont links beginning tomorrow, when the cream of the professional golfers of America will start out in their annual tourney to determine the P. G. A. championship. The competition will be at match play and will continue for five days.

Walter Hagen, the British open champion, who won the P. G. A. crown by defeating Long Jim Barnes of Pelham in the final at the Inwood Country Club, will not defend his title, being engaged in a series of exhibition matches in company with Joe Kirkwood, the Australian star. But the other two members of the Big Three—Barnes and Hutchison, both previous titleholders—will be on hand, as will several of the youngsters who have captured titles during the year—Gene Sarazen of the Highland Country Club, the national open champion; Johnny Farrell of Quaker Ridge, State winner of the Shawnee open tournament; Bobby Cruikshank, former Scottish amateur star who is now professional at the Shackamaxon Country Club, Westfield, N. J., who defeated Barnes and Hutchison in the St. Louis tournament a year ago. Other stars entered are Laurie Ayton, the Chicagoan, and Freddie McLeod, the diminutive Scot, who is entered from the Columbia Country Club, Washington; Tommy Kerrigan, Siwanoy pro, who finished third in the British open in 1921, and John Golden, home-bred pro at the Tuxedo Club, N. J., who was runner-up in the Shawnee tournament recently.

Sarazen is in the upper half of the draw, together with Jock Hutchison, while Barnes is in the lower half.

The Oakmont course is in fine shape. It is one of the longest courses in the country, measuring 6,707 yards in length and its par is 74.

The pairings for tomorrow's match play follow:

Upper Half—Wilfred Reid vs. F. S. Gallett, George Sargent vs. bye, William Leach vs. Bob Cruikshank, Dave McKay vs. bye, Jack Burgess vs. bye, Tom Boyd vs. J. Edmundson, William Robinson vs. J. J. Masterson, Willis Hunter vs. F. T. Sprogell, Dan Kenny vs. Earl Rowley, Gene Sarazen vs. Tom Mahan, Willie Ogg vs. C. W. Hackney, A. C. Hackbarth vs. Dan Goss, I. Goldbeck vs. Jack Gordon vs. bye.

Lower half—Archie Loeffler vs. Tom Kerrigan, George Dernbach vs. bye, Jack Campbell vs. John Farrell, George McLean vs. Jim Barnes, John Golden vs. J. Wharf, F. J. Gaudin vs. William Macfarlane, Al Ciuci vs. bye, George Stark vs. John Rogers, Emil Loeffler vs. Pat Doyle, Tom McNamara vs. Mike Brady, Laurie Auchterlonie, Tom Harmon vs. Eddie Townes, John Rowe vs. Fred McLeod, R. S. Miner vs. Jim Carberry, Emmett French vs. George Gordon, Gil Nichols vs. bye.

The byes will be filled with players from the Michigan and Wisconsin districts which have failed to send in the results of their qualifying tests to the P. G. A.

DYER SCORES A 64 AT MONTCLAIR CLUB

Breaks Own Record for Course by Shooting Seven Under Par—Other Results.

Frank Dyer, semi-finalist in the recent metropolitan amateur golf championship, yesterday established a new course record at the Upper Montclair Country Club. Dyer's figures were 64, seven under par, and two strokes under his previous record, which he made five weeks ago. Previous to this time the record was 68, held by Jerry Travers.

Dyer was paired with A. K. Lauckner against Eddie Hale, runner-up in the metropolitan this year, and Robert Lauckner. As a result of his spectacular shooting Dyer and his partner won by 6 and 5. He was never over par figures, and had seven birdies in his card, which read 32 each way.

His card, with par:

Out—										
Par	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	3	4	—36
Dyer	4	4	3	2	4	3	5	3	4	—32
In—										
Par	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	3	—35—71
Dyer	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	—32—64

Hale and Bob Lauckner each had 73s while A. E. Lauckner was 75. According to his clubmates, Dyer is now playing the best game of his career and they are looking forward to his being heard from in the national this year.

Lewis H. Losee was the winner of the Brooklyn Cup, a 36-hole medal play handicap event, which was played at the Richmond County Country Club yesterday. He had rounds of 94 and 100 which, with a handicap allowance of 24 on each round, left him a net 152. Two strokes behind came Philip Thiel with two rounds of 87 each and a handicap allowance of 10 strokes each round. Other scores were James Lawson, 161, and Frederick W. Barker, 162.

The Belleclaire Country Club team defeated the Old Country Club of Flushing in a team match played at Bayside yesterday, 13 points to 2. The Belleclaire players made a clean sweep in the five foursome matches and won eight out of ten of the singles.

JOHNSON WINS GOLF TITLE.

Captures Wee Burn Club Tourney by Beating Seeley, 2 and 1.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 13.—A. J. Johnson today defeated Charles H. Seeley, former metropolitan champion, 2 and 1, in the final for the golf championship of the Wee Burn Golf Club. H. R. Lounsbery beat M. E. Roberts 2 and 1 in the final for the second sixteen.

The qualifying round, eighteen holes, for the President's Cup was also played, the following qualifying in two divisions of eight:

First Eight—Burgoyne Hamilton, 42, 45—87; H. Tainter, 45, 42—87; E. Deerfield, 47, 47—94; F. Stevens, 46, 44—90; D. K. Bowne, 50, 43—93; P. S. Adams, 48, 48—96; John Munn, 48, 49—97; A. Macy, 50, 50—100.

Second Eight—G. Oakley, 53, 48—101; T. C. Wilson, 53, 49—102; H. Lounsbery, 54, 48—102; M. Roberts, 53, 49—102; H. Pell, 55, 50—105; J. Douglas, 53, 53—106; C. R. Flanagan, 56, 50—116; R. D. Bowles, 60, 57—117.

Smith and Curtin to Clash.

Midget Smith, Harlem bantamweight, is scheduled to oppose Irish Johnny Curtin of Jersey City this evening in the main bout at the Oakland A. A. of Jersey City. The fighters are ranked as lightweights.

URGES REDUCTION OF BOXING PRICES

In Letter to Boxing Commission Assemblyman McKee Suggests $7 as Maximum Charge.

THREATENS LEGAL ACTION

Unless Officials Make Move, He Says, He Will Take Matter Up With Legislature.

A request to revise its rule with respect to the maximum admission charge permitted at local boxing bouts has been submitted to the State Athletic Commission by Assemblyman Joseph V. McKee of the Seventh Assembly District, the Bronx. In a letter to the Commission, Assemblyman McKee complains against the existing maximum, which he declares is exorbitant and out of reach of the average man's pocketbook, and submits a substitute scale of prices. The Bronx legislator, in asking for action on the matter from the Commission, closes his letter with the statement that he will be compelled, in the event that the Commission does not take action on his suggestion, to bring the matter before the Legislature when the law-making body next convenes.

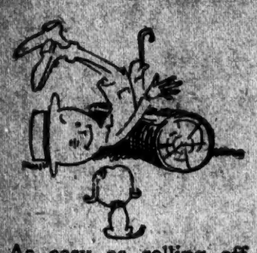
Assemblyman McKee describes boxing as a "gigantic financial enterprise," declares that the sport has become a sordid commercial game, and points to the ruin of boxing forever in this State as a possible result of the conditions to which he objects.

In his letter Assemblyman McKee refers to the maximum admission price, under the State Athletic Commission, as $15. The Commission rules permit a top price of $25 for championship bouts. The Bronx legislator would substitute as prices for championship bouts a scale of $2, $3, $5 and $7. For non-title bouts, Assemblyman McKee suggests $1, $2, $3 and $5.

Assemblyman McKee's letter follows:

I desire to place before your commission a matter that is of great importance and one that is of vital interest to a great number of people throughout the State of New York. I have in mind, particularly, the price of admission now charged to witness boxing exhibitions given under your supervision.

The fact cannot be questioned that boxing promoters are exploiting the sport, not only in New York but throughout the United States. The fight game is now a gigantic financial enterprise in which boxers and their managers demand and receive astounding returns that stagger the minds of those who recall the days of Fitzsimmons, Corbett, Gans and McGovern. The Dempsey-Carpentier fight and the Leonard-Tendler bout are striking examples of a situation that is loaded with potentialities for evil. Nor is this d



As easy as rolling off a log—saving a little money!

Easier! You simply slip into a nice new suit.

Price revisions all along the line—with many down to $40, $45 and $50.

Mixtures and serges.

So soft! So light!
*Solight soft hats.
*Registered Trademark.

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Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

August Prices' Offer

Unusual inducements for you to save money on your Fall and Winter Clothes.

Suits including Extra Trousers or Knickers $55, $65, $75 and up

During this special sale we include our entire line of medium weight materials good for year-round wear; also new Fall and Winter woolens at especially low mid-summer prices.

Full Dress, Tuxedo and Frock Clothes at August Prices—the Lowest

Wm Jerrems' Sons
1242 BROADWAY
near 31st Street
NEW YORK
and
CHICAGO

SALE
Semi-Annual
HENRY A. RITCHIE AND COMPANY

FALL clothing prices will top the past Spring and Summer prices by $5 to $15 — A fact!

At our 20% discount Sale, prices are $6 to $16 less than those of this past Spring and Summer.

As many excellent fall-weight Suitings are included in this Sale, the economy of buying NOW a good *made-to-measure* Suit for fall is evident. $24 up.

30 Church St.
HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDING

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Sale of Golf Knickers 3.65
CHOICE TWEEDS, LINENS AND DUCK.

Light weight wool Golf Hose 1.50

Flannel Pants 6.95

Duck Pants 2.50
Khaki " 1.75
Tennis Shirts 1.50

All-wool Bathing Suits
One or Two-piece $3.95

New Golf Club
Summit, N. J.
Course under construction. Membership rolls open. First 100 applications approved will benefit by lower fees. Inquiries invited. Address Secretary, Room 804, 229 W. 42nd St., New York City.

BOATS, LAUNCHES, ACCESSORIES.
Rate 60 cents an agate line.

SOLID CORK LIFE PRESERVERS, 75c. With Kapok Collar, $1; all Kapok, $1.25. Inspected and Passed; second hand. GOOD AS NEW!
E. J. Wills Co., 35 Chambers st.

EDWARD M. POST,

GIANTS WIN AGAIN AND INCREASE LEAD

Champions Move Further Ahead of Cardinals by Defeating Braves, 4 to 2.

VIRGIL BARNES IS STAR

Starts First Game of Season and Is Invincible in Pinches—Oeschger Hammered in Fourth.

The Giants really wound up their home stand on last Wednesday, but they jumped back to the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon to take a curtain call. The encore proved to be much more pleasing than the original turn, for the champs bumped the Boston Braves, 4 to 2, and in so doing increased their lead in the National League pennant race to a game and a half. This means a gain of a full game over the Cards and also over the fast-travelling Pirates, both of these teams being defeated yesterday.

All in all it was a highly satisfactory day and the 22,000 fans who spent the afternoon in the shadow of Coogan's Bluff were much elated over the various developments. Naturally, the greatest cause for jubilation was the showing made by the Giants. They seem to have emerged from their slump and are again playing like champions in fact as well as name.

There was just one little incident to mar the perfection of the day from a New York standpoint. In the fourth inning Heinie Groh stumbled while running between second and third and so seriously injured his game leg that he may be on the bench again for several days. For any emergency that the Giants may encounter, however, there is always "Lucky Johnnie" Rawlings, and he stepped into the infield after Groh was injured and played like the star he really is.

Johnnie was not the hero of the game, though. That honor went to Virgil Barnes, who has been around all season, but yesterday started his first game. His performance was at least a gentle hint to McGraw that the Kansan is ready and capable of taking his regular turn. In fact, there are several regulars on the champions' pitching staff who haven't turned in as good a game as Barnes pitched yesterday in many moons.

Braves Score in First.

The Braves nicked him for a run in the opening canto, but the Giants tied it in the third and took the lead in the fourth, and a bit of a lead was all the young flinger with the classical name needed yesterday. After the first frame he was always invincible in the pinches and he topped off his afternoon's work by fanning Micky O'Neil and forcing Tony Boeckel to pop out with a potential Boston run on third in the ninth.

At the outset he was just a bit shaky, as might have been expected of a youngster making his first start. At that he opened by fanning Ray Powell, but Larry Kopf splashed a single into right and reached second when Nicholson followed with an infield hit. Ford jammed a single over Long George Kelly's head and Kopf came tearing home with half of Boston's run allowance. Holke hit to Kelly, whose throw to Smith trapped Nicholson on the base line and Earl ran his man down near third. Nixon ended the inning by lifting a fly to short centre on which Casey Stengel made a nice running catch.

The maulers of McGraw mauled at, but missed most of Joe Oeschger's slants in the first two frames, but they pulled up in even terms with the invaders in the third.

Two had fallen by the wayside when Frank Frisch, better known as the Fordham Flash, whistled a single into centre. Oeschger was displeased with this, for like most other pitchers, he fancies Frankie more when the Fordham one is not on the paths. He tried to pick the runner off first and then O'Neil tried it and both failed. They were costly failures. Meusel bounced a single off Kopf's glove. By the time Larry could recover the ball the flying Frisch had rounded third and was heading home. He probably had no intention of trying to score, but he drew a throw from Kopf and when the ball bounded over O'Neil's head, Frankie accepted the good fortune gracefully and counted.

Giants Get Three Runs.

In the next inning, the fourth, the Giants staged the real scoring bee of the afternoon. Long George Kelly, who has been hitting everything in sight recently, lifted the lid off the Giants's half of the frame with a single over second base. Always ready to produce when a little producing will lead to runs, the ancient Stengel beat out an infield hit to Kopf, and Kelly moved up to the keystone parkway. Oeschger walked Earl Smith, and the three stations were occupied.

Most any sort of a hit would have won his own game for Barnes, but Virgil was pitching yesterday, not hitting. He struck out. Beauty Bancroft hoisted a fly to Nicholson in right, and Kelly beat the Boston outfielder's toss to the plate. Groh hit to Holke, and when the first baseman lost the ball under his feet Stengel scored and Smith trekked 'round to third. Frisch banged a clean hit to centre, and "Oil" scored, but Groh fell down on the base line and was retired for the third out.

It was this fall which forced Groh out of the game. Frisch replaced him at third, while Rawlings went to second.

All that was to happen during the rest of the ball game had little effect on its outcome. Barnes was getting better and better and, spotted to this three-run lead, he turned the Braves back just about as fast as they could get up there.

True enough they did pick up one more run. This was in the next inning, the fifth. O'Neil was easy, and filed out to Meusel, but Oeschger surprised every one with a double to left. Powell hit to Kelly, and the latter threw to Frisch before the third baseman could get into position to take the throw. As a result, the ball bounded over his head and went on to the grandstand, and Oeschger scored. That was all the run-making.

Braves Threaten in Ninth.

The Braves threatened some in the ninth when Nixon opened with a single, went to second on a short passed ball, and to third on Barbare's fly to Stengel. Here Barnes flashed his stuff, however, striking out O'Neil and forcing Boeckel, who batted for Oeschger, to pop to Bancroft. Bancroft, by the way, was the fielding star of the contest, and his fine playing drew applause on several occasions.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	2	5	Powell,cf	4	0	0	1	1
Groh,2b	1	0	1	0	1	Kopf,2b	3	1	1	2	1
Rawlings,2b	1	0	1	2	1	Nicholson,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Frisch,3b-3b	3	1	2	0	3	Ford,ss	4	0	1	0	1
M. Meusel,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Holke,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Young,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Nixon,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Kelly,1b	4	1	2	10	0	Barbare,3b	4	0	1	3	2
Stengel,cf	4	1	2	2	0	O'Neil,c	4	0	0	4	0
Smith,c	2	1	0	5	0	Oeschger,p	3	1	1	0	2
V. Barnes,p	3	0	0	0	2	aBoeckel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	9	27	11	Total	34	2	7	24	11

a Batted for Oeschger in ninth.

Errors—Kelly, Kopf.

New York	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Oeschger. Stolen base—Kopf. Sacrifice—Bancroft. Double play—Frisch, Rawlings and Kelly. Left on bases—New York 7, Boston 7. Bases on balls—Off Oeschger 3, V. Barnes 2. Struck out—By Oeschger 3, V. Barnes 7. Passed Ball—Smith. Umpires—O'Day and Hart. Time of game—1:45.

REDS HALT PITTSBURGH.

Break Winning Streak of Thirteen Games in Tenth Inning by 5-4.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13. — The Reds broke the Pittsburgh Pirates' winning streak of thirteen straight games here today by taking a ten-inning contest, 5 to 4. Couch was taken out after seven innings and Luque allowed only one hit in the last three rounds. Morrison weakened in the seventh, when the Reds tied the score, and was taken but in the eighth. Daubert led off with a three-bagger in the tenth, when Yellowhorse relieved Hamilton. Daubert scoring the winning run on a hit by Fonseca.

The score:

CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,rf	5	0	0	1	0	Mar'ville,ss	5	1	0	3	5
Daubert,1b	5	2	2	5	1	Carey,cf	5	0	2	5	0
Duncan,lf	6	0	0	3	0	Bigbee,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Roush,cf	4	0	2	6	0	Russell,rf	5	1	2	2	0
Fonseca,2b	4	1	2	3	2	Tierney,2b	5	1	2	0	4
Hargrave,c	2	0	2	2	1	Traynor,3b	4	1	2	1	2
aBohne	0	1	0	0	0	Grimm,1b	4	0	2	16	1
Wingo,c	1	0	0	0	1	Schmidt,c	4	0	1	1	4
Pinelli,3b	4	1	0	8	1	Morrison,p	3	0	1	0	2
Cavenev,ss	1	0	0	5	1	Hamilton,p	1	0	0	0	0
bHarper	0	0	0	0	0	Yello'horse,p	0	0	0	0	0
Kimmick,ss	1	0	0	2	0						
Couch,p	2	0	0	0	2	Total	40	4	12	27	15
cBressler	1	0	0	0	0						
Luque,p	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	37	5	10	30	9						

*One out when winning run scored.
a Ran for Hargrave in seventh.
b Batted for Cavenev in seventh.
c Batted for Couch in seventh.

Errors—Fonseca, Schmidt.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1—5
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Hargrave, Traynor. Three-base hits—Daubert, Roush, Fonseca, Hargrave, Tierney. Stolen bases—Daubert, Sacrifice—Harper. Double play—Maranville and Grimm. Left on bases—Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 8. Bases on balls—Off Couch 1, Morrison 2, Yellowhorse 1. Struck out—By Couch 1, Morrison 1. Hits—Off Couch 11 in 7 innings, Luque 1 in 3, Morrison 7 in 7 1-3, Hamilton 2 in 1 2-3, Yellowhorse 1 in 1-3. Passed ball—Schmidt. Winning pitcher—Luque. Losing pitcher—Hamilton. Umpires—Rigler and McCormick. Time of game—1:58.

CUBS CRUSH CARDS AGAIN.

Win Farcical Contest by 16-5—St. Louis Makes Seven Errors.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13.—The Chicago Cubs made it two straight over St. Louis by walloping the locals 16 to 5 here today in a farcical contest, in which the Cards made seven errors. Hornsby and Mueller smashed out home runs in this session. Hollocher hit three triples.

The score:

CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Statz,cf	5	4	3	0	0	Flack,rf	6	0	1	1	0
Hollocher,ss	5	1	3	1	0	Stock,3b	5	0	0	0	3
Terry,2b	6	1	3	4	3	Smith,lf	5	1	1	3	0
Grimes,1b	5	1	3	6	0	Hornsby,2b	3	1	1	3	1
Frih'g,rf-3b	3	2	0	1	0	Fournier,1b	3	1	0	8	0
Miller,lf	4	2	2	3	0	Mueller,rf-cf	5	1	1	3	0
Krug,3b	3	2	1	0	1	Toporcer,ss	4	1	2	2	6
O'Farrell,c	5	1	1	5	0	Ainsmith,c	4	0	1	3	3
Hartnett,c	0	0	0	1	0	Sherdel,p	2	0	0	0	1
Alderdice,p	3	2	0	0	0	North,p	0	0	0	1	0
Gallaghan,lf	1	0	0	0	0	Ferica,p	0	0	0	0	1
Kelleher,ss	0	0	0	0	0	aSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
Maisel,rf	1	0	1	1	0	bGaines	1	0	0	0	0
Barber,1b	1	0	0	2	0						
Total	48	16	19	27	9	Total	46	5	8	27	16

a Batted for North in seventh.
b Batted for Ferica in ninth.

Errors—Gallaghan, Hornsby (2), Fournier, Toporcer (3), Ainsmith, Sherdel.

Chicago	3	0	0	1	1	5	5	1	—16	
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4—	5

Two-base hits—Smith, Statz (2), Terry, O'Farrell. Three-base hits—Hollocher (3). Home runs—Hornsby, Mueller. Stolen bases—Friberg (2), Hornsby. Sacrifices—Hollocher, Krug (2), O'Farrell, Hartnett. Left on bases—Chicago 11, St. Louis 7. Bases on balls—Off Aldridge 3, Sherdel 4, Ferica 1. Struck out—By Aldridge 6, Sherdel 3. Hits—Off Sherdel 10 in 5 1-3 innings, North 2 in 2-3, Ferica 6 in 2. Wild pitch—Aldridge. Losing pitcher—Sherdel. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time of game—3:14.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL GAMES

At Reading.

Reading	0	2	2	1	0	3	2	0	—10	10 1
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3	8 3

Batteries—Brown and Clarke; Llewellyn, Fisher and Urban.

At Baltimore.
(Eleven innings.)

Baltimore	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—6	8	0
Toronto	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0—	5 14 1

Batteries—Ogden and McAvoy; Thompson, Taylor and Vincent.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	73	38	.700
Rochester	71	44	.597
Buffalo	60	54	.561
Jersey City	65	55	.542
Toronto	60	61	.496
Reading	50	68	.424
Syracuse	46	74	.383
Newark	36	83	.303

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Syracuse at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Toronto at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Reading.

Curves and Bingles.

Even if Jess Barnes is nearing the end of his rope it looks very much as if the name will be heard around big league ball parks a while longer. Virgil appears to be ready to pick up wherever his older brother leaves off. Thus, will the fame of Circlsville, Kan., be perpetuated.

Virgil apparently had everything. In the seventh he struck out Oeschger, Powell and Kopf in succession.

That the Giants' hurler was working the corners was shown by the number of called strikes against the Braves. There wasn't much kicking on the umpiring either, except that O'Day drew a yell from "Silent Earl" Smith on one occasion. It must have been a strike as Smith insisted, for the tacturn Arkansan wastes no words.

When O'Neil was called out on strikes in the ninth he started for the playhouse. A fan remarked that Mickey was probably going home because he was sorry at O'Day.

Boeckel turned in a fairish sort of game himself. In the sixth he set the champions back with three pitched balls. That's efficiency plus.

Today there will be no baseball under the lee of Coogan's Bluff, but tomorrow Huggins's hopefuls meet Cobb's crashers in more or less mortal combat.

For the Giants it is, ho! for the windswept spaces of the West, where the frisky Cardinals flourish.

The champions open against the Pirates on Tuesday. They were going out to smoke town with their minds made up to put an abrupt end to that long losing streak, but the Cincinnati Reds bobbed up yesterday and saved them the trouble. Now it is up to the Giants to keep the good work going by simply converting the Pirates' streak into a losing one.

With both pennant races in the stretch stage none of the leaders shows any signs of weakening. May the best league win and may they be the Giants and the Yanks. This is no good as an ear for a loud "amen."

YANKS LOSE CLOSE GAME TO SENATORS

Washington Players Pound Jones for Five Hits in Sixth and Win by 3-2.

RALLY IN NINTH FAILS

Mogridge Checks Hugmen After Two Runs Are Scored—Witt and Huggins Banished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Yankees lost a chance to climb closer to the lead in the American League pennant race when they lost to the Senators here this afternoon. The lack of a needed hit at one of three or four moments in the contest cost the Hugmen the game. As the St. Louis Browns bowed to the White Sox, a victory for the Yankees would have placed the Eastern contenders in a strong position as they prepare for the Westerners on Tuesday. However, the Hugmen were beaten by a score of 3 to 2.

Sam Jones hooked up with George Mogridge in a bitterly contested pitching duel. Each allowed eight hits, but five of the home players' blows were made in the sixth inning. Mogridge did not allow more than two hits in a single inning.

Babe Ruth was out of action with an infected leg and the club surgeon, who examined him yesterday, declared that if Ruth played he might aggravate the trouble and serious consequences might follow. Bob Shawkey also is under the care of a physician as the result of an infection from an ingrowing toe nail.

A lucky break in the weather permitted the teams to play. It had rained persistently all morning, and shortly before noon a heavy shower drenched the city. However, under the shelter of the water-proofed canvas which was spread across the diamond, the infield was firm, and while the footing in the outfield was not of the best, it was not too bad to admit of good play.

Witt and Huggins Ejected.

The Yankees incurred the wrath of Bill Guthrie, umpire on bases, in the opening inning when they protested one of his decisions. Witt and Huggins were banished from the game during the dispute.

After Witt had been ejected, Joe Dugan drove one down to Shanks, and the ball skidded off the third baseman's glove for a two-bagger. McMillan then filed to deep right centre, Dugan going to third after the catch. Pipp then died on a fly to Goslin. Jones had to pitch his way out of trouble in the first frame, for with two out Judge doubled and successive passes to Goslin and Brower filled the sacks. Shanks then filed to Elmer Smith, who played right field.

The Yankees had men on the bases in the second and third innings but failed to accomplish anything worth while. In the fifth Ward hit a single and Scott forced him. Jones forced Scott, but Smith came to life with a single to right and Jones went all the way to third. It was up to Dugan but Jumping Joe filed to Rice.

The last half of the fifth was featured by a neat running catch of a drive by Rice. Norman McMillan sprinting over the soggy turf at remarkable speed to grab the ball. That was the final play of the inning and for a while it seemed as though it might terminate the contest for as the Yankees came to the bench the heaviest shower of the day fell. However, after a short delay, the game was continued.

Harris Starts Bombardment.

It might have been better for the Yankees had the game been declared off then and there for in the last half of the sixth the home players fell upon Jones and won the game. Harris opened with a single to right centre. Judge then got a single when Ward played his bounder poorly. The ball rolled to right field, Harris scoring. Goslin connected for a single, Judge taking second. Judge was caught off the bag and run down.

Goslin took second on Judge's out, and Brower walked. When Shanks died on an infield grounder the runners advanced, and both scored on Peckinpaugh's hit to short for a single. Picinich continued the assault with another single, but Mogridge fanned.

The Hugmen rallied strongly in the ninth inning and with two men on bases needed only one run to tie the score. McMillan, however, rolled an easy grounder to Joe Judge and died at the bag. Meusel opened the inning with a rap to centre and Ward was safe when Peckinpaugh fumbled an easy grounder. Scott singled, scoring Meusel. Hofmann was rushed in to the bat in place of Jones and, after missing a triple down the left field line by several feet, struck out. Smith walked, filling the bases, and Dugan's long fly to Goslin scored Ward. McMillan then grounded out.

The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rice,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Witt,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Harris,2b	4	1	1	1	3	Smith,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Judge,1b	4	0	2	6	0	Dugan,3b	4	0	3	0	1
Goslin,lf	3	1	1	3	0	M'Mil'n,rf-cf	4	0	0	4	0
Brower,rf	2	1	0	3	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	1	4	0
Shanks,3b	4	0	1	0	2	Schang,c	4	0	1	9	3
Peckin'h,ss	4	0	1	5	2	Meusel,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Picinich,c	3	0	1	5	1	Ward,2b	4	1	1	1	4
Mogridge,p	3	0	1	0	1	Scott,ss	4	0	1	2	5
						Jones,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aHoffman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	8	27	8	Total	35	2	9	24	8

a Batted for Jones in ninth.

Errors—Rice, Peckinpaugh, Scott.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	2

Two-base hits—Dugan, Judge. Three-base hit—Harris. Sacrifice—Dugan. Left on bases—New York 10, Washington 7. Bases on balls—Off Jones 2, Mogridge 1. Struck out—By Jones 5, Mogridge 5. Umpires—Connolly and Guthrie. Time of game—2:05.

INDIANS STOP TIGERS.

Make Winning Run in Ninth on Three Singles—Score, 3-2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Cleveland won from Detroit here today, 3 to 2. Uhle and Dauss pitched effectively except in the fifth inning, when the Tigers scored their two runs on five hits, and in the ninth, when the Indians scored the winning run on three singles.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,lf	3	1	1	1	0	Blue,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Wam'sae,3b	4	0	0	1	4	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Speaker,cf	4	1	2	3	1	Cobb,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Stephen'n,2b	4	0	1	3	6	Veach,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Sewell,ss	4	0	1	5	3	Heilmann,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Wood,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Jones,3b	3	0	0	0	0
Guisto,1b	4	0	2	11	0	Haney,3b	0	0	0	0	0
O'Neill,c	4	0	1	2	1	Rigney,ss	4	1	1	2	4
Uhle,p	4	0	1	0	0	Ruel,c	4	1	2	5	0
aEvans	0	1	0	0	0	Dauss,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	35	3	10	27	17	Total	33	2	10	*26	8

*One out when winning run scored.
a Ran for Guisto in ninth.

Cleveland ..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—3
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Rigney, Speaker, Cobb, Uhle. Home run—Jamieson. Stolen base—Cutshaw. Sacrifice — Dauss. Double plays — Wambsganss, Sewell and Guisto (2). Left on bases—Detroit 6, Cleveland 8. Bases on balls—Off Uhle 2, Dauss 1. Struck out—By Uhle 2, Dauss 8. Umpires—Owens and Evans. Time of game—1:55.

Braves Purchase First Baseman.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The Boston Braves today announced the purchase of First Baseman Henry [illegible] of the New Orleans Club of the Southern Association. He will report here in September.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York 4, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 4.
(Ten innings.)
Chicago 16, St. Louis 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington 3, New York 2.
Cleveland 3, Detroit 2.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 5.
Other clubs not scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	63	44	.596
St. Louis	64	46	.582
Pittsburgh	58	48	.547
Chicago	59	49	.546
Cincinnati	59	53	.527
Brooklyn	53	56	.481
Philadelphia	37	64	.366
Boston	35	69	.337

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
St. Louis	65	44	.596
New York	65	46	.586
Detroit	59	52	.532
Chicago	56	53	.514
Cleveland	57	56	.504
Washington	52	56	.481
Philadelphia	42	63	.400
Boston	41	67	.380

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Other clubs not scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Other clubs not scheduled.

STARS OVERCOME SKEETERS TWICE

Heavy Hitting and Good Fielding Enable Syracuse to Win by 6-4 and 5-2.

Skillful pitching supported by the stiffest kind of hitting proved a winning combination for Syracuse in yesterday's games with the Skeeters at Jersey City and enabled the Stars to emerge from the double header, which featured the start of their farewell series, by the scores of 6 to 4 in the opener and 5 to 2 in the nightcap, which stretched through to ten innings.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

SYRACUSE (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	JERSEY CITY (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Katding,ss	4	1	2	3	5	Jacobs,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Taggrt,rf	5	2	3	1	0	Donelson,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Jones,cf	4	1	1	0	0	Zitman,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Bottomly,1b	4	1	2	10	0	Holt,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Dubuc,lf	4	1	1	2	0	McCarren,3b	3	1	0	3	2
Friegau,lf	0	0	0	1	0	Killinger,3b	2	2	1	3	5
Niebergall,c	3	0	0	7	1	Ray,ss	4	1	2	1	1
Barnes,2b	4	0	1	2	3	Freitag,c	4	0	1	5	2
Winer,3b	4	0	1	1	2	Tecarr,p	3	0	0	1	1
Stewart,p	4	0	0	0	1	aWetevier	1	0	0	0	0
						bLucey	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	11	27	11	Total	31	4	5	27	13

a Batted for Tecarr in ninth.
b Ran for Freitag in ninth.

Errors—Barnes (2), Jacobs, Killinger.

Syracuse	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	—6
Jersey City	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hit—Bottomly. Three-base hit—Ray. Stolen base—Killinger, Keating. Sacrifices—Jones, Niebergill. Double play—Keating and Bottomly. Left on bases—Syracuse 6, Jersey City 3. Base on balls—Off Tecarr 1, Stewart 1. Struck out—By Tecarr 3, Stewart 1. Hit by pitcher—By Stewart (Eitman and McCarren). Umpires—Derr and Enyle. Time of game—1:50.

SECOND GAME.

SYRACUSE (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	JERSEY CITY (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Keating,ss	3	0	0	4	3	Jacobs,lf	3	0	0	5	0
Taggert,rf	4	0	2	0	0	Donelson,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Jones,cf	5	1	2	3	1	Zitman,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Dotto'ley,1b	5	0	0	11	1	Holt,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Dubuc,lf	5	1	2	1	0	M'Carren,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Miller,lf	1	0	0	2	0	Killinger,3b	1	0	0	3	0
Krug,3b	3	2	1	0	1	Ray,ss	4	1	1	4	2
O'Farrell,c	4	0	0	2	0	Egan,c	3	0	2	2	3
Wimer,3b	3	1	1	3	4	Carruthers,p	4	0	1	0	1
Stuart,p	3	0	0	0	2						
aDyer	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	42	5	8	30	11	Total	34	2	5	30	11

a Ran for Vick in tenth.

Error—Holt.

Syracuse	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2—5
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Dubuc (2), Freigau (2), Killinger, Ray, Taggert. Sacrifices—Taggert, Jacobs, Egan, Stuart. Left on bases—Syracuse 12, Jersey City 10. Bases on balls—Off Stuart 6, Carruthers 2. Struck out—By Carruthers 1, Stuart 3. Hit by pitcher—By Carruthers (Wimer). Umpires—Phyle and Derr. Time of game—3:00.

BEARS WIN AND LOSE.

Defeat Rochester, 3-1, in Early Game, but Lose Final, 5-1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—The Newark Bears met Rochester here today in a doubleheader and won the initial game by the score of 3 to 1, but in the second contest lahey were overcome, 5 to 1.

The visitors gathered but five hits off the southpaw slants of Laite Barnes in the first game, while Red Cox, who was on the mound for the Hustlers, also pitched a fine brand of ball, allowing the same number of hits, but he was unable to keep them scattered.

In the second game Manager Bill Clymer of the Bears started his new pitching find, Carl Deetjen, on the mound against Fred Blake, but the youngster lacked his usual effectiveness and was withdrawn after five innings, during which time Rochester scored four runs.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| NEWARK (I

M'ALLISTER RUNS HUNDRED IN 0:10

New York A. C. Star Captures Close Handicap Race in Hibernians' Meet.

LESLIE IS BEATEN IN 880

Half-Miler Finds Handicaps Too Great—Sol Butler Fails in Broad Jump.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 13.—Bob McAllister, New York A. C. sprinting star, gave an exhibition of his speed here this afternoon on the occasion of the annual athletic meet of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Lighthouse Point. The New York policeman-athlete, competing from scratch, flashed through to victory in a 100-yard handicap dash in which he conceded liberal marks to a field of rivals. McAllister broke the tape in "evens," being clocked in ten seconds flat for his semi-final and final heats.

The speedy Mercury Foot runner was forced to extend himself to snatch victory from W. Munz, a local runner, who raced off the 9-yard mark. So close was the finish between McAllister and Munz that many, viewing the race from an angle, thought that the New Haven sprinter breasted the tape slightly in front. The opinion was not confined alone to the spectators. Among the officials there were many who thought Munz had reached the wire first.

Sid Leslie, another New York A. C. representative, who holds the national indoor middle-distance title, made an unsuccessful effort to overcome handicaps in a half-mile chase. Leslie started from scratch, but despite a spirited race, had to be content with fourth position. The race was won by A. Hexella, New Haven Harriers, who was allowed a start of forty yards. Hexella broke the tape in 2:02 2-5.

J. Steiger of the Stamford A. A., who attracted attention with his winning race in New York last week, finished second in the half-mile-run and captured the premier prize in a mile handicap. The generous handicap of 110 yards gave Steiger victory in the longer race, in which his time was 4:45. Steiger was not forced to extend himself.

Sol Butler, former Dubuque College, Iowa, broad jump star, was another scratch competitor who fell before the liberal handicaps. Butler competed from the honor mark in his specialty, conceding handicaps up to six feet to rivals. The negro star was hopelessly out of the struggle for prizes. His best jump was 22 feet 2¾ inches. The winner, J. Marks, New Haven Harriers, who enjoyed a handicap of six feet, finished with a leap of 25 feet 10 inches, including his handicap.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash; Handicap—Won by R. McAllister, New York A. C. (scratch); W. Munz, New Haven Harriers (9 yards), second; Welch, Bridgeport A. C. (2 yards), third. Time—0:10.

440-Yard Run; Handicap—Won by J. Higgins, New Haven Harriers (8 yards); T. Roche, New Haven Harriers (25 yards), second; J. McCabe, unattached (12 yards), third. Time—0:53 1-5.

880-Yard Run; Handicap—Won by A. Hexella, New Haven Harriers (45 yards); J. Steiger, Stamford A. A. (20 yards), second; G. Bush, New Haven Harriers (40 yards), third. Time—2:02 3-5.

One Mile Run; Handicap—Won by J. Steiger, Stamford A. A. (110 yards); M. Skane, Bridgeport A. C. (25 yards), second; J. Feth, Bridgeport Trade School (90 yards), third. Time—4:45.

Running Broad Jump; Handicap—Won by J. Marks, New Haven Harriers (6 feet), with 25 feet 10 inches; F. Heery, New Haven Harriers (6 feet), 24 feet 9 inches, second; G. Reinecker, New Haven Harriers (6 feet), 24 feet 2 inches, third.

Putting 12-Pound Shot; Handicap—Won by H. Benson, New Haven Harriers (5 feet), with 47 feet 10 inches; J. Costello, Stamford A. A. (6 feet), 46 feet 8½ inches, second; J. Wertz, New Haven Harriers (5 feet), 45 feet 6¼ inches, third.

75-Yard Dash (for Girls)—Won by Miss R. Gerpid, Bridgeport A. C.; Miss C. Mulligan, Bridgeport A. C., second; Miss C. Oliver, Bridgeport A. C., third. Time—Not taken.

MARATHON RUNNERS WILL START TODAY

More Than a Hundred Distancers to Compete in Sixty-Mile Team Race.

More than 100 distancers are scheduled to start this morning in the Philadelphia-Atlantic City team marathon, which will be held under the auspices of the Atlantic City A. C. The chase is scheduled to start at 9 o'clock, in front of the City Hall, Philadelphia, where the runners will be assembled for a reception by Mayor J. Hampton Moore of the Quaker City, previous to going by auto to Camden, N. J., where the actual start will be made. The distance of the event is approximately sixty miles, over a course on the highway between Camden and Atlantic City. The race is for teams of ten men each. The relays have been so arranged as to provide relief for team members about every six miles.

Fifty runners from this city have entered for the chase. The squad represents five clubs, the Pastime A. C., Mohawk A. C., Glencoe A. C., Finnish-American A. C. and Cygnet A. C. of Port Chester. The local contingent left last night for Philadelphia. The metropolitan nomination will be opposed by teams from six clubs in Philadelphia. The Quaker City teams entered represent the Meadowbrook Club, Enterprise C. C., Nativity C. C., Shanahan A. C., St. Joan of Arc Club and the Blue Ribbon Juniors.

The local entries for the race are as follows:

Glencoe A. C.—A. Craw, L. Bolter Jr., F. Titterton, L. S. DeWitt, H. Frick, R. Fugia, S. Silverstein, E. Kolber, P. Bogden, J. H. Roberts, and L. C. Silver, F. Wilson, substitutes.

Pastime A. C.—O. Phillipson, A. W. Feher, J. M. Cohan, Joseph Hotz, A. Lovash, William Robinson, Charles Arnheiter, Joseph Flynn, G. Schwartz, James Kotner, and Joseph Conte and Louis Vass, substitutes.

Mohawk A. C.—Michael Dwyer, Charles Rapp, James McGuinness, John Cann, John Mesney, Richard Van Eyk, James Brooks, William Boak, William O'Donnell, F. Yater, and M. Haskell and William J. Collan, substitutes.

Cygnet A. C., Portchester—W. Michaelson, F. Lambe, George Wascovitz, J. Robinson, H. Hansen, C. Meade, E. Sandberg, C. Stafger, R. Boland, William Kennedy, and W. Hansen and C. Sullivan, substitutes.

Finnish-American A. C.—Prim, Soini, Nilson, Tuomela, Erickson, Hoskinin, Finberg, Noppa, Fager, Ritola. Alternates, Laupka, Herrmanson.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—The Salem Handicap, for mares, three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Ten Lec 126 pounds, Penrose 120, Many Smiles 112, Harridan 100, Knot 112, Roulette 98, Arrow of Gold 95, Beeswax 100, Polythis 108.

SECOND RACE—Claiming, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Bridesman 116 pounds, *Episode 111, Kirklevington 109, Sunnyland 107, Avispa 103, Quesada 101, Zealot 101, Red Legs 110.

THIRD RACE—The Troy Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Anonymous 104 pounds, Hillhouse 102, William Tell 105, Shamrock 111, Prince Til Til 105, Virfil 102, Chile 105, Thassaly 105, Knot 110, Forest Lore 102, Daniel 107, New Hampshire 104.

FOURTH RACE—The Clemons Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Billy McLaughlin 104 pounds, Lady Madcap 112, Two Feathers 97, Bighcast 108, Good Times 105, Thundercap 132, Little Chief 104, Bluffer 92, Exodis 122, Georgie 107, Thimble 100, Frigata 112, Jamshar 93, Excuse 93.

FIFTH RACE—Conditions for three-year-olds; one mile. Lally 123 pounds, Emotion 115, Brilliant Star 98, Firm Friend 123, Lucky Antoine 101, Maryland Belle 104, Broomflax 109, June Grass 119, Gunslight 101, Polly Wale 101.

SIXTH RACE—Conditions for fillies, two-year-olds; five furlongs. Miss Smith 105 pounds, Great Lady 102, Lady Rose 102, Oil Cut 108, Condor 102, Spray 109, Greenback, Blossom Time 102, Marionette 102, Possible 112, Beattitude 102, Lustrous 102, Tweddle 106, Gadfly 109, Crochet 105, Sagamore 122, Heme 116, Winner Take All 106, Silk Tassel 108.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Comment on Current Events in Sports.

TURF

Those who have racing in New York State in their keeping were extremely glad to have Governor Miller at the Saratoga track on Saturday. They were also glad to have Mayor Hylan present during the week. The guardians of racing are pleased to have men in prominent official capacity attend race meets to see for themselves how admirably the sport is conducted, and how free it is from the objectionable. From Governor Miller's comments, after he had watched the running of the Saratoga Special from the stewards's stand, and had visited the paddock, he was decidedly impressed by his initial appearance at the beautiful Spa plant. It is felt by the turf Governors that the more officials who come to look conditions over for themselves without depending on hearsay, the more friends this great sport will have in the seats of the mighty.

Governor Miller saw Harry Payne Whitney's Goshawk definitely establish himself for the time being at least at the top among the two-year-olds.

Goshawk has not yet made clear his title to be hailed finally as the champion of the season's youngsters. But he met the majority of his most formidable rivals in the Special at even weights and took them into camp. He has not yet established his ability to give weight and win, nor has he shown that he can beat good ones in bad going. J. S. Coe-den's Martingale appears to be the top notch performer of the two-year-olds over heavy or muddy tracks. He has already beaten Goshawk. Bud Lerner and others of the best in such footing. The situation seems to be that, temporarily at least, Goshawk is the king in fast going, and Martingale the king in bad going.

The Special certainly cleared the tangled condition among the youngsters as far as it proved Goshawk's ability to meet his chief competitors at even weights on a fast track and beat them. He won like a really high-class race horse should win. It was a sparkling performance. McKee, which finished second, earned his share of the laurels, and showed a fine race, while Bud Lerner and Martingale, in the next notches, ran races which were by no means bad.

Saratoga racing thus far this season has lived up to promises, and some splendid contests have been seen. There is yet much of the highest order to come.

SWIMMING

Nothing more remarkable has featured the history of swimming than the extraordinary all-around watermanship displayed lately by Miss Helen Wainwright, the 16-year-old aquatic marvel of the New York Women's Swimming Association. Most champions feel that it is necessary to specialize. John Weissmuller occasionally departs from free-style swimming to engage in a back-stroke race, but he never competes over courses longer than 500 meters. Miss Sybil Bauer, the peerless back-stroke swimmer, confines her efforts exclusively to this branch of the sport. Other record breakers stick closely to their chosen field. Yet Helen Wainwright takes part indiscriminately in all contests that come along and keeps on shattering world's standards just the same. Within the last few weeks she has figured in national and international free-style fixtures from fifty yards to three and a half miles, in back stroke and fancy diving championships, and is always a dangerous contender for leadership.

Moreover, the new marks she has set recently are startlingly fast. In the national 880-yard championship at Santa Barbara, Cal., she beat Miss Claire Galligan's world record by the huge margin of 26 4-5 seconds; in the 220-yard metropolitan title test at Manhattan Beach she lowered Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey's open-water standard by 11 4-5 seconds and Mrs. Charlotte Boyle Cline's best record, made under far more favorable conditions, by 6 2-5 seconds; in an invitation 300-meter race at Indianapolis she clipped exactly 4 seconds from Miss Hilda James's international standard, set in a 75-foot pool, although she swam over a slow course in open water, suffering a material handicap thereby.

These achievements, striking in themselves become amazing when it is considered that they were accomplished during a period in which Miss Wainwright had no opportunity to train especially for any event, since she not only tried for laurels at all distances in free-style swimming, but reaped signal honors at the back stroke and in fancy diving also.

True, Miss Wainwright suffered defeat in the international 3½-mile race for the Day Cup, but results in a race conducted in tidal water are not always conclusive. Without wanting to detract from the brilliant and meritorious victory scored by Miss Gertrude Ederle in the event, many believe she had a slight advantage of current in the early stages of the contest. On the other hand, every time conditions have been favorable this season Miss Wainwright has defeated all comers convincingly in splendid time. There can be no doubt she is the greatest all-round aquatic contestant of her sex the world has known.

BASEBALL

The world's champion Giants, who recently recovered the league lead by virtue of their sudden return to form, and who are ahead of the Cardinals by the margin of a game and a half, are now facing what will probably be their most crucial test in the pennant race thus far this season. McGraw's players left last night on their final swing around the Western end of the National League circuit. They are scheduled to play eleven games with the strongest teams in the league. They will play three games each with the Pirates, Cubs and Cardinals, and two with the Reds. All of these teams are now playing high-class ball, and the champions will have to be at the top of their form in order to return to the Polo Grounds early next month in first place. This Western trip of the Giants will, in all probability, have a very important bearing on the outcome of the pennant race. The champions encountered a serious slump during their recent stand against the Western clubs at the Polo Grounds, but in the last few days McGraw appears again to have whipped his club into its real stride.

The Giants will open their tour in Pittsburgh tomorrow afternoon and the champions are likely to encounter some strenuous opposition from the Pirates who are now playing the best ball of any team in the National League. The Pirates, who were stopped by the Reds yesterday after winning thirteen consecutive games, are still to be regarded as contenders for the pennant. Just a year ago the Giants were seven and a half games behind the Buccaneers, who were then leading the league, but the present champions staged a sensational spurt and finally captured the pennant. At the present time the Pirates are only five and a half games behind the league leaders and it is still within the bounds of possibility that they will work themselves up into first place.

While the Giants are fighting to maintain their lead in the West, the Yankees will have to maintain their present pace to remain near the top during the coming series with the Western clubs at the Polo Grounds. Both the Browns and the Yankees played sensational ball during the last week, and they are still only one game apart. The outcome of the American League race also may be determined to a great extent during the next few weeks.

YACHTING

The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, which ended at Marblehead, Mass., on Wednesday, showed conclusively that the sailing game, interrupted by the war, is back in its stride. Not only was the cruise of the New York club longer than that attempted last year, but it was preceded by two days of racing and followed by three racing days, so that for two weeks, omitting the Sundays, neither Corinthian skippers nor crews had much respite.

The New York Y. C. cruise, which started at Newport, was preceded by a joint Indian harbor and Larchmont club cruise. Following the ending of the New York Y. C. event at Marblehead several of the yachts stayed for racing for cups offered by the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead. Thus more days of consecutive racing were indulged in than last year, and the total distance sailed was greater, for last year the New York yachts went only from Glen Cove to Newport. In addition, more classes of yachts raced this year than last.

One feature of the cruise this year to excite comment was the remarkable performance of the 30-foot sloops. These little boat were built by Herreshoff in 1905 and the fact that they could stand most of the hard work of the cruise after seventeen years of practically continuous service, showed that a man does not have to be in the millionaire class to go into the yachting game in something larger than the Bug and Bird classes, which are now so numerous and so popular. Of course, a 30-footer costs more today than seventeen years ago, yet it is evident that with the depreciation spread over so long a term of years, the actual cost per year would not be much greater than the cost of indulging in some land sports.

Next month yachting will arouse international interest with the races off Oyster Bay of teams of six-meter yachts for the British-American Cup. The English yachts will be shipped this week, and the trials to select the American team will be held off Oyster Bay next week. Four yachts will compose each team and as three of the English boats, and in any event not fewer than three of the American boats will be new, there is much speculation as to the ultimate outcome.

TENNIS

Upon the defending United States tennis team picked last week by the Davis Cup Committee confidence will rest unreservedly. The committee's choice of Tilden, Johnston, Richards and Williams, with the last named as Captain, was practically compelled by the logic of events and the force of public opinion. Nevertheless, the committee's powers were absolute, and that they were exercised with wisdom, discretion and foresight calls for grateful acknowledgment. The choice of Richards as third man is especially to be commended. It is recognition of achievements fully entitling him to the high honor and reflects also a praiseworthy willingness on the part of the committee to consider the welfare of future Davis Cup teams as well as of the present one.

That the team will defend the cup successfully seems to be as certain as anything can be in the realm of sport. Tilden, Johnston and Richards are the three foremost singles players in the world. They were so recognized last year, and the visiting Davis Cup players have shown nothing this Summer, either in Europe or since arriving here, that can be expected to undermine their supremacy in the slightest degree. Richards will probably have no opportunity to play in singles, but, if called upon in an emergency, he would be equal to it. The junior champion is possessed of a poise that not even the responsibility of international competition could shake. It is a self-confidence entirely unspoiled by egotism but based upon a right and proper appreciation of his own tennis capabilities, and it is one of his most valuable assets.

In the doubles, Tilden and Johnston or Tilden and Richards or Richards and Williams—any combination that might be devised among the four—could be relied upon to make American success all-embracing. To state this is not to express overconfidence. Examination of the records makes any other deduction impossible, and the one proviso that has to be admitted it is that the Americans must allow themselves no lapses from present form.

As for the women's national championship, which starts today, Mrs. Mallory has a clear field for the seventh winning of a national tournament. Only one possible question arises. She is in little danger from her own generation of women stars. But is it time yet for the new generation to assert itself? For instance, can Miss Wills, who took a set from the champion at Glen Cove, sustain the pace throughout a match? It is not impossible; the girls' champion has the game that, in its full maturity, would beat Mrs. Mallory's. It would be a good thing for women's tennis if more than one serious disputant for the title could make her presence felt. Apparently, however, the time is not yet ripe.

GOLF

The arrival in America of the team of amateur golfers from across the sea marks an important epoch in the sport. The first time in history that a selected unit has visited these shores, it represents the beginning of a new era in international golf. It may soon become an annual affair, or at least a biennial affair. The team that arrived here on Saturday has come for two primary reasons; first, a complimentary return of the visit paid England by the American amateurs in 1921, and, second, for the express purpose of meeting the Americans in the first international team matches for the Walker Cup, a trophy donated by George H. Walker, former President of the United States Golf Association, to foster international golf relations and aimed to do for golf what the Davis Cup has done for lawn tennis. While they are here the British players will participate in the national amateur championship at Brookline.

American golfdom may not learn a great deal from the British team that it does not already know in the art of shot-making. Then again it may. But it may learn a lot in other lines. International competitions are always beneficial to all sides engaged. They are classrooms for an interchange of ideas.

May the best team win in the international, and may the best man win in the amateur! Whoever succeeds at Brookline this year will have occasion to feel doubly proud, for he will have attained victory not only in the best field of American players, but a field augmented by the chosen representatives of British golf.

NEW YORK A. C. IS WATER POLO VICTOR

Overcomes All-Star College Five by 10 to 9 at Brighton Beach Carnival.

Captain Joe Ruddy, veteran water polo player of the New York A. C., led his Mercury Foot clubmates to victory over an all-star college team yesterday in an exciting water polo game in the open-air pool of the Brighton Beach Baths. The New York A. C. quintet emerged with victory by a single point in a score of 10 points to 9. The club players scored two touch goals in the opening half and held their lead through a spirited session in the second half when the collegian team rallied strongly. Captain Ruddy gave the New York A. C. its first goal in 1:46, and Hal Vollmer contributed the second in 3:00. Dondero did the scoring for the college team. He registered three thrown goals in the second half. Under the rules, touch goals counted 5 points each, and thrown goals 3 points each.

The water polo clash was the feature of the first Sabbath aquatic carnival held in the Brighton pool. Two swimming events completed the program. Miss Edna Leonard, a 10-year-old swimmer, scored a victory in a fifty-yard handicap swim for girls of 10 years or younger. Miss Leonard started with an allowance of twenty seconds and finished with a close margin of victory on Miss Julia Marmorstein, a rival of the same age, who started off the four-second mark. Miss Ruth Meany, the scratch starter, had to be content with fifth position. The time was 55 1-5 seconds.

Miss Ethel Urstrung, enjoying a handicap of twelve seconds, accounted for victory in a 100-yard handicap swim for women. This event developed into a family struggle. The Misses Grace Delany, Dorothy Delany and Edna Delany, sisters, were three of the four survivors of the trial heats. Miss Urstrung led the Misses Grace Delany and Edna Delany to the finish line in that order, in 1:20.

The summaries:

Water Polo.

N. Y. A. C. (10.)		ALL-COLLEGIANS (9)
Vollmer	C.	Dondero
Woldforster	F.	Carney
J. Ruddy	F.	Warriner
Curren	B.	De Fronzo
Duryea	G.	Hannigan

Touch goals, first period—J. Ruddy in 1:46; Vollmer in 3:00. Thrown goals, second period—Dondero in 1:33; Dondero in 4:15; Dondero in 7:58.

Substitution—All-Collegians: Peterson for Hannigan.

Referee—J. Higgins. Time of periods—Two periods of eight minutes each.

Swimming Events.

50-Yard Swim for Girls Ten Years of Age or Younger; Closed to Women's Swimming Association; Handicap—Won by Miss Edna Leonard (20 seconds); Miss Julia Marmorstein (4 seconds), second; Miss Frances Meany (2 seconds), third; Miss Malbin Geschsidt (20 seconds), fourth; Miss Ruth Meany (scratch), fifth. Time—0:55 1-5.

100-Yard Swim; Closed to Women's Swimming Association; Handicap—Won by Miss Ethel Urstrung (12 seconds)); Miss Grace Delany (15 seconds), second; Miss Edna Delaney (12 seconds)), third. Time—1:20.

POLO TITLE GOES TO CAMP DIX FOUR

Governors Island Is Beaten for Championship of 2d Corps Area at Fort Hamilton, 10-8.

Representatives of the First Division, commonly called Camp Dix, won the polo championship of the Second Corps Area of the United States Army on the parade grounds at Fort Hamilton yesterday, defeating players from Governors Island by 10 to 8 goals. Actually, Camp Dix won by a 10-1 score, as it had to allow its opponents a handicap of seven goals.

One of the largest crowds that has witnessed a polo game in the metropolitan district in years saw the contest. Captain Benjamin F. Caffey, aid to General Bullard, was the most brilliant player on the field. Although he was on the defeated team, his hard riding and clever stick work won frequent applause of the gallery.

Colonel Bruce Palmer, who was penalized 4 goals in the handicap rating, was responsible for 4 goals. He was the largest scorer on the Camp Dix team. Captain J. P. Neu and Major S. J. Turnbull also broke into the scoring column, the former with 3 and the latter with 2 goals.

On Tuesday afternoon there will be a special game between Camp Vail, winner of the Consolation Cup, and Governors Island. No admission will be charged for the game.

The line-up:

CAMP DIX.		Hcp.	GOVERNORS ISLAND		Hcp.
Pos.	Name.		Pos.	Name.	
1—Capt.	Neu	2	1—Lieut.	Booth	0
2—Capt.	Bratton	0	2—Maj.	Frank	0
3—Col.	Palmer	4	3—Capt.	Caffey	1
Back—Maj.	Turnbull	2	Back—Maj.	Krogstadt	0
Total		8	Total		1

Substitutes—Major Rudd for Major Frank in fourth chukker.

Goals—Camp Dix: Colonel Palmer (4), Captain Neu (3), Major Turnbull (2), Captain Bratton, total 10; Governor's Island—Captain Caffey 1, handicap 7, total 8.

Referee—Captain Scott, Camp Vail.

ST. ANTONY KNIGHTS WIN.

Defeat Bloomfield C. L. In Dual Meet by Score of 49-37.

The Knights of St. Antony track team defeated the Bloomfield Catholic Lyceum squad in a dual meet at Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday, by the score of 49 to 37. E. Shevlin, with three victories, was the principal contributor to the success of the Brooklyn athletes. He won the broad jump with 21 feet 2 inches, the high jump with 5 feet 8 inches and the running hop, step and jump with 41 feet 2 inches.

Walter Crunden accounted for two victories, winning the mile in 4:46 and capturing the two-mile run in 9:52. Another victory for the Knights was registered by Eliot Balestier, who showed the way in the half-mile run. Balestier was hard pressed to gain victory by less than a yard from Gibson of Bloomfield, in 2:07.

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CAPABLANCA WINS BY SURPRISE MOVE

Chess Champion Captures Pawn In Beating Wahltuch in International Tourney.

As in his first game with Euwe in the international chess masters' tournament at London, José R. Capablanca, the world's champion, exchanged queens early in his second game with Wahltuch of Manchester, the score of which has come to hand from the other side. Again it was a surprise move, for which the Cuban had carefully paved the way, that resulted in the capture of a pawn at the fourteenth turn.

The Englishman managed to hold the champion at bay until the latter sacrificed his rook's and king's pawns on the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth moves. Establishing thereby two connected passed pawns, Capablanca forced his adversary's resignation within another half dozen moves.

Aljechin of Russia won a pawn from Watson of Australia at his fifteenth turn and soon thereafter wound up the game. Reti of Czechoslovakia, despite the fact that he lost a pawn to Yates, the British champion, obtained a good attack which caused the Englishman to give up a knight for two pawns. Reti effected a neat checkmate on the thirtieth move.

Marroti of Italy essayed the exchange variation of the Ruy Lopez against Bogoljubow of Ukrainia, who isolated a pawn and captured it. Later he cornered a knight and the Italian resigned.

Morrison of Canada was fortunate to escape in a rook-and-pawn ending with Tartakower of Ukrainia, wherein the latter was one pawn up. It ended in a draw.

The scores:

First Round.

FOUR KNIGHTS OPENING.

Tartakower Ukrainia White	Morrison Canada Black	Tartakower Ukrainia White	Morrison Canada Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	26 R-R	R-QKt
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	27 R-R2	R-Kt4
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	28 K-B2	K-Q3
4 B-B4	B-B4	29 P-QKt3	R-QB4
5 P-Q3	P-Q3	30 P-R4	K-B3
6 B-Kt3	B-Kt3	31 P-KB4	K-Q4
7 Q-Q2	B-K3	32 K-B3	P-K4
8 B-Kt3	P-Q4	33 P-QKt	R-B6
9 BxB	RPxB	34 R-R5ch	K-Q3
10 PxP	KtxP	35 PxPch	K-K3
11 Castles	KtxKt	36 R-B5	RxR
12 QxKt	Kt-Q5	37 PxR	KtP
13 Kt-Kt5ch	PxKt	38 P-Kt4	P-B3
14 Q-K	Q-B2	39 K-Kt3	P-Kt3
15 BxB	PxB	40 P-Kt5	K-K3
16 Q-Kt4	Castles	41 K-Kt4	K-K4
17 P-QR4	B-Q4	42 P-Kt5	K-K3
18 P-B5	P-K5	43 PxP	PxP
19 RxP	RxR	44 K-B4	K-Q4
20 QxR	K-Q3	45 K-B3	K-K4
21 Q-Kt5ch	P-Kt3	46 K-Kt4	K-K3
22 Q-R	R-KB	47 K-B4	K-Q4
23 P-KB6	Q-K4	48 K-B3	K-K4
24 Q-Kt4ch	Q-B4	49 K-Kt4	K-K3
25 QxQch	KxQ	50 K-B4	K-Q4

Drawn.

Second Round.

IRREGULAR DEFENSE.

Wahltuch, England. White.	Capablanca, Cuba. Black.	Wahltuch, England. White.	Capablanca, Cuba. Black.
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 Kt-Kt4	P-QR4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	23 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt3
3 B-Kt5	P-B4	24 Kt-Q4	Kt-Bch
4 BxKt	QxB	25 K-B2	Kt-K5
5 P-K4	PxP	26 QR-Q	B-B3
6 QxP	Kt-B3	27 Kt-Kt5	R-B4
7 QxQ	PxQ	28 P-QR4	K-K2
8 P-B3	P-Kt3	29 BxKt	BPxB
9 QKt-Q2	B-QKt2	30 R-K3	P-R4
10 B-Q3	B-B	31 P-R3	P-R
11 Kt-B4	R-KKt	32 K-Kt3	P-B4
12 P-KKt3	Kt-Q	33 Kt-Q4	BxKt
13 K-K2	P-KR3	34 BxB	P-R5
14 KR-K	BxP	35 PxP	P-K4
15 BxB	RxKt	36 PxP	P-B5
16 K-Q3	R-B2	37 R-K	K-K3
17 Kt-Q4	P-R3	38 P-B4	KxP
18 P-KB4	B-B4	39 RxQPch	RxR
19 Kt-B3	P-Q4	40 PxR	P-B6
20 B-B3	P-B4	Resigns	
21 P-QR3	B-K2		

IRREGULAR DEFENSE.

Watson, Australia. White.	Aljechin, Russia. Black.	Watson, Australia. White.	Aljechin, Russia. Black.
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 P-B4	KtxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	16 R-B2	P-K4
3 P-K3	P-QKt3	17 P-QR3	B-Q3
4 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2	18 B-KB	P-K5
5 B-K2	B-K2	19 P-Kt3	P-K6
6 Castles	Castles	20 PxKt	PxRch
7 P-QKt3	P-B4	21 KxP	BxP
8 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	22 Kt-B3	BxRP
9 Kt-K5	Q-B2	23 P-Q5	Q-Kt6ch
10 P-KB4	Kt-Q4	24 K-K2	QR-K
11 R-B3	PxP	25 K-Q2	Q-B7ch
12 PxP	P-B3	26 K-B	B-B5ch
13 Kt-Q3	QKt-Kt5	27 K-Kt	R-K8
14 KtxKt	BxKt	Resigns	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Reti, Czecho-slovakia. White.	Yates, England. Black.	Reti, Czecho-slovakia. White.	Yates, England. Black.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 Q-Q4	KR-B
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 R-K4	Q-Kt5
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	18 B-Kt	PxP
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	19 QR-Q	P-KR3
5 P-K3	Castles	20 P-KR3	Q-Kt3
6 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	21 Kt-K2	Q-QR4
7 R-B	P-QKt3	22 Kt-B4	Q-B4
8 PxP	PxP	23 P-KKt4	KtxP
9 B-Kt5	B-Kt2	24 PxKt	QxPch
10 Castles	P-QR3	25 Kt-Kt2	Q-B3
11 P-QR4	P-Kt4	26 Q-Q7	R-KR4
12 B-Kt3	R-B	27 QxKB	R-B3
13 Kt-K5	P-B4	28 BxPch	K-R2
14 KtxKt	QxKt	29 Q-Kt6	R-B
15 PxP	RxP	30 B-Kt6	mate

RUY LOPEZ.

Marotti Italy White	Bogoljubow Ukrainia Black	Marotti Italy White	Bogoljubow Ukrainia Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 Kt-Q2	B-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 P-KB4	B-Kt5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	18 Kt-KB3	KR-K
4 BxKt	QPxB	19 P-B5	RxP
5 Kt-B3	P-B3	20 PxKt	RxB
6 P-Q4	PxP	21 Kt-Kt3	P-B4
7 QxP	QxQ	22 Kt-Q3	P-KT
8 KtxQ	B-Q2	23 R-Q2	RxR
9 Kt-Kt3	Castles QR	24 KtxR	BxKtP
10 B-Kt3	P-QKt3	25 R-K	B-B7
11 Castles QR	Kt-Kt2	26 Kt-Kt7ch	K-Kt2
12 P-QR3	Kt-Kt5	27 Kt-B5	B-KB5
13 P-B3	P-KR4	28 R-Kt	P-Kt3
14 P-KR4	B-Q2	29 Kt-Kt7	B-R2
15 Kt-Kt3	P-QB4	Resigns	

U. S. Submarine Base Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 13.—At the U. S. Submarine Base this afternoon before more than 2,500 spectators, the Base team defeated the New London baseball nine by a score of 10 to 3. As the New London club defeated the Base nine recently, it is probable a third game will be played to settle the question of supremacy.

FIVE BIKE STARS TO RACE.

Will Meet In One-Mile Match Event Tomorrow Night.

A field of five leading sprint cyclists is scheduled to start tomorrow night in the one-mile match race which is one of the features for the cycling carnival at the New York Velodrome. The prospective starters are Alf Goullet, Arthur Spencer, Francisco Verri, Orlando Piani and Pierre Sargeant. The participation of Sargeant, French rider, and Piani and Verri, Italians, lends an international flavor to the five-cornered race. The event will be run in heats, the winner to be the first rider scoring victories in two heats. A twenty-five-mile motor-paced race between George Chapman, American champion; Georges Columbatto, Italian; Frank Corry, Australian, and Charles Verkyn, Belgian, is another attraction. An Australian pursuit race, with six trial heats limited to two miles, and an unlimited final heat, a two-thirds of a mile handicap and a miss-and-out open race, completes the professional events scheduled. The amateur races are a five-mile motor-paced, a half-mile handicap and a two-mile open paced.

SQUAD TO REPORT SEPT. 14.

Wendell Selects Date for First Football Drill at Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 13.—Coach Percy Wendell of the Williams College football team has selected September 14 as the date for starting practice this Fall. The Purple squad will gather about the time college reopens following the Summer vacation, as the plan for reporting previous to that time was abandoned several years ago.

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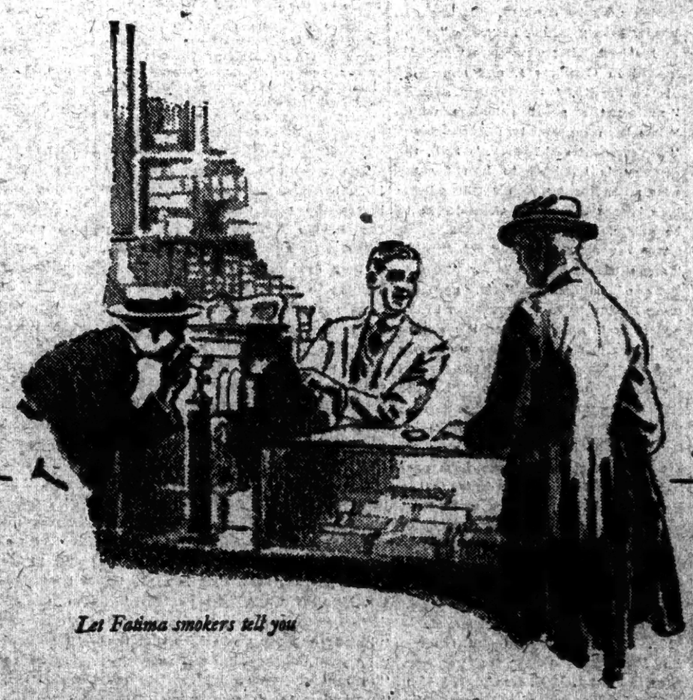

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 14, 1922.

A NATIONAL REPROACH.

Settlement of the strikes cannot be long delayed, despite the latest rebuff of President HARDING by the railway unions, if for no other reason than the fact that they have reached the last stages of imbecility. With peace in the coal mines, the railroad strike would be left hanging in the air more visibly senseless than before. Had the miners not been on strike the railway shopmen would not have struck. When Mr. LEWIS, President of the United Mine Workers, was asked if the shopmen's strike was not designed and timed to help out the mine workers, he could only smile and say: "It does look so, doesn't it?" But he is now striving to come to terms with the operators, and the railroad men will have to follow suit. Economic exhaustion, public impatience rapidly mounting into exasperation, together with the general conviction that the strikes have become nonsensical, all point to one result.

Will the country, once out of the scrape for the time being, forget all about it and go on trusting to luck for the next time? Or will it take the lesson to heart and demand that the Government arm itself with law to prevent such another lapse into virtual anarchy? That Americans permitted themselves to be caught by this year's crisis unprepared is a poor tribute to either their foresight or their resolution. They had warning enough. Congress was plied with arguments showing the necessity of legislation betimes. Yet nothing effective was done. The result is that when such a cruel outrage occurs as the abandoning of passengers on the blistering desert sands, the Department of Justice at Washington can do no more than telegraph that the Federal Grand Jury ought to look into the matter and see if the trainmen had not been guilty of "conspiracy"! Meanwhile, the abused travelers might be made seriously ill or die. The case seems as if planned to show how impotent a mighty Government could be made to look.

There would be no end if one were to seek to enumerate all the reproaches to our national shrewdness involved in the strikes. Take, for example, the excuses put forward by the engineers and firemen for refusing to run trains. Locomotives out of condition to the point of danger were alleged. And credulous folk in plenty were found to believe that the railroad managers were capable of such a stupidity worse than a crime. But now come the reports of official inspectors showing the assertion to have been groundless from the first. By the Public Service Commission for New York, and by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the entire railway system, it has been established that the charges made by the union leaders were at least nine-tenths invention. They were ten-tenths invention as respects the accusation that the railroads were willfully and recklessly imperiling the lives of operatives and passengers.

Concerning the attempt of the train service unions to dictate to the police power of the States and the Federal Government, what greater affront could be offered to the American people? It implies that they are content supinely to consent to the transfer of the control of the State militia, of United States Marshals and of United States troops from the duly constituted authorities to the hands of irresponsible labor leaders. This is more than an impairment of our national dignity. It is a reflection upon our national intelligence—implying that we are not able to see through the thin pretense that the presence of armed guards to protect railroad property makes it perilous to operate the trains. The real motive of the unions was understood by all. Why should they think to trick the public by such a cheap device?

The nation has allowed itself to be overtaken this year disarmed. That is a reproach, sad enough, but it will be doubly hard to bear if nothing is done to safeguard the future. There are in existing laws, it is true, reserves of power on which a determined Government might draw, but they are not so clear and explicit as they ought to be. What is needed is definite provision for definite emergencies. If the President decides to go to Congress to ask for a law clothing the Executive with unquestioned authority to act for the nation in a national crisis like the strikes, Representatives and Senators will be as contemptuous of the public interest as the unions have been if they do not give it to him.

TWO TRADE PICTURES.

In urging his plan for a world bank Senator HITCHCOCK last week drew a picture of our conditions not readily recognizable. Disclaiming pessimism, he yet spoke of an "impoverished South and an impoverished West," "railroads threatened with bankruptcy" and more bankruptcies impending than in the post-war period to date.

This is surely not the year to speak of an impoverished South and West. At August prices it is officially estimated that our agricultural interests have seven billions of new money in their pockets. Cotton is worth $1,179,000,000 this year, against $391,000,000 last year. Hay exceeds a billion for the first time. Wheat may be worth a little less than last year, but the total value of seventeen crops is $1,200,000,000 more than last year. There may have been better crop years, but none when abundance is such a world blessing. The Post Office announces that fifty representative cities show an increase of business in each month since last November. The Washington Department of Labor reports that "there is a strong undercurrent throughout the country in the direction of industrial recovery." The strikers, it is true, have been doing their best to verify Senator HITCHCOCK'S picture, but they have not yet succeeded.

THE FLEXIBLE TARIFF.

Some able and some rather heated and grotesque arguments have been made in the Senate against the constitutionality of the provisions of the Tariff bill giving the President power to raise or lower duties. Whatever the technical merit of the strongest of these arguments, which was, perhaps, that of Senator WALSH of Montana, the layman will not be deeply stirred by them. He will remember that Congress entrusted the President with considerable powers over duties in some earlier tariff laws; powers, to be sure, less ample than it is now proposed to confer. Some of the Senators most distressed about the surrender of the taxing power by the Legislative to the Executive have professed themselves willing to surrender it to a commission, an impartial tribunal.

The amendments adopted Saturday meet or mitigate in large part the objections. In accordance with Mr. HARDING'S desire, the Tariff Commission is to make the investigations into "the differences in cost of production" between articles wholly or in part of American growth or production and similar articles in competing foreign countries. If those investigations show that the McCumber duties don't equalize that difference, then he has to proclaim rates and classifications that do. His functions in the business are essentially automatic and mandatory. The wisdom of the delegation may be doubted, but one can hardly help grinning at "JIM" REED in his best King Cambyses vein. He lugged in CHARLES I. and shuddered at the Senate, "traitorously assassinating the great principle which has been ingrained in Anglo-Saxon government and liberty." Still, the country is indebted to him for the wise amendment which requires hearings before the Tariff Commission to be public.

The Lenroot amendment substituting "costs of production" for "conditions of competition" is, perhaps, more flattering to the ear than to the hope. It is a hard, often it must be an impossible task, in these shifting and unstable days, to find the foreign "costs of production," and by the time they are discovered and new rates proclaimed those costs may have altered. Still, it is admitted even by the straitest sect of heaven-high protectionists that there are duties in the McCumber bill that much more than equalize the differences in production costs. Possibly, if not probably, a little restitution may be made to the crushed consumer through the President's authority to raise or lower rates by not more than 50 per cent.

Mr. BURSUM'S amendment binding the President's power to proclaim rates to July 1, 1924, was passed over the head of the Finance Committee by the Democrats and eighteen Republicans, mostly members of the farm bloc. That isn't worried about the Constitution usually, but presumably it is afraid to trust the President too long lest he should dare to knock off some of the sacred agricultural duties. The setting of a time limit was necessary to reconcile Republican Senators, jealous of the Executive by habit rather than constitutional principle. The reconciling theory seems to be that the country is "confronted" with an emergency. So certain tariff rate making powers are given to the President to meet an emergency professionally or prophetically directed to end on July 1, 1924. According to Senator WALSH, the Supreme Court has upheld certain previous delegations of legislative power to the Executive on the ground of emergency. Here is the emergency, a polite name for the untimely, bungling, logrolled tariff.

The solid objection to the "flexible tariff" isn't constitutional. Senator WALSH has stated it clearly. "At its best," he said, a law of this sort

would be a constant, ever-present obstacle to the stability of industrial conditions, an element of uncertainty in any calculation the business man might make concerning his future operations in any direction affected by tariff rates.

The "flexible" provisions were originally designed as a consolation to Mr. FORDNEY and the House Republicans for the loss of American valuation; but the inequalities, favoritism and high-piled schedules of the McCumber bill disgusted such a multitude of Republicans that Mr. HARDING and others came to look upon the flexibility as a means of palliating the follies of the bill and making it more acceptable. So, if the House consents, these amended provisions will be put into the law, as a sort of last dying speech and confession of the Republicans in Congress. They say in effect: "We've made a rotten tariff; we don't know how to make it any better; we hand over to Mr. HARDING the job of mitigating and sanitating it."

IRELAND'S LOSS.

The sudden death of ARTHUR GRIFFITH is a greater loss to Ireland than the devastation wrought by the defeated rebels. Towns and bridges can be rebuilt, but intellect cannot be produced to order. And GRIFFITH seems to have been the greatest intellectual force in the development which has brought the Irish national movement to essential triumph. He changed the direction of its entire current, with considerable help from the die-hards in England and Ulster, and lived to see his twenty years' teachings practiced in his own time. He also lived, of course, to see the decision pass from the intellectuals to the men of action, but it was doubtless due largely to his work that action, of which Ireland has known a good deal in the past 700 years, was at last successful.

Ireland has plenty of intellect, but it is apt to be futile or destructive. Mr. ERNEST BOYD has said that GRIFFITH in manner and appearance was very different from the "synthetic Gaels transplanted from Oxford." His concern was less with the mere outward paraphernalia of nationalism than with its essence. The Provisional Government can make no better resolve than to carry on the onerous work of GRIFFITH in his spirit.

THE MEXICAN VICIOUS CIRCLE.

Secretary HUGHES in his memorandum on the five amparo, or injunction, decisions of the Mexican Supreme Court in as many petroleum cases finds the decisions limited to leases or contracts for prospecting made by proprietors with good titles before May 1, 1917, when the present Constitution, with Article 27 nationalizing land, went into effect. "The inference from these decisions is," says Mr. HUGHES, "that petroleum properties in process of development before May 1, 1917, are protected from a retroactive application of the fourth paragraph of Article 27." However, note this distinction made by the Secretary of State:

These decisions do not effectively deal with the rights of American citizens in land containing petroleum or other subsoil substances where the lands were owned prior to May 1, 1917, but had not been developed, or as to which leases or contract rights to prospect and work petroleum had not been granted before that date.

The American contention is that lands to which valid title was acquired before the new Constitution became the organic law are not in any way affected by Article 27; that is to say, if they are oil lands, the petroleum belongs to the owners although they have not developed it, and although no contracts have been made with others to work the lands. In the five cases passed upon by the Supreme Court it was decided that to certain leases and contracts Article 27 did not apply, was not retroactive, but apparently only because they were made and recorded prior to May 1, 1917. Secretary HUGHES understands that there are amparo proceedings before the Supreme Court in which a decision upon the American contention as outlined above is asked for.

A significant statement is made by Mr. HUGHES when he says that the State Department has "been advised by the Mexican authorities that the Mexican Congress has sole authority to regulate by an appropriate organic law the interpretation of the precepts of the Constitution, and that no organic law for this purpose has yet been enacted." To an American, who knows that his Constitution is interpreted by the Supreme Court, this announcement by the Mexican authorities is surprising. Mr. FRANCIS N. WARNER of New York, in a letter to Secretary HUGHES on Sept. 6, 1921, drew the attention to a decision of the Assistant Supreme Court of Dec. 24, 1917, to the effect that there is no limitation upon the power of the Legislature to issue retroactive laws. "So," wrote Mr. WARNER, "no decision of the Supreme Court is a protection against acts of Congress inconsistent with such decision." If that is the case, as it seems to be, if Congress alone can interpret the precepts of the Constitution, of what avail would be a decision of the court in the amparo proceedings impending and mentioned by Mr. HUGHES that Article 27 is non-retroactive as to oil lands of Americans who acquired valid title before May 1, 1917, but who have not developed them, or who have made contracts for their development since that date? An obvious solution would be interpretation of Article 27 by Congress favorable to the American contention, but a reading of the article shows how difficult this would be, because, as it has been said, the article "is in effect retroactive and was intended so to be." It was not in the original draft of the Constitution submitted to President CARRANZA. The radical element of the convention insisted upon it, and in the end it was adopted by a unanimous vote. This same element dominates the present Congress in Mexico and has a strong representation in President OBREGON'S Cabinet.

100 PER CENT. AMERICAN.

The Committee on International Law of the American Bar Association, which met last week in San Francisco, in commending the International Court of Justice at The Hague, said of it:

The court is due to American initiative, American persistence, American ingenuity. And in this court sits an American.

More specifically, Mr. ROOT, whom Lord SHAW referred to as "the Grotius of America," and Mr. CHOATE, both past Presidents of this national organization of the legal ability of America, are by name associated in the report with the origins of this court in which an eminent American jurist is now sitting. American initiative, persistence and ingenuity exercised through such craftsmanship as that of these great national and international statesmen (not to mention others, who are also not mentioned in the report), certainly warrant putting the hall-mark of presumed political perfection ("100 per cent. American") upon the fabric of our best minds. Is this international institution of American origin and ingenious construction not to be thought perfect apart from the present Administration?

The more than forty nations that have accepted and adopted the court seem disposed to let us improve that to which we make such proud claim so that we may ourselves join them in its use. The Committee on International Law of the American Bar Association has been instructed under a motion made by Chief Justice TAFT "to suggest changes in the statutes organizing the International Court at The Hague which might make it possible for the United States to participate." That committee should also have prompt instruction from the country at large in support of what the Chief Justice has proposed. Not only does the court need our moral support, but we are shamed in the eyes of the world till we ourselves accredit that whose existence we attribute to American initiative, persistence and ingenuity.

WHITE AND BEER.

Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, like most of the forward-looking, is long on moral fervor but short on logic. His separation from the magazine of or to which he was a contributing editor was inevitable, while highly creditable to both. Mr. WHITE'S arguments that "the fight for light wines and beer is utterly hopeless" are less convincing than his dissolution of his own influence from the forces of iniquity. Whatever a magazine poll may disclose, says the Kansas champion of virtue, "a magazine reaches only one class of readers." Mr. WHITE admits that it is an intelligent class and "should rule, perhaps." But it doesn't rule. The decision lies with the great illiterate. We wonder if he preaches this doctrine in Kansas.

Mr. WHITE assumes that the open saloon and hard liquor would come back with light wines and beer. This is extremely doubtful. Hard liquor is here now, and a good many people who drink it do so because they can get nothing lighter. So long as thirty-six States are dry by State law, he argues, "it would seem to be the part of patriotism for the other dozen States to go dry and forget it." The South already ignores two amendments to the Constitution, he reasons, and we shouldn't have local nullification of another in the industrial States.

Less moral logicians, though equally solicitous for the observance of the Constitution, might reason differently. The dry South ignores such parts of the Constitution as it does not like, but would insist on making New York and Pennsylvania stick to the Eighteenth Amendment. It would seem more reasonable to enforce all parts of the Constitution everywhere. That is not attempted, but the Eighteenth Amendment seems to have a special sanctity. It must stand though other amendments fall. If the Supreme Court shall hold, at some future time, that light wines and beers are constitutional, that will end it. In the meantime Mr. WHITE might let the wicked enjoy their vain hope. Nobody wants to force unwanted rum down the reluctant throat of Kansas; the thirsty may try Bitter-ear as dry as they like.

Well, Mr. WHITE says that it is the part of patriotism to dry up and forget it. The part of patriotism, presumably, because dryness is at present imposed by law. But when the sovereign State of Kansas passes a law that Mr. WHITE doesn't like, does he dry up and forget it? Not at all. If he doesn't actually go to jail for his principles, he at least gives bond. He might accord to the rest of us the same sacred privilege of martyrdom in misdemeanor.

HONORING MR. DAVIS.

The commanding position which JOHN W. DAVIS has reached in his profession, as well as in public life, is not a fortuity. He has won his eminence by a versatile but substantial ability, so easily and gracefully surpassing in its expression as to make one think him born, as LAVI said of some one, for whatever particular thing he is engaged upon. He had a precocious and provincial reputation in West Virginia. When he reached Washington he soon showed himself a man of national calibre. Without any preparation of the public mind, he was later selected for the highest ambassadorial post. The President was criticised, even in friendly quarters, for sending to England one who was not known outside of the official and professional realm, whose name meant nothing to the mass of the people, and who had never been heard of in England. But he immediately took a calm seat in the international circle. His view of things was "wide and luminous," and his close thinking and unusual power and felicity of utterance soon made him peer of any with whom he sat in council or stood in argument or public speech. Although, as he once said, the restraints and limitations of his office as Ambassador left little sure footing for such speech outside the realms of paleontology or the higher mathematics, some of his addresses, notably that in which he used the figure of the ships, will be long remembered in England. He who went practically unknown to London came away deluged with Britain's praise.

Returning to America but little more than a year ago, he has had the early recognition of his profession, which remembers his brilliant service as Solicitor General. It is recalled that Chief Justice WHITE spoke of his mind as "one of the ablest in America," and that one who has since succeeded him in this high Federal office classed him with the greatest at the English bar. With mind enriched by the associations which he enjoyed abroad, he comes into an enviable opportunity as a private citizen and brings to New York City not only the new honor which he has just received in his election as President of the American Bar Association but also his rare personal gifts, which are a distinct addition to the city's intangible assets.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Irregularity" Hardly Is Adequate.

Even harder to understand than any of the other things that are happening in Ireland is the statement that twenty "irregulars" disarmed the sentry at the door of the Dublin Post Office, and, preparatory to setting the building on fire, "overcame" the seventy Nationalist soldiers who were on guard there.

Now, that twenty Irish fighting men should "overcome" seventy would be credible enough if the larger group belonged to any one of several of the less pugnacious people who are holding positions of deserved inferiority in assorted parts of the world. But the guardians of that Post Office were themselves Irish fighting men, and that, with no fatalities inflicted or received, they would allow themselves to be "overcome" by twenty assailants is something that vehemently, almost violently, demands an explanation. And General O'DUFFY is likely to be the demanding. By the way, why are the men who are resisting the establishment of the Irish Free State let off with the absurdly inadequate name of "irregulars"? Irregularity is about the least distinctive of their characteristics, and it will might be ignored in talking and writing about them. The reason why they are characterized so gently is not unknown, but the expectation that this a lasting bitterness between those who now are in different factions can be avoided is a vain one.

Bitterness is not thus to be avoided. Nothing, or almost nothing, done by the Germans in France excited such fierce and widespread resentment as the destruction of property—fruit trees and the like—in the course of their last retreat before their surrender. This is exactly what the Irish rebels and mutineers are doing as they abandon one town after another, and their condemnation, in and out of Ireland, will be like that which was heaped on the Germans for acts committed with an identical motive—to do all the harm they could before the power to do any was lost.

What Has Happened to Captives?

In none of the dispatches that have come from Ireland since the civil war there began has there been a word, so far as can be remembered, as to what the Nationalists are doing with and to the prisoners whom, from the beginning, they have been taking in considerable numbers. That shows a surprising efficiency in the Free State censorship, but the facts hardly could have been concealed if there had been any severity in the treatment of these prisoners, for the Irishman with a grievance, whether it be real or imaginary, is a notably articulate person, with a voice that carries far. It is safe to assume, therefore, that to the captured followers of ex-Premier WILLIAM O'BRIEN and Eamon de Valera there have been accorded full humane rights as to food, shelter and treatment.

This policy of humane, if important, will be changed as soon as the antagonists of the Free State no longer have as "organized force." Then, if, as is expected, the usually irreconcilables take to the mountain wilds and there keep up the war, a "man hunt" is to be started and those who escape death are to be treated as brigands. As the Freeman's Journal says of them in discussing their attitude of the cable and wireless dispatches, they are "the heaviest sort of political theory, but of the fundamental principles of civilization dreams, is abhorrent and as 'The Irish Times,' also of Dublin, says: 'Their policy has degenerated into a policy of madness or despair and unhappily it is doing tremendous harm to Ireland's reputation and material welfare.'"

Went Further and Yet Fared Better.

Our sculptors, forbidden to hold an exhibition of their estimable works, have discovered, as have the exponents of many another good cause, that they can carry out their plan elsewhere just as well and even better.

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, founder and President and more of the Hispanic Society of America, has added to the number of his many good works by inviting the sculptors to use the grounds of that admirable institution for the display of their gratuitous art. They have accepted, with proper expressions of gratitude, and though they still say that they cannot see why they were not let into the Park, they admit that the new site will give them a better background than they would have had where they were not wanted.

Perhaps in time the sculptors will learn just why it is that the worthiness of a purpose is not a sufficient reason for executing it in a place devoted to the attainment of another good purpose. That little mystery has been explained often enough for it to be one no longer to anybody, but, with a regularity almost astronomical, this or that group of well-intentioned folk comes to the front or the surface with a naively confident demand for permission to do in Central Park something that properly enough could be done almost anywhere else, and invariably they show themselves deeply grieved and even more deeply surprised when the permission is refused. The sculptors are the latest to illustrate this recurrent phenomenon, but they will not be the last of the endless procession.

Accusations Flying Criss-Cross.

There is more than a slight conflict of statement almost as violent as that between the American Bar Association and the representatives of fifty leading business houses in this city.

The lawyers approved of the declaration by their committee that while Americans are lamentably prone to murders and other crimes of violence, they are rather better than the people of other countries as regards crimes indicative of general dishonesty, including fraud and swindling. The committee of the merchants, on the other hand, urgently invites an organized and combined effort on the part of the firms for which it speaks to use the power they always have had, but never have exercised, in order that merchandise may be "distributed to and follow worthy and legitimate channels of trade" and may be "diverted almost entirely from the unworthy and unscrupulous channels into which it now flows."

And there we are, condemned as homicidal and condemned as dishonest! Not all of us, of course, but a good many—too many, obviously. Perhaps, however, we are much like other folk—yielding to the special temptations to which our environment exposes us and free from the sins that have for us no charm or little of it.

Gov. Miller and the Women Voters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt in THE TIMES of Aug. 7 says that Governor Miller insults women, and declares he is making Republican women turn to the Democrats. As a Democrat I can assure Mrs. Roosevelt that Governor Miller need not worry, because he will receive the votes of the Democratic women.

Governor Miller angered the spinners because he refused to obey their wish to force legislation on the working woman which she does not want. The Eight-hour bill makes it a crime for an employer to keep a woman overtime, while a man can work as long as he is desired. The No-Night and Minimum Wage bills are all aimed at the working woman to survive her or as much chance to compete with the man in the markets of labor.

Yes; Governor Miller did wound the spinners by refusing to obey their wish, but thousands of working women will not forget him.

MARY A. MURRAY.
President, B. H. T. Woman's League.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1922.

The Columbia Concerts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read Adolph Lewisohn's letter in today's issue of your paper, and desire to correct one of his statements. I am a great admirer of the work he is doing at the Stadium, and attend many of the concerts there. When, however, he says "the Stadium concerts offer the only opportunity during the Summer months to get orchestral entertainment" he is entirely wrong. Haven't he ever heard of Edwin Franko Goldman and the Columbia University Summer concerts?

These concerts are given throughout a period of twelve weeks, and are now in their fifth season. Incidentally, they have been given by the same organization from the very start, five years ago. At these concerts the music of the masters is also rendered, and is heard by many more people than attend the Stadium. Another letter appeared in your issue recently stating that the Stadium concerts provided the only good Summer music. In justice to the Columbia University concerts these statements should be corrected.

JOHN R. BYRNE.
New York, Aug. 11, 1922.

CAPTIVE.

My feet were shaped for dancing,
My lips were shaped for song;
You shut me in a narrow house—
The days are dull and long.

There are so many things to do—
I bake, I sweep, I sew—
My heavy feet move wearily,
And thoughts you could not know

Go leaping through me like a flame;
My heart beats hot and fast,
And I would be where leaves lean down
And little winds run past.

And I would rise until the hills
Sang back and skewered me,
I would be dancing like a flower
Or like a willow tree.

I go about my little tasks
So patiently and still
You think I am content at last
And bending to your will;

But, if you leave the door unlocked,
And turn your head away,
I shall be gone as swift as smoke—
You cannot make me stay!

ABIGAIL CARLETON.

FAVORS NEW STAMP ISSUE.

Assistant Postmaster General Glover Criticises Present Designs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—W. Irving Glover, Third Assistant Postmaster General, replied today to criticisms of the proposed changes in designs of postage stamps which the Postmaster General has under consideration.

Mr. Glover said the impression seemed to prevail that the new issue of stamps was proposed because of a desire of stamp collectors for new designs, but, on the contrary, changes were under consideration entirely because the best interests of the service warranted it.

"In response to appeals of the Postmaster General for suggestions for the betterment of the postal service, thousands of letters suggesting a new issue of postage stamps have been received from employes of the postal service, who have pointed out the practicability of a more distinct variation in designs for postage stamps, as well as colors that do not possess striking similarity," said Mr. Glover. "The Department knows that thousands of dollars in revenue are lost yearly in the postal service, due to striking similarity in stamps, as well as little deviation in color, which prevents postal employes from detecting short paid matter. This inability to error is increased by cancellation, which often obliterates the numeral on the stamps to such an extent that errors cannot be detected promptly.

"In fact, the present issue bears so many features alike that 'errors' now made in handling mail with these stamps attached are in the majority of cases excusable. Particularly is this true in many of the larger post offices. Under artificial light it is necessarily the rule. Inasmuch as the stamps vary from 1 to 7 cents denomination bear the portrait of Washington and the 2-cent to $5 bear the portrait of Franklin, postal clerks cannot easily distinguish the denomination in the rapid handling of mail, because of the lack of distinctive features."

Mr. Glover also said that the cost of preparation of the new special delivery stamp was very economical, the number of the only existing design which was more than the cancellation of these stamps to stamp collectors for which no service was rendered.

APPROVE SCULPTURE SHOW.

Sanction by Association, Which Objected to Park Invasion.

The Parks and Playgrounds Association, which opposed the plan of the National Sculpture Society for an exhibition of sculpture in Central Park, made public yesterday a letter from its President, George Gordon Battle, to Daniel Chester French, of the sculptors' organization, commending the plan to hold the exhibition at the Hispanic Society Museum. The letter said:

"Our Parks and Playgrounds Association read, with great interest, in THE TIMES this morning of the generous offer of Mr. Archer M. Huntington to allow your society the use of the premises of the Hispanic Society Museum at 155th Street and Riverside Drive for the purpose of exhibiting its works of sculpture.

"We believe this site offers every possible advantage for an out-of-door exhibition of sculpture. Our Association desires to congratulate you upon such an arrangement and at the same time we would convey our good wishes for its success.

"The Association would also take this occasion to express its appreciation of the very public-spirited and handsome manner in which you personally, as well as the other members of the National Sculpture Society, received the protests of the members of our Board against the use of Central Park as a general park, by agreeing to sacrifice the exhibition rather than to create an unfortunate precedent.

"The other plan was to hold a six weeks' exhibition in the Fall.

INTEREST IN NEW GLIDER.

Experts Are Hopeful of French Machine With Sliding Wings.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—The arrival of a new glider, piloted by Lieutenant Thoret, from which much is expected, has given a new interest to the motorless airplane competition which has been in progress at Camp Moudiard, near here, for a week. Light, variable winds hampered trials today. Pilots Drouhy and Bossoutrot made several flights, but no records were approached, although Bossoutrot further increased his lead in total time in the air.

Most of the pilots spent the day adjusting and repairing their planes. The machine of Edmund Allen, the American, which was damaged the other day, has been repaired and again is ready to take the air as soon as favorable weather permits.

The plane of Lieutenant Thoret, who is a military aviator with eleven years' experience, has aroused much interest because of its special technical features. The wing is made in two parts sliding over each other, giving the greatest maximum lifting area, permitting it to yield before gusts of wind. It made a short flight this morning, but was slightly damaged. Repairs are being made, and the experts are very hopeful of good results of what they term its excessive overloading.

MEXICANS NEAR BOLSHEVIKI

Delegates From Many Lands Speak at Communist Congress.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—Foreign Bolsheviki are conspicuous at the sessions of the Communist Congress for Mexican young men, which opened yesterday with fifty-two delegates present from all parts of the republic.

Radicals from Russia, Italy, Argentina, Guatemala, China, Spain and Germany brought greetings to Mexican communists from their respective organizations. The session was opened with the singing of the "Internationale," radicals from North America are keeping in the background.

The arrest of four well-known foreign agitators yesterday is being commented on as evidence that the Government is watching the proceedings carefully.

DENY YELLOW FEVER SCARE.

Rockefeller Experts at Tampico Quoted by Mexico City Paper.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—Experts of the Rockefeller Institute at Tampico have denied the existence of yellow fever in the Panuco oil region, near Tampico, according to El Democrata.

Reports were received in Cuba recently of an outbreak of yellow fever in Tampico. About 100 miles south of Tampico, and orders were issued by the Cuban officials that all passengers arriving in Cuba from Mexican Gulf ports be quarantined for one week after their arrival.

CZECH CABINET TO RESIGN.

Will Quit Tomorrow on President Masaryk's Return to Prague.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 13.—Premier Benes, it was learned today, intends to present the Cabinet's resignation to President Masaryk when the President returns to Prague on Tuesday from a six week's vacation at Capri, Italy.

It has generally been agreed that Deputy Svehla will be entrusted with the task of forming a new Ministry.

HOUSTON TO PRESIDE AT WILLIAMS TALKS

Former Secretary Arrives to Conduct Round Table on Rehabilitation of Europe.

CROSBY LEADS ON DEBTS

Head of Interallied War Purchase Board Resolves the Problem Into 22 Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 13.—David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury in President Wilson's Cabinet, arrived at the Institute of Politics tonight preparatory to assuming the Chairmanship of the round-table discussion on the rehabilitation of Europe that week. The discussion in this field was led by Paul D. Cravath of New York and the week before by Paul M. Warburg.

The European financial and reparation problems give promise of being the centre of interest for the next few days. The round table on international debts, whose discussions have much the same strength as the discussion of Europe and Asia, of which Chairmanship of Oscar S. Straus, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President of the United States, resolved the discussions in a series of twenty-two questions. Only a few questions so far been before the round table. Progress is slow, because of the difficulties in view the questions propose. They are long questions, and it is said that the debtors Government a constitutional right to request the return of American prisoners taken from them by taxation to foreign Governments and also the cancellation of debts acknowledged by such Governments and which form part of the adjustment of terms of peace. In particulars, they consider as within their power of payment?

2. Assuming a naked constitutional power in the Federal Government to make donations to foreign Governments from the wealth of the American people, is there any limitation to the amount in case it were thus to be exercised? Are taxes made to the people taxes supplied through taxes and loans the funds lent to the Allies?

3. If partial cancellation be considered, is there any legal, moral or equitable test to the credit of the debtor Government, subdividing the total loans into elements covering (a) direct military expenses of the borrowing Governments, (b) supplies furnished to their civilian populations, (c) military or civil supplies purchased in neutral countries and not in the United States?

Suggests Legality Is Doubtful.

4. If the total war debts of allied countries be diminished by cancellation of American, English and French claims, would it be reasonable to require into the remaining advances, principally each from the Versailles Treaty, which, so far as any evidence goes, were made on the assumption that all debts would be paid so far as possible?

5. Should the United States Government assume a desire on its part to forgive the debts of countries to their citizens cancelled or diminished, until such desire is made known?

6. Is it wise to connect in any negotiation of payment of these debts consideration of political questions or financial questions not strictly relative to the welfare of the leading nations?

7. In general, should loans to established governments, whether by another government or by their citizens, be considered upon the basis of general credit, such as control of budgets, soundness of currency systems, sufficiency of taxation systems, custom house policies, etc.?

8. Are there any historical precedents for the cancellation of existing debts to throw light upon it?

9. Were there any political conditions moving Great Britain and France to lend to their allies the consideration of which would now perhaps add to determining the satisfactoriness of the existing debts situation?

10. Is it possible in the existing economic condition of the world to make an annual transfer of wealth to the United States sufficient to debit account of a sum approximately $500,000,000 now?

11. If not, what sum could be thus handled on the basis of present international trade, with estimated changes during the next ten years?

12. In what form—further loans, bonds or annuities or other undertakings—should any possible annual payments be expressed?

13. Should payment under plan be secured in whole or part by bond from debtor Government to the public or retained in national treasuries?

14. If sold, should they not go to the private holder without encouragement of the original creditor government?

15. If long-dated bonds in the form received in acknowledgment of these debts, would it be reasonable to introduce into them the weighted gold dollar principle, since the money would be paid and spent at a time when gold and paper equivalents had changed from the purchasing power possessed during the war years before the war and have in the future the probable purchasing power in the future?

16. Is there any reason in accepting for our claims a deferred claim upon Germany of such poor repute that it would be expected to be cancelled by the holder, its payment limited by some provisions of the Versailles Treaty?

17. Should Congress at once submit the powers of the debt commissions, or should it, while recognizing the importance of not the impossibility of obtaining the ratification of pending legislation, require a full report of any offers or information from debtors before authorizing a commission to make final disposition of a matter involving $10,000,000,000?

18. Would cancellation, if desired by debtors, be a good or bad precedent for the next war?

Today finds the Institute of Politics half way toward its end. The only event today was an organ recital at 8:30 o'clock by Louis Adolphe Coerne. The guests for the most part were on automobile trips or on hikes in the mountains. Such groups as one encountered, however, were still discussing two ideas set forth by lecturers in the course of the four days. Most people disagreed with Philip Kerr's statement as to the cause of the war being the division of mankind into states which have no love for their neighbors and only indifference. They are inclined to agree with Professor Ferrero's belief in the importance of "glory" as a factor in war. The other is that of Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima on the success of the confederation of states in South America, a subtle reminder to his American audience that Brazil has no race problem like the United States has, largely for that reason.

The Institute of Politics has progressed over the nine weeks' years since. The round table discussion groups have been dealing with a greater variety of world topics than last year and dealing with them in such a way as to throw light on more immediate questions of the hour.

Tomorrow Dr. Nikitaro F. Yuasa of Japan lectures in the morning and Dr. Claude H. Vantyne, an expert on affairs of India, will deliver the evening lecture.

CHINATOWN WAILS AT KO LOW'S GRAVE

Orientals Impassive Until Cortege of 75 Cars Reaches Cypress Hills Cemetery.

WHITE GIRLS MOURN AT BIER

Strong Police Details Guard Against Tong Outbreak at Funeral of Slain Hip Sing Chief.

Chinatown stood still yesterday afternoon, in a silence emphasized by the presence, on sidewalk, roof and elevated structure, of more than a hundred police in and out of uniform when the body of Ko Low, National President of the Hip Sing Tong, who was murdered on Aug. 7, was lifted into a shining hearse. Although two wreaths among the five automobile loads of flowers were symbols of tong peace, one from the rival On Leong tong and the other from Jack Lem, the On Leong leader, every shuffling Chinese of the thousands who packed the narrow sidewalks breathed a sigh of relief when the last of the seventy-five cars in the procession, the biggest and most impressive in the history of that exotic bit of the Orient, finished its second circuit of the winding lanes and moved toward the Williamsburg Bridge for Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Although the dead tong leader was accorded the burial ritual of the Catholic faith in his little billiard parlor at 15 Pell Street, the ceremony at his grave was distinctly Chinese. In Pell Street, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," played by an Italian band, drowned out the weird half-notes and metallic clatter of the tiny flutes and huge cymbals played by the Chinese band, but in the cemetery the Chinese music rose dominatingly over the rolling hills.

Police Keep Curious Away.

In the morning the police appeared early, and allowed no one but Chinese and a privileged few, among them Morris Gest, the theatrical producer, and a party of friends, into the streets. That the Hip Sing did not feel too secure is indicated by the fact that a dozen private detectives stood close to the tong headquarters at 15 Pell Street and moved carefully every once in a while toward the On Leong stronghold at 16 Mott Street, which apparently was deserted. Later, in two automobiles, these detectives and thirty-five plain clothes policemen followed on to the cemetery.

At noon the tenements of Doyers, Pell and Mott Streets began pouring out their Oriental tenants. These began a long line that entered the flower-packed, black-hung death room. There furtively viewing the lifeless face, rouged and pencilled, body incongruously arrayed in starched white shirt and collar, black silk tie and black frock coat, to pass out into the street and stood silently about the corners. Just before the funeral services a group of young white women, dwellers in Chinatown, red-eyed with weeping, appeared suddenly and crowded into the little store. They remained for the services and then stepped hastily into closed cars, heads averted from the curious throngs. At the cemetery they wept hysterically.

The Rev. Lee Toe, a Baptist, was to have officiated at the funeral, but Ng King, interpreter for the Hip Sing tong, announced that Dr. Toe was unavoidably detained, and the only clergyman available at the last moment was Father Hutchison of the Church of the Transfiguration in Mott Street. Hip Sings stated that Ko Low had embraced the Catholic faith some years ago in England when he married an English girl.

100,000 Watch Cortege.

The funeral procession, headed by two white-man bands and one Chinese band, with more than a thousand mourners marching four abreast and a fleet of motor cars, five of which were piled high with $5,000 worth of asters and gladioli, held up traffic for half a mile around Chatham Square for an hour. It is estimated that 100,000 packed the Bowery and East Broadway.

Until the cemetery was reached, the Chinese mourners maintained the emotionless attitude of their race. At the graveside they wept openly and beat their breasts. They pushed one another in the effort to be the first to toss their mourning ribbons of black and white into the open grave. They clambered up the pile of fresh earth and blindly grasped handfuls of it, hurling them, as a symbol of grief and love, upon the coffin. They rioted about a boy who, with a big paper bag, was distributing coins, symbols of the dead man's gratitude for the attentions he was receiving. They sobbed unrestrainedly as Dr. Ma Su, lawyer and friend of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, made the funeral oration in Chinese.

Back in Pell Street these same mourners had been undemonstrative. Three-fourths of them had not even entered the death room, because of the Chinese belief that if one gazes upon the dead that one will come in the still of the night and do away with one's soul. They did not even pause in front of the little rookery where, prominent over the doorway, hung a framed photograph of the slain leader, perhaps because of the old Chinese fear that photographs bring evil spirits.

Funeral Christian, Says Lee Lem.

Lee Lem, the local President of the Hip Sing tong, said that the funeral was Christian in spirit and rite. He intimated that, since the tong had abandoned the Confucian ceremony only three years ago, it was difficult for its members to get used to the new forms.

Police Inspector William A. Coleman, who was in charge, admitted his relief when the procession left New York. "I felt as if forked lightning might leap forth any moment," he said. "I had two men on the roof of the highest building in Chinatown to get a bird's-eye view of anything that might break, three mounted policemen for swift mass action, and a squad on the elevated structure to watch from the other end."

Detective Blenkhack of the Oak Street station said after the mourners had returned that danger had by no means been eliminated by the departure of the cortege. The streets were policed as thickly as earlier in the day.

Ko Low had been prominent both in China and in America, counting among his friends some of the most progressive leaders in Chinese affairs in both countries. He had been a Past Grand Master in Masonic order, and had many business interests in America. The Standard Oil Company, among others, sent a wreath. Delegations from many cities in the West came especially for the funeral. Yem Chem Low, Ko's brother, marched in the centre of the visiting delegations, carrying aloft Ko's framed photograph. According to Confucian custom, in five years Ko Low's body will be sent back to China in a metal box.

TROOPS GUARD GIRLS' CAMP.

Ordered to Croton Point After Annoyers Break Into Tent.

Special to The New York Times.

CROTON, Aug. 13.—Ten State Constabulary troopers commanded by Lieutenant Eugene C. Roberts kept vigil all night Saturday and all today at Croton Point Peninsula, on the Hudson River, to protect young women camping and bathing there from masbers. No annoyers appeared, however.

Two hundred young women live in tents and bungalows on the peninsula and recently two invaders tried to enter Miss Martha Forsberg of 38 Bement Avenue, West New Brighton, in her tent. Miss Frances Nolan of 38 Woodhaven Avenue, Jersey City, and Miss Evelyn Mathers of 139 Saratoga Avenue, Yonkers, who were tenting with Miss Forsberg, helped her to rout them.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mrs. Louis L. Dunham has come in from Morristown, N. J., and has opened her apartment at Sherry's, 300 Park Avenue.

Will H. Hays has returned from the West and has opened his apartment at 300 Park Avenue. He plans spending the remainder of August in town.

Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, who recently returned from Paris, has left the Ritz-Carlton and is at Greenville, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Otis Wilson and the latter's sister, Miss Anne Brooks McAdoo, will arrive in town today from Chicago en route to their Summer home at Westbrook, Conn. Mrs. Wilson and Miss McAdoo are neices of William G. McAdoo and Miss McAdoo has just returned from Los Angeles, where she visited Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo.

Malcolm Ross McAdoo is in Ottawa on his annual fishing trip, but will return to New York in September.

William A. Slater, formerly Secretary to the American Embassy in Paris, entertained with a dinner last evening at Sherry's.

Colonel William H. Johnson of Washington, D. C., is at the Astor, en route from Canada to the National capital. Colonel Henry C. Merriam is also at the Astor, on his way to Maine by motor. Colonel Francis N. Cooke, who is on his way to Fort Leavenworth, is at the same hotel.

Dr. Kerol Liszniewski, Secretary of the Polish Legation at Washington, and Mme. Lisznlewski were guests at a reception given on Saturday by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Milville and Mr. and Mrs. Ward Melville at Sunwood, Old Field, Stony Brook, L. I. Colonel W. C. Beecher, Mrs. Beecher and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bigelow assisted in receiving.

Mrs. Ralph T. Hanson, wife of Commander Ralph T. Hanson of this year's class at the War College, Newport, is in Asheville, N. C. She will return to Newport about September 1.

Southampton.

The Rev. Alexander Cummins, D. D., rector of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, conducted the services at St. Andrew's Dune Church this morning. Edwin Swain, baritone, of New York, and Albert Jaggers, tenor, sang the offertory. While Miss Doris Frenckjun, assisted by Mrs. Henry E. Coe and Mrs. William W. Hoppin, conducted the music of the choir.

After twenty-four hours of rain the sun came out at noon, and, although but a small group gathered at the bathing beach after the church services, one of the largest galleries of the week came to the Meadow Club to see the finals in both the singles and the doubles in the tennis tournament played, which the rain of Saturday prevented.

Among those on the beach were Silvio Vilis and his guests, Prince and Princess Rospigliosi; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, who came from New York by motor yesterday for a few days with his father at Lindenland; Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Mulford and their guests, Frederick de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Wagner and their guests, Miss Eleanor Hurd and Oliver La Farge, John H. G. Pell and his guests, Miss Marie Brooks and Nathaniel Saltonstall, Mrs. Eugene Rust, Mrs. Dorothy Rust Hemenway, Charles Andrews McCann, Mr. and Mrs. Eben M. Byers, Mr. and Mrs. Milton J. Budlong, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Scythelon Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Diercks, Samuel L. Parrish.

The finals in the tennis tournament commenced at 1 o'clock. Among those in the grand stand and on the piazzas of the clubhouse were Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Stewart Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Blood and their daughter, Rosalie Bloodgood; Miss Frances Budlong, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dodge, Richard Lounsbery, Mr. and Mrs. Esmond O'Brien, Miss Judith Smith, Mrs. Maitland Kerr, Miss Saunders, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Florence Earle Johnson, Prince and Princess Rospigliosi, Mr. and Mrs. Finley Peter Dunne, Finley Peter Dunne Jr., Mrs. Stewart Walker, Mrs. Frederick M. Bayles, Miss Emily Davies, Mrs. Howard Page, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, Mrs. Eugene Rust, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Wood, Mrs. H. A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. I. Chauncey McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. E. Somerville Voss, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien H. Tyng.

Many luncheon parties were given in the afternoon at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Mr. and Mrs. Theron R. Strong entertained sixteen guests, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent S. Mulford gave a luncheon for twenty-four guests. Also giving luncheon parties at the Shinnecock were Mrs. Bache Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Myers, who came from their Summer place in Sag Harbor; Mrs. Edward Townsend and Mr. and Mrs. Lucien H. Tyng.

Many motored over to Hampton Bays this afternoon for the evening service and special musical program at St. Mary's Church, when Dorothy Rust Hemenway sang several solos, with organ accompaniment by Archibald Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr. are in Southampton for a visit of several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucien H. Tyng are entertaining her niece, Miss Lucy Hunt, at their villa in Halsey's Neck Lane.

Guido Sabetta, Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Embassy, who has been at the Southampton Club since the early season, will depart for Italy Tuesday on the Mauretania. He entertained at the Meadow Club for a farewell luncheon Saturday. Mr. Sabetta had invitations out for a dinner that his sudden departure causes him to cancel.

Miss Pauline Cabot will return to her home in Boston Monday, after a visit to Dr. and Mrs. Norman Dike at their Summer place in South Main Street for the last week. Her sister, Miss Elizabeth Cabot, is to be married Sept. 4, and she is to be one of the bridesmaids.

Bernardo Olshansky, one time member of the Boston Opera Company, who is in Southampton for the Summer, will give a concert at the Garden Theatre on the evening of Aug. 27 under the patronage of many of the society women of the colony.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Potter Breese entertained at tea at the Shinnecock Club yesterday afternoon. Also entertaining there at tea was Miss Rosalie Bloodgood.

Newport.

Everything is in readiness for the opening of the annual invitation tennis tournament at the Casino this morning. With all of the boxes sold and large blocks of seats in the other stands reserved for the week there is every indication of an unusually large attendance. With good weather promised the week will be a gay one at the Casino. Numerous luncheons, dinners and dances have been arranged for the week by the members of the Summer colony, at which affairs the visiting tennis players will be the especial guests.

With the arrival of some of the players at the Casino yesterday it was quite busy there, Craig Biddle of the Casino Tennis Committee being there most of the day to receive them. There was also a gathering of other guests, including F. H. Prince Jr. of Pride's Crossing, who was visiting Reginald Norman; Frederick Forest of New York, and Mrs. G. H. Pyne and John H. Prentice of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Legrand Cameron of Tuxedo have arrived to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Frelinghuysen. Hugh Kelleher of New York is visiting Bradford Norman Jr.

The week-end mixed doubles tournament was begun and in the first match Miss Dorothy Kane and W. R. Lewis defeated Miss Natalie Winslow and Frank Roche, 6—3, 6—2.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter King and Miss Katherine King of New York are at Hilltop Inn.

Representative Thomas S. Butler of West Chester, Pa., Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, who is motoring to Cape Cod for a brief vacation, spent yesterday in Newport, stopping at the New Cliffs. He is accompanied by Mrs. Butler and Miss Rose Darlington. Frederick E. Smith of Boston and W. H. Hirst of New York are also at the New Cliffs.

Mrs. Stuart Duncan gave a luncheon at Bonnie Crest yesterday. Mrs. T. Shaw Safe was also a luncheon hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard gave a dinner at Fairlawn last night. Among the dinners at the Casino Grill during the Sunday evening concert was one for a party of about twenty young persons given by Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal.

John Duncan and Mary Nicholson were the winners of the prizes offered by William O'Donnell Iselin for a mattress race between the bathers at Bailey's Beach. Thomas Bridges and Antoinete Fressell were the second pair to finish.

One of the largest crowds that has ever assembled at Bailey's Beach was there yesterday, automobiles being parked almost up to Bellevue Avenue, while on the other side they were stretched well towards the Clews estate.

Colonel and Mrs. C. L. Kilburn, having returned from Boston, are again the guests of Captain and Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans at the naval training station. Mrs. Kilburn is Mrs. Evans's sister, Mrs. George Wickes is also a guest of Captain and Mrs. Evans.

Mrs. Robert Grosvenor joined the bathers at Bailey's Beach yesterday for the first time since her accident last Spring.

Former Commodore Arthur Curtiss James left for New York on the Aloha yesterday afternoon.

The privileges of Bailey's Beach have been extended to the players of the invitation tennis tournament, and a large tent has been erected and fitted as dressing rooms for them.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, who has arrived for tennis week, entertained a large party of friends with a picnic at the beach yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Cary are expected back from their honeymoon next Friday.

The week-end Tombstone golf tournament at the Newport Country Club for which Mrs. Stuart Duncan offered the prizes resulted in a tie, three of the pairs dying on the seventeenth green, and arrangements have been made for playing off the tournament by these pairs today.

Among the latest to register at the club are G. B. Kip, Captain Walter Gerhard, Elliot Hoil, James Swinnerton, Mrs. Grafton Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Filley, J. E. Fisher, George Pratt, Commander Zaugbaum, Seymour Johnson, H. A. James, Roland Pearce, Edward M. Post Jr., Harry Cushing, Joseph Harriman Jr., Jay Gould, H. B. Byrne, Miss Peggy Thayer, Dr. Armitage Whitman, Samuel Reeves, Miss Betty Colt, Mr. MacColl, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, William Ryle, H. O. D. Hunter.

Captain and Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans will entertain about 150 guests at their home at the naval training station next Wednesday night with the Jubilee Singers from the Nashville University.

A party of about twenty of the young people from the Summer colony had a picnic at Lawton's Valley, in Middletown, yesterday.

Washington.

Secretary Weeks will return today from Lancaster, N. H., where he spent the week-end with Mrs. Weeks in their Summer home on Mount Prospect.

The Bolivian Minister and Senora de Ballivian spent yesterday morning in Maryland and took a picnic luncheon with them.

The Finnish Minister, Axel Leonard Astrom, returned yesterday from a brief stay in New York.

Acting Secretary Theodore Roosevelt will go to Buffalo today and will be absent this week on an inspection tour. He will stop for the next week-end with Mrs. Roosevelt and their children at Westport, N. H., returning to Washington next Monday.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the Austrian Legation and Madame Prochnik will give up their apartment at 2,029 Connecticut Avenue, and will take possession of the house at 1,851 Wyoming Avenue, occupied for several years by Mr. and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, when the former was Secretary of the Navy. The Chargé d'Affaires and Madame Prochnik have as their guest until the first of October, Madame Prochnik's sister, Miss Violet Emerson James of Boston.

Leander McCormick-Goodhart of the British Embassy has returned from a fortnight's stay at York Harbor and Bar Harbor. Mrs. Barents, Mrs. and Mrs. McCormick-Goodhart will not return from Bar Harbor until the late Autumn. On their return to Washington they will open their country place, Langley Park, Maryland.

Captain and Mrs. Luke McNamee have given up their house at 1,723 Corcoran Street, and taken possession of the house at 2,908 N Street, Georgetown, in which they have made many improvements. They will leave Washington the latter part of August, accompanied by their niece, Miss Patricia Ainsa, a debutante of last season, and will go North for several weeks, returning the middle of September.

The White Mountains.

Many persons prominent in society arrived in the White Mountains resorts for the week end, motoring here from Canada or the seashore and some direct from New York. At the Mount Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods are Mrs. C. C. Griswold, who motored here with Mrs. W. Dix Webster of Evanston; Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Downey, Miss Sallie Downey and Miss C. Nicholas, Mrs. N. Gormully and Miss Gormully, B. O. Mason, Edwin A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bennett and Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Studovant.

Arrivals at the Mount Pleasant House from New York and vicinity today are Miss Anna Travers and Miss Gertrude Hoban, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Smith and Mrs. Alex Reed, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Walle, Mr. A. Kragara and the Misses Frances L. Nicholson, Alice Pladwell and Anna M. Seabrook.

Irwin T. Cornell has rejoined his family at their cottage in the Profile House colony. George A. Sheddon is visiting at the Cornell Cottage. Miss Marion Whitney is spending the week at the Profile House. Mrs. Edward De Bora and Mrs. A. R. Bora, De Bora, have arrived at the Profile House for an extended visit. They are accompanied by Robert T. Yarnun.

Miss Louise Von Bernuth is visiting Miss Nina Rhoades at her Profile Cottage. Mrs. Eugene H. Clapp of Boston is the guest of Mrs. Algernon Sydney Jarvis at her cottage in the Profile colony. Mrs. J. H. Stathmore motored over from the Waumbek to spend several days with Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. McHarg, who are at the Profile for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt P. Dixon spent the past week at the Profile House. Mrs. Henry E. Howland is settled at the Profile for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisholm and the Misses Margaret W., Elizabeth H., and Priscilla P. Chisholm are at the Profile for an extended visit. Last week Mr. Chisholm and two of his daughters spent two days at Lonesome Lake, the fishing lodge of the Profile House. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen and their three children are at the Profile House for the remainder of the season.

Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Ingalls of New York gave another of their Sunday luncheons yesterday at Ingalilton. Mrs. Terah Saggin of New York had guests at luncheon at the White cottage. Mr. and Mrs. E. Pusey Passmore entertained at Valleyview. Mrs. Harry Wardman of Washington gave a luncheon at Fassifern Farm for Senora de Riano, wife of the Spanish Ambassador.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Eddy of New York and Miss Mercer Dunlop of Washington were dinner guests Saturday night in the Homestead restaurant of Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Wetherill of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Wight of St. Louis also gave a large dinner there.

Lord Preston had a dinner for the Peruvian Ambassador and Senora de Pezet, and Senora de Riano, and later took his guests to the movies in the new theatre. Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge lunched in the new restaurant today and left for New York after five weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Niedringhaus and George W. Neldringhaus Jr. arrived yesterday from St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hampton and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eanon arrived from Cleveland, also Mr. and Mrs. John D. Fackler. Frederick J. Chapin arrived from Washington to be with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Chapin.

Mrs. Chapin and Senora de Pezet drove yesterday afternoon to Warm Springs and later had tea in the Homestead.

CUBAN MASONS HERE ON CEREMONIAL TRIP

Thirty-Eight Arrive to Return Visit of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Bodies.

HOLD A SESSION AT SEA

Opening Meeting on the Pastores Attended by Ship's Officers and Crew.

The United Fruit liner Pastores arrived yesterday from Havana with a delegation of thirty-eight Masons of the Cuban Grand Lodge who will return a visit made by Masons from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to Cuba in February. The visiting delegation will also place in the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., a tablet to the memory of the Cuban patriot, Calisto Garcia Iniguez, who died there in 1898.

The first meeting ever held at sea by a Masonic lodge took place last Friday evening on the boat deck of the Pastores, according to Captain Charles R. Glenn. This was an open meeting and was attended by many of the ship's officers and crew.

Heading the Masonic delegation are Dr. Preval, Mr. De La Calle, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fraternity of Havana; Lieut. Col. José Gonzales Valdes of the Cuban Army, who is Grand Master of Ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of Cuba; Fernando Suares, Master of Perserverancia Lodge, and Vicnte Gonsales.

Among the committee which met the delegation at the pier were Erastus Knight, former Mayor of Buffalo, Past Commander of the Grand Commandery of New York; Knights Templar; Judge and Mrs. William E. Summer of Wilburn, N. J.; Harold E. Lippincott, Judge Advocate of the Grand Lodge of New York; Luis Laredo, Past District Deputy of the Tenth District, which includes the Latin-speaking lodges of New York City; Jacob C. Klinck, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of New York; Dr. Henry N. Moller of 134 West Eighty-eighth Street, the sculptor who made the bronze tablet taken to Cuba last Winter of Elisha Kent Kane, the arctic explorer.

At 8:30 o'clock this evening the delegation will visit the Masonic Temple at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock the delegation will leave by special car from Pennsylvania Station for Newark. They will visit Washington's headquarters at Morristown in the afternoon and return to New York in the evening.

Wednesday morning the delegation will visit the city charitable and correctional institutions. Thursday afternoon they will see Coney Island by automobile and dine at Sheepshead Bay. Friday and Saturday will be spent in Philadelphia. On Sunday the delegation will leave for Washington, where they will remain until Wednesday. The remainder of their time until they sail for Havana on the following Saturday will be spent in New York.

URGE FEDERAL CONTROL.

New York Farmers Want Mining and Transportation Regulated.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The New York State Farm Bureau Federation sent a telegram today to President Harding expressing its belief that those engaged in the mining and transportation industries "should submit to such Government regulation and control as will secure their continuance and operation on terms comparable with other business."

The message, signed by S. L. Strivings, Federation President, follows:

"The general welfare is paramount. Mining and transportation are vital to the general welfare. The New York State Farm Bureau Federation believes those engaged in these occupations should submit to such Government regulation and control as will secure their continuance and operation on terms comparable with other business. And if there is no efficient law to this end we believe Congress should consider the enactment of necessary legislation.

"The farmers challenge all good citizens to join them in economical production and in obedience to law."

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool via Queenstown on the White Star liner Adriatic were Clifford B. Edgar, M. P., Wilby Eberhardt, Harold F. Harmon, E. B. Palmer, Winslow A. Pierce, Malcolm D. Simpson, Emory W. Clark, Edward J. O'Gorman, William W. Thayer, Lady Rhondda, Harry C. Welby Cooke, ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn and Mrs. Glynn, Cyrus F. Tibbals, Albert Strauss, Miss Christine N. Anderson, William Edward Wells, Charles Coulborn, E. M. Lewis, Mrs. J. Reed, the Rev. William P. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. de Leon, Miss M. St. Claire, Mrs. M. A. Pritchard and Mr. and Mrs. James Goodwin.

Among those who arrived on the Red Star liner Kroonland from Antwerp via Southampton and Cherbourg were Clifton Curtis, Howard H. Emmert, J. H. Franklin, Anthony Hankins, Robert Treat, United States consul at Smyrna; P. J. Purdy, the Rev. A. H. Allen, Miss M. C. Allen, A. Barnard, Miss E. H. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Langner, Miss P. Langner, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Shipman.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today for Havre on the French liner Roussillon are F. Allard, J. Berard, Miss M. Barton, A. B. Dent, Miss Dorothy Dent, Mr. and Mrs. B. Elson, Miss Evelyn Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, Miss M. S. Foote Hawley, Dewitt Fortier and Mrs. Grace Kimberly.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The Berkshires.

Raymond Recouly, editor of the Paris Tempe; Philip Henry Kerr of London, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Crosby and Miss Celeste Crosby of Washington were the guests of honor for whom Mrs. John Stewart McLellan had a luncheon party at Ashintully Inn, Tyringham, yesterday. She also had a dinner entertainment for them Saturday night.

Bishop Thomas Frederick Davies and sister, Miss Marion Davies, who started yesterday for Portland, Ore., to attend the Episcopal Church convention, were the principal guests at a dinner party given Saturday night by Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Bonner at Hampton Court in Lenox.

Arrivals at the Berkshire Inn, Great Barrington, include Mr. and Mrs. Dais James Phelps, Miss Carola Dey Kip, Mr. and Mrs. John Norris Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Shelton E. Martin of New York, and Mrs. H. S. Martin of Tivoli. Mr. and Mrs. Mason Garfield, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mott Shaw of Concord, Mass., and Miss Vail Stark of Palo Alto, Cal., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Garfield at President's House in Williamstown.

Arrivals at the Red Lion Inn at Stockbridge include Francis Minot Weld, Francis M. Weld Jr. and David Weld of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Mark Rogers Wendell and Commander Archibald Cary Coolidge of Boston.

Miss Helen F. Clarke has Mrs. Lewis E. Atterbury of New York as guests at Williamstown. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Johnsen, Stockbridge artists, have Dr. Harlow Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Dawson of New York and Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Arnold and Miss Virginia Arnold of Chicago, Ill., as guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hopkins of New York, who have been camping for two weeks on the Greylock reservation at an elevation of 2,500 feet, packed up their tents yesterday and are with Mrs. Hopkins's father, N. Henry Sabin, at Thornwood in Williamstown.

W. M. MAC BEAN BACK WITH ABERDEEN LL. D.

New York Scot Gave University His Extensive Library on Jacobite History.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Glasgow on the Anchor liner Columbia was William M MacBean of New York, who, on July 15, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the ancient University of Aberdeen, Scotland. Mr. MacBean was born in Scotland, but has lived in New York for half a century and for two-thirds of that time has been executor of the Mortimer estates, with offices at 11 Wall Street.

He gave to the university a library of several thousand publications together with rare copper and steel engravings dealing with the Jacobite period in Scottish history, including the romance of "Bonny Prince Charlie" and his immediate forebear known in history as the "Old Pretender." In conferring the degree upon Mr. MacBean, Professor Sanford Terry of Aberdeen University said:

"Mr. MacBean had done much for Scottish history by his patient research. By an act of rare generosity, whose magnitude only a scholar could measure, Aberdeen University had recently received from him a collection of literature illustrating the Jacobite period, which might be described, without exaggeration, as the most complete of its kind outside the British Museum.

"Many of the items were unique, and their acquisition had been the absorbing occupation of years. They were now housed at King's College in the university, and not inappropriately, for Elphinstone's Foundation held an almost proscriptive right to educate the historiographers of Scotland, and there was no other community whose scholars had so largely and so continuously unraveled her past. Of this fact they believed Mr. MacBean had been mindful, and that it probably had largely determined his munificent literary gift to the library of the university.

This unique collection was the gathering of nearly forty years, and was housed in perhaps the most unexpected of all places—practically over the eaves of the Stock Exchange of the City of New York.

WOUNDED VETERAN TRIES THRICE TO DIE

Found Intoxicated, He Attempts to Hang Himself—Tells of His War Decorations.

Samuel Kromer, a patient at the United States Veterans' Hospital 81, the Bronx, made three attempts to commit suicide last night when locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station House, charged with intoxication. After being locked twice in his cell to change himself in his cell, he made a final effort to strangle himself with straps while being hurried to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station Kromer told the patrolma nwho saved him from the first attempt on his life that his war injuries frequently brought on spells of depression. He showed the patrolmen the scars which disfigured his arms and told them he had been severely wounded while serving with the Sixteenth Infantry of the First Division. For his services, he said, he had been decorated by this country, France and Belgium.

Kromer, who is 24, was arrested while lying in front of 434 West Twenty-fourth Street shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had hardly been placed in his cell before Lieutenant Gassman heard suspicious noises and sent Sergeant Spain and Patrolman Sellerman to investigate. Kromer was found hanging from the doorway, his belt drawn tight about his neck.

The patrolman cut Kromer down and confiscated the belt, but several hours later the prisoner was found trying to hang himself from the doorway by his shirt. This time Lieutenant Gassman decided to take no chances and summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. On the way to the hospital he made a third vain effort to end his life by tying ambulance straps about his neck.

At the hospital it was said that so far as could be determined, Kromer's mental condition had not been brought on by his war injuries.

LAMBS' ANNUAL WASH STAGED AT BAYSIDE

Ball Game, Clambake and Playlet, "As You Prefer It," Feature Festivities.

The Lambs Club held its annual washing yesterday at Bayside, L. I., where they were entertained by John L. Golden on his estate, the identical spot where the Lambs were accustomed to stage similar festivities fifteen and twenty years ago. The place, which is the old De Lancey Nicoll homestead, was then owned by Clay M. Greene, for many years shepherd of the Lambs. Mr. Greene, who was present yesterday, sold it to Miltmore Kendall, who disposed of it in turn to Pearl White, the motion picture actress. Miss White sold it last year to Mr. Golden.

There was an exciting baseball game in which the team captained by Earl Benham defeated one led by Frank Crumit, by 7 to 6. An approaching and putting contest was won by Hal Forde, with Frank Lalor second. Arthur Blackmore won the potato race. Following these activities there was a clambake at which Albert O. Brown, shepherd of the Lambs, presided. The Lambs gave a playlet during the afternoon, entitled, "As You Prefer It," a mild satire on the movies, written by Mr. Greene and George V. Hobart.

LEGIONAIRES REACH PARIS.

Americans on Tour of Battlefields Welcomed With Special Honors.

PARIS, Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—Great crowds of French citizens and many Americans gathered at the St. Lazare Station this afternoon to welcome a large group of members of the American Legion on their arrival from Cherbourg, at which port they landed this morning from the steamer President Roosevelt.

The Americans were greeted by a company of soldiers of the Fifth French Infantry Regiment, headed by the regiment band, and the flag squadron of the Paris Legion. Commandant Marty represented the French War Department, while Captain L'Hopital, Aid to Marshal Foch, presented the Marshal's compliments.

Among others who were at the station to greet the visitors were Colonel Cabot Ward of the Paris Post of the American Legion, Captain S. D. Campbell, representing the American Graves Registration Service, and Captain Dudley Taylor, Vice President of the Federation of Interallied Combatants.

The Legionaires, who are headed by Captain J. J. Wickers of Richmond, Va., visited the hospitals for mutilated French soldiers, leaving flowers brought from the United States.

After two days in Paris the Americans will go in parties to the various battlefields, reassembling in the capital on Aug. 29.

HAS 2 GREAT-GRANDFATHERS

Baby Born in Brooklyn Is of Fourth Generation Now Living.

A son, Edward R. Baylis, born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Baylis of 1,517 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Aug. 7, has two grandmothers, a grandfather and two great-grandfathers. His paternal great-grandfather is William H. Baylis, living with the paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mills Baylis at 90 Madison Street, Brooklyn. He is 79 years old.

The child's maternal great-grandfather is Richard Lane, and his grandmother is Mrs. Marion Lane, both living at 1,537 Pacific Street.

PLAN TO CONTROL PARTY.

Senator France and Other Maryland Republicans Enter New Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13.—It is stated that a deal has just been consummated by Senator Joseph I. France, William P. Jackson, W. Bladen Lowndes, Roland R. Marchant, Marion Humphreys and Amos W. W. Woodcock which contemplates the renomination of Senator France this year and the control of the Republican nominations for Mayor of Baltimore and Governor next year.

Negotiations in progress for some time crystalized in what is said to have been a complete agreement reached at a conference held last Thursday in Philadelphia, which was followed by statements by Jackson and Lowndes that they would work with all their power for the renomination of France.

Interests represented at the conference were the Jackson-France element, carrying Senator France's influence throughout the State and Jackson's control of the party on the Eastern shore; the Broening-Marchant combination. The present dominating influence in Republican councils in Baltimore City, and the Lowndes strength, which, with the help of other leaders in sympathy with Lowndes, is claimed to be dominant in Western and Southern Maryland.

Like John W. Garrett, Republican candidate for the nomination for Senator, and David Lewis, a Democratic candidate, William Cabell Bruce, who announced on Friday his candidacy for the Democratic nomination, favord a change of the Volstead law that would allow the free use of light wines and beer, under the supervision of the Federal Government. Mr. Bruce gives as his reasons for advocating this change the fact that the act now in force is not only inoperative, but tends to create a new underworld and is debasing society.

FOUR HELD ON DRUG CHARGE

Woman Addict Tells Police Where to Find Alleged Vendors.

Arrested on complaint of a young woman from Chicago, who alleged they had been supplying her with drugs, Vincent Colonia, 28, of 701 Tenth Avenue, and Augustus Sario, 19, of 1 Tenth Avenue, barbers, were held in $1,500 bail each by Magistrate Edward Weil in West Side Court yesterday for examination Thursday on a charge of violating the Narcotic law. Two other men were also arrested in connection with the case. The young woman told where the four could be found.

The other two prisoners were John Kelly, 35, of the Melrose Hotel, Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and James McPartland, 28, of 14 West 113th Street. Arraigned before Magistrate Edgar V. Frothingham in Harlem Court yesterday on a charge of violating the Narcotic law, they were held in $300 bail each for Special Sessions.

STRAY SHOT SCARES WOMEN

Clears Street in the Bronx—Results in Man's Arrest.

Residents of 183d Street near Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, were startled last night by a revolver shot. Believing another gun battle was being staged, women and children in the vicinity rushed into nearby doorways.

Patrolman William O'Connell of the Clinton Street Station, who was on special duty in the Bronx, heard the shot and ran toward the scene in time, he alleges, to see John Pellecio, 46 years old, of 2,454 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, running toward 182d Street and Hughes Avenue.

The patrolman gave chase and captured him.

Pellecio was locked up in the Bronx Park Police Station charged with felonious assault after the police found a revolver in one of his pockets.

Dominick Esposito of 2454 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, asserted later that Pellecio had fired a shot at him which went wild.

BRING HOME SWAYZE'S BODY

Dead Jersey Leader Was Brother of Chief Justice.

The body of John L. Swayze, New Jersey lawyer and Republican leader, was brought yesterday to his late home, 212 Ballantine Parkway, Newark, from Watkins Glen, N. Y., where he died on Saturday. Swayze, who had been ill with heart trouble, had been at Watkins

FISH NEW WEAPON IN EPIDEMIC WAR

Devouring Infectious Mosquitos, They Conquer Yellow Fever and Malaria.

GAINS AGAINST HOOKWORM

Rockefeller Foundation Shows How It Spreads Health Enlightenment.

Fish are revealed as one of the supreme resources of preventive medicine by the Rockefeller Foundation. In a part of the annual report of the General Director of the International Health Board, made public yesterday, they are shown as a successful weapon in fighting both yellow fever and malaria. The function of these piscatorial allies in the world-wide fight on epidemic diseases is to devour the mosquitos which spread them.

The principal yellow fever operations carried out last year were on the Pacific Coast of South America, where an epidemic, suppressed in 1920, broke out again in 1921 and spread with great rapidity. Its prompt suppression by means of fish is related thus:

"In February, 1921, the Government placed Dr. Henry Hanson in charge of the campaign. The International Health Board was called upon to supplement available funds. Competent local physicians were enlisted; a limited number of trained inspectors were brought down from Panama; and systematic operations were organized to cover not only the infected area but also a considerable barrier zone lying south of the region of known infection. All effort was centred on the control of Stegomyia breeding.

"Here as in Guayaquil the result was finally accomplished by enlisting two local species of fish to devour the eggs and larvae of the mosquito. An attempt in the beginning of the campaign to teach the people to prevent breeding on their own premises failed. Everything had to be done by the mosquito squad. Effort to keep water containers covered was equally unsuccessful. Straining the water (which in that dry country was too precious to be turned out) involved an amount of labor that made it impracticable for a region so vast. It was found that by distributing fish—two to four small fish to a container holding ten to fifteen gallons—the problem was simplified by about 75 per cent., with a lower resulting mosquito index than it had been possible to get in any other way. The 750,000 fish distributed in this drive conquered the epidemic. The last case was reported from Libertad on July 16.

Cleaning of Peru.

"No case has been reported from Piura since August, 1920, and there has been no known case anywhere in Peru since July, 1921."

Describing a major attack along the entire front against malaria in the Southern States, the report says that anti-mosquito operations and quinine treatment are being combined according to conditions. It then tells of a survey by Dr. Mark F. Boyd in the southeastern corner of Missouri, a region on the northern border of the recognized malaria zone of this country. Doctor Boyd found that malaria was responsible for nearly 60 per cent. of all illness. Of the people having attacks of malaria about 36 per cent. consult a physician; about 16 per cent. have no treatment; and the remainder dose themselves with chill tonics and quinine. None was found who had received what is regarded as the minimal dosage of quinine necessary to make a cure reasonably certain. People living in open, unscreened houses had four times as much malaria as those living in well-built and well-screened dwellings.

"In malaria control, as well as in operations against yellow fever, fish are now playing a most important role," the report goes on.

"In the Southern States fish are being extensively used to control the breeding of the malaria mosquito. In practically all the towns in which there have been demonstrations of malaria control by anti-mosquito measures during 1920 and 1921, they have been an important auxiliary to drainage and oiling and in many instances the chief or even sole reliance.

"In a group of five counties in Alabama practically every farmer has convenient access to a minnow hatchery from which he is able to stock breeding places with fish as occasion arises. The city of Richmond, Va., has stocked all its fountains, reservoirs and lakes with top minnows, and has established hatcheries to furnish the fish free of charge to any communities in the State that want them."

The organization's steady battle against hookworm is represented as a great factor in promoting general public health in that part of the report which says:

Teaching the People.

"Of the estimated 1,700,000,000 people inhabiting the globe, something more than 900,000,000 live in countries where hookworm infection is a serious menace to health and working efficiency. With increasing pressure for the development of tropical and subtropical lands, the control of this disease—as of malaria and sleeping sickness—becomes a matter of serious international concern. Hookworm disease has been selected by the board for special consideration, however, not primarily because of its relative importance as a disabling disease, great as that is, but rather because it lends itself readily to purposes of demonstration in disease control.

"During the year the board contributed toward demonstrations in hookworm control in thirty-three States and countries throughout the infected zone; completed infection and sanitary surveys in the State of Alagoas, Brazil; in Paraguay, in Papua, in New Guinea, in the British Solomon Islands, in Tasmania and in Victoria; began surveys which are still in progress in the State of Florida, in Espirito Santo, Brazil; in New South Wales, in Western Australia and in Northern Territory, Australia. Arrangements were entered into with the Governments for a series of demonstrations in Mauritius and Honduras. Reinfection surveys to determine results of previous work and to serve as a stimulus to further effort were carried out on a country-wide scale in forty-three counties in the Southern United States and in a number of smaller areas in Trinidad, Jamaica and Brazil."

There follow details of the hookworm fight, and then this:

"And while conquering hookworm these same forces are conquering typhoid and dysentery as well. The late Dr. Fisher, who had been a practicing physician here (in Richmond County, Virginia, where the war on hookworm opened) for more than thirty-five years, stated that typhoid and dysentery used to bulk large in his practice. He had not had a case of either of these diseases for more than five years. He also reported—and the statement is abundantly supported by the facts as observed by the General Director, who visited the community in June, 1911, and again in November, 1921—that the economic and social changes which have come within this time are quite as great as the improvement in health.

"The document concludes with a review of successes in promoting county health work, which says:

"For reasons which are well understood, public health effort has been centred mainly on the larger towns and cities. Health protection for people living in country districts has been neglected. The tide is turning. The development of county health organization—which is now going forward with considerable momentum in the United States—is providing a service for the smaller towns and rural communities.

"In the Southern States county health administration developed naturally and inevitably from the effort to control hookworm disease. This is a rural disease; its control is a problem in rural sanitation; a serious effort to handle this one problem in rural sanitation called into being county organization. County organization once established, control of hookworm disease became merely an item in a general health program under State and county administration. The demonstration thus given of the value of the county as a unit in the State scheme stimulated a movement which is becoming general. At the close of the year county programs on a full-time basis were in operation in about 192 counties in the United States.

"The plan of work pursued by the county health departments has been evolved from experience, is applicable under a wide variety of conditions and has stood the test of time. Though there are minor differences to meet local conditions, the most important activities, which are more or less common to all the units, group themselves under the following main heads: (1) public health education; (2) sanitation; (3) control of communicable diseases; (4) adult and child hygiene. The demonstrations are so planned as to enable any county to undertake at the start in a small way, and with the least expenditure of money, the line or lines of work which for that particular county give promise of yielding the greatest results in lives saved and sickness prevented. Other activities are added and the Health Department is expanded as the work proves effective and additional funds are provided.

"Public health nurses are being employed in increasing numbers. They furnish a close bond of contact between the health staff and the people. When a case of communicable disease is quarantined, they visit the home and give advice as to the methods to be followed in caring for the patient and in preventing the spread of the disease to other members of the family or to the community; when children are found to be suffering from defects they consult with the parents and urge them to have the defects promptly corrected; and they render valuable assistance to the health officer in the organization and conduct of clinics, in securing the co-operation of established welfare agencies, and in carrying out the general program of health education and community development.

"In the development of county health work the board has been serviceable in providing funds for initial demonstrations. Its contributions have stimulated appropriations by counties and legislatures; and the demonstrations thus supported are creating a sustaining public sentiment. The State and county appropriations usually show wholesome growth from year to year, and are seldom reduced, even in the face of the severe economic depression that has necessitated curtailment of many useful forms of service."

CRAWLING STRANGER STABS MAN IN PARK

Assailant Flees Botanical Gardens After Wounding Woman's Escort Four Times.

Stabbed three times in the right arm and once in the left hip by an unidentified man in the Botanical Gardens, the Bronx, last night, Edward Connell, 35, of 1,220 Third Avenue, was attended in Fordham Hospital, where he told detectives of the Bronx Park station of the assault.

Connell said that he and Miss Hope Walsh of 887 Park Avenue were seated on a bench when a man walked up and down in front of them several times. Later the man crawled up behind them on his hands and knees. They moved to another bench.

Hearing a slight sound, Connell said he turned around suddenly and saw the man only a few feet away. Connell got up, walked over to the man and asked what he wanted. The man suddenly jumped to his feet and stabbed him four times, Connell said.

Miss Walsh went to her escort's assistance as the stranger ran. Connell was able to walk to Fordham Hospital with Miss Walsh's help. He was sent home.

The detectives said Connell could give only a meagre description of his assailant. Connell said the man was about 50 years old, had gray hair and wore a long overcoat of dark material.

CHAUVE-SOURIS BENEFIT.

To Play in Outdoor Theatre for Southampton Library.

A performance of Balieff's "Chauve-Souris" will take place on Sunday night, Sept. 3, in a specially constructed outdoor theatre on the grounds of the Parrish Art Museum in Southampton. The occasion will be a benefit in aid of the Rogers Memorial Library of Southampton.

The Executive Committee, cooperating with Mr. Balieff and Morris Gest, are Samuel L. Parrish, Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff and others of the Summer colony. Boxholders will include Mrs. Henry R. Rea, Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mrs. John E. Berwind, Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, Mrs. George T. Maxwell, Mrs. Joseph R. Bilworth, Mrs. Percy H. Stewart, Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mrs. Henry F. du Pont, Mrs. Herman Dierecks and Mrs. Charles H. Sabin.

DINNER TO FRED STONE.

Three Hundred Guests of the Lights Club at Freeport.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 13.—Fred Stone, actor, was the guest of honor at a dinner tonight at the Lights Club here. Covers were laid for about 300, including men and women prominent in the theatrical profession. These included Will Rogers, who was toastmaster. Thomas Dugan, President of the club, and other officers, received the guests at the club house.

Among those at the dinner were Rex Beach, author; E. F. Albee, United Booking Agency; B. F. Moss, theatre owner; Harry von Tilzer, song writer; Victor Moore, actor; George McKay, vaudeville headliner; Mr. and Mrs. George Barry, Naomi Glass, Patrick Casey, head of the Vaudeville Managers Protective Association; State Senator Walker, and Supreme Court Justice Dowling.

"The Old Soak" Opens Aug. 22.

"The Old Soak," a play by Don Marquis, will open the season at the Plymouth Theatre on Tuesday night, Aug. 22. The cast will include Harry Beresford, Minnie Dupree, Eva Williams, Helene Sinnott, Mary Philips, Robert McWade, George Le Guere, Robert E. O'Connor and Grant Mills.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The final two weeks of "Strut" Miss Lizzie," at the Earl Carroll, will begin tonight.

Esther Howard has been engaged for "The Elusive Lady," in which Julian Eltinge will reappear.

"Marjolaine" will be sent on tour by John Henry Mears this season with Peggy Wood as the star. It will open in Philadelphia Sept. 18.

The opening of "Lonely Wives" at the Eltinge, announced for tonight, has been postponed to a date to be determined later.

William Faversham will begin a vaudeville engagement at the Colisaum Theatre today in Sutro's "A Marriage Has Been Arranged."

Rehearsals of "The Warning" will begin today. The play will be produced in Hartford on Sept. 11, and will come to New York in October.

"Good Morning, Dearie," will end its engagement at the Globe on Aug. 26. George White's "Scandals" will be presented there on the 28th.

The English farce, "Tons of Money," opened last night at the Woods Theatre in Atlantic City. It will come to the Gaiety next Monday.

"The Yankee Princess" will be the title under which Emmerich Kalman's "Die Bajadere" will be produced here by A. L. Erlanger. William Le Baron and Bud De Sylva have adapted the book and lyrics, and Jerome Kern will write the music. Georgie Tharpe Bates, Charles Judels, Vivian Oakland and others. Rehearsals will begin today.

THE SCREEN

THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER, an adaptation of Mark Twain's story, made in Central Europe, directed by Alexander Kardo, with Tibi Lubin, Francis Everth, Maurice Herter, Alfred Schreiber, and others in the cast; "A Little Love West" and "The Message of a Flower," Prizma color films. At the Capitol.

You can sit before "The Prince and the Pauper" at the Capitol this week, and score against it one fault after another, but, as you put each one down, you'll say to yourself, surely, "It's a darn good picture, in spite of that." For it is a good picture, notwithstanding its several and serious shortcomings.

Its actors, for example, seem more Teutonic than British, but they know how to act, and so seem real people rather than store dummies galvanized by the growls and pleadings of a director. Its photography is often poor, but its scenes are so well composed that you see everything in them without effort and are not distracted or offended by any protruding light, line or mass. Its continuity is not smooth. Frequently you are upset by awkward breaks and jumps in the story, but when any scene or sequence is on the screen it is so vivid as a motion picture that you follow the action in it with mounting interest and forget how abruptly it began, perhaps, or how inconclusively it is likely to end. And so it goes. You cannot overlook the faults in the film; you wish it was more finished technically, but, in spite of everything, you enjoy the story as you are privileged to enjoy only a few photoplays in a season—that is, of course, if you can enjoy anything that gets away from the standardized hero-heroine-villain-vampire formula—and also, let it be hastily added, if you can stand the strain of a "costume fillum."

The picture is foreign. It bears abundant internal evidence of this, but its American proprietors, for some reason, have not seen fit to say anything about its nationality. It is understood, however, that it was made in Austria and Czechoslovakia, which rather curious distribution of sources is explained, one guesses, by the conclusion that it was produced in the Austro-Hungarian Empire before the war. Many of its technical shortcomings are also explained by this assumption of its pre-war manufacture.

But only in the matter of photography and continuity can those responsible for the production be said to be deficient. Alexander Kardo, the director, is undoubtedly a capable master of stage setting and management. Greater proficiency with double exposure, for instance, would have enabled him to have achieved more striking effects in the meetings of Tom Cantry and the Prince than he has accomplished, but he needed no double exposure to set each separate scene well, to mass and move his crowds so that as masses in movement they mean something; and to place and direct his actors so that they are significant as people in a play that seems real. Where is he now, and what is he doing. It is to be hoped that, like Ernst Lubitsch of Germany, he will acquire technical knowledge and skill—and send many more films to America.

There is also the hope that some of those in his cast will be seen again. Little Tibi Lubin as both the Prince and the Pauper, is an exceptionally talented child. He—he is a boy, isn't he?—gives character to each of his parts. He is an eloquent pantomimist. So is Francis Herter as John Canty, Alfred Schreiber as the King and Francis Everth in the somewhat subordinated rôle of Miles Hendon. The others are also good. They are people.

It may be noted, too, that the editing of the film for American circulation has been well done, except that in a number of places perfectly intelligible sequences have been needlessly and disturbingly interrupted with subtitles. Otherwise the captions are essential and apt, whether selected from Mark Twain or independently written.

Altogether, "The Prince and the Pauper" is well worth seeing.

"Nice People," directed by William DeMille, with Wallace Reid, Bebe Daniels and Conrad Nagel in the cast, is at the Rialto this week. "Blood and Sand" is remaining for a second week at the Rivoli. "Monte Cristo" begins an engagement at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre this evening.

THE MASQUERADER, with Guy Bates Post, Edward M. Kimball, Ruth Sinclair, Herbert Standing, Marcia Manon and others, directed by James Young, adapted from John Hunter Booth's dramatization of Katherine Cecil Thurston's novel of the same name; "Fresh Fish," an animated cartoon comedy by Earl Hurd.

They seem to be running to dual rôles on the Broadway screens this week. There's the "Prisoner of Zenda," at the Astor, "The Prince and the Pauper" at the Capitol and "The Masquerader" at the Strand. The last named appeared first as a book which many people read a decade or so ago, then as a play which many people saw, and now, according to custom, it comes to the screen. Incidentally, it brings Guy Bates Post, who has appeared extensively in the play, to his debut in motion pictures.

Katherine Cecil Thurston's story is so familiar by now that it is not necessary to detail it here. You remember John Chilcote, the Member of Parliament who throws himself away on drugs, and John Loder, journalist, who looks just like him and takes his place in Parliament and also, gradually, in his home. There seems to be no important innovation in the screen version except that the action has been brought down to date so that the war may be used to motivate Loder in his assumption of Chilcote's rôle. Maybe they did this in the play, too. At any rate, it doesn't make much difference.

The main thing is the story of the impersonation of one man by another—like him only in physical appearance. If you enjoyed this story in the book and on the stage, you will probably enjoy it on the screen, for the production is remarkably well made, as to photography and continuity, and the acting is nicely above the average. Although Mr. Post sometimes overacts and more often seems stereotyped in his performance, he has a number of effectively emphasized scenes, is always definitely intelligible, which is more than can be said of many stage players who come, with their reputations, to the screen. Edward M. Kimball, as Brock, the faithful servant, who manages the substitution of Loder for Chilcote, gives an especially sympathetic performance, and the others in the cast do all that can be expected of them. The director, James Young, while not giving new life to the old story by any particularly imaginative treatment, has at least taken it off the stage and, to a satisfying degree, treated it as a motion picture.

So, if you are willing to concede the story's highly improbable premise, and can be actively interested in the development of a familiar narrative which is just an ingenious story and not a vehicle of enduring truth or beauty, you will probably be entertained by "The Masquerader." As movies go, it is good.

Also at the Strand is another of those diverting and skillfully constructed animated cartoon comedies by Earl Hurd, entitled "Fresh Fish." Bobby Bumps and his dog have indeed come out. They get off their sheet of paper now and do amazing things.

SHOT OVER SPITE FENCE.

One Man Is Wounded in Leg, Another Beaten in Row.

Erection of a spite fence was the cause, according to the police, of the shooting of Joseph Colliello, 22 years old, of 437 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He is in Kings County Hospital with a bullet in his left leg, and Michael Nallarfransekesco, 62, of 431 Lincoln Road, is in the same institution with lacerations about the head. He says he was assaulted with a club.

The Colliello and Nallarfransekesco families live in adjoining houses. On Saturday morning Nallarfransekesco began the erection of a fence. Colliello protested, asserting that the fence was being placed on his property. The two men began an argument late Saturday afternoon in which other members of the families took part.

Early yesterday morning, it is alleged, Colliello attacked his neighbor with a club. Joseph Nallarfransekesco, a son, according to the police, shot Colliello in the leg and fled.

ALLIES TO SUSPEND ONE BERLIN PAYMENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

exhibiting an open break between England and France it might be possible to bring about some modification of the British policy, as exemplified by the Balfour note, which would permit another conference to be arranged with the delegates having a freer hand.

The question of a moratorium for Germany is regarded by M. Poincaré, M. Theunis and Signor Schanzer as a most urgent one, because of the 50,000,000 gold marks due on Tuesday. They and other members of their delegations met today without Mr. Lloyd George, who was resting at Chequers Court, and talked over various questions. They were together about three hours. They did not commit their conclusions formally to writing, but generally were of the opinion that a two months' moratorium might be allowed. They agreed to instruct their respective members of the Reparation Commission to have the commission inform the German Government that next Tuesday's payment might be suspended until it had been decided what to deal with the request for a moratorium.

M. Poincaré has news from Paris indicating that the Parliamentary leaders there are distrustful of the way things are going in London and are disposed to examine critically any compromise. The French Parliament will not meet, however, until Oct. 12. The Italian observers regard the contentions of both the British and French as greatly affected by domestic political considerations.

Lloyd George Bewilders French.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Mr. Lloyd George's persistence in the week-end habit in the midst of so critical a conference bewilders the French press completely. They do not know what to make of it and while some newspapers recall Drake's game of bowls while the Spanish armada was coming down the English Channel and the fact that on the day the British Empire declared war 30,000 people of London attended a cricket match, others seem inclined rather to the simile of Nero's attitude towards the fate of his capital. Some say frankly that his attitude is discourteous toward his fellow Premiers who are his guests. Others, and they are the majority, nervously speculate as to whether Sunday's calm and the fact that that he has signed so remunerative a contract for his memoirs will bring back the Premier in a better or worse frame of mind to tomorrow's meeting.

The stiffness of the British attitude and the absolute refusal to yield on the matter of control of the mines and forests has very much surprised the French. They seemed to have the idea that M. Poincaré was the only one who could be obstinate and that the conference would resolve itself into an effort by the British to find formulas for acceptance of the French program. Instead they are being placed in the position of having to find formulas which will not look so much like complete abandonment of their position. It is on that task that Poincaré, Theunis Jaspar and Schanzer have been engaged today while the British Premier enjoyed the quiet of his country home.

The move of the British to try to extend the moratorium to include all payments, such as compensation, cost of armies of occupation, &c., has created a new difficulty against which loud protests are being raised here. Such a proposal is considered altogether excessive in its demand on French patience, and there seems little doubt that Mr. Lloyd George's absence from London may cost him more than he bargains for. M. Poincaré's whole object is now to obtain a majority on the Reparation Commission for his thesis that no moratorium can be granted unless there is a cancellation of debts.

With this object he has been busily at work, today, according to French correspondents, messages, persuading Signor Schanzer to act on this view which the Italian Minister personally holds. For that reason and others it is considered as certain that if there is a break in the conference it will not be in any way a violent one. Poincaré will not slam the door as he leaves but will, if a break must come, carefully explain to the world that the reason for his action is that the British are not living up to the terms of the treaty which is France's only guarantee and will then wait some time to see how events develop before embarking on any policy of separate action.

French Back Poincare's Stand.

PARIS, Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—Resolutions approving the foreign policy of Premier Poincaré at the London conference have been sent to the Premier by the following City Councils: Bar-Sur-Aube, Bernay, Clermont-Ferrand, Le Puy, Lorient, Louhans, Neuchatel, Figeac, Rouen, Vannes and Yvetot.

Angry demands for the rejection of the British reparations program characterize all the comment in today's newspapers, except that in the Temps and the Journal des Débats. These two newspapers avoid strong adjectives, but they reach the same conclusion—that France cannot let Great Britain have her way.

The Temps sums up the general feeling of the editorial writers when it says that Great Britain "shows to Germany a leniency she does not extend to her Allies." The Temps protests against the British plan primarily because, it says, Paragraph 0 would give the Reparation Commission, on which France is outvoted, absolute control over the number of French troops along the Rhine and the duration of their stay.

The Temps remarks that "the protective guarantees France needed have been refused and also mortgages to guarantee her reparations claims and she cannot now have taken from her the only means she has left for her security and to enforce her claims and bring Germany to reason."

It is recalled by the Temps that Great Britain refused to cancel France's debt to her, and it declares that France likewise should refuse to grant a delay to Germany until Great Britain displays toward France the same generosity she displays toward Germany.

The newspapers generally give scant notice to the two German notes of protest, simply publishing them with the remark that Germany would not have adopted such a tone under other circumstances, implying that British encouragement is responsible for Germany's various objections.

AID TO EXPELLED TEUTONS.

German Red Cross Relief Stations Help Alsace-Lorraine Deportees.

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—Reports from the Alsatian frontier indicate that considerable physical and financial hardships are being imposed on German families, who are now being forcibly deported across the Rhine.

The Minister of the Interior has authorized the German Red Cross to establish receiving stations at various points in Baden, where refugees now are finding temporary assistance. The first batch of deported Germans have arrived at Kehl, Baden. They say they were served with expulsion orders late on Friday which allowed them less than twelve hours to pack their handbags, which was all they were permitted to take with them. None was permitted to dispose of household goods or other chattels.

The local French authorities claim that they are not in a position to modify the expulsion orders, as they emanate from Paris and carry instructions that they shall be carried out on short notice.

Among the families deported are many which have resided in Alsace-Lorraine twenty years or more and were about to take out naturalization papers. Consternation prevails among all classes of Germans in Alsace-Lorraine, who fear that the present expulsions only mark the beginning of deportations on a wholesale scale.

The Vorwaerts today expresses the belief that the Franco-German controversy is an issue which properly might be referred to the League of Nations, as it affords grounds for a suitable test case to establish the jurisdiction of that tribunal.

CRAZED 3-GUN MAN KILLED BY POLICE

Armed With Stiletto Also, He Terrorizes Passengers on a Jersey City Trolley Car.

A man with a stiletto and three loaded pistols, who is believed to have been either drunk or insane, terrorized passengers on a trolley car in Jersey City early this morning, injured three policemen who bought to subdue him and died only after the three had emptied their pistols into his body. He had not been identified some hours after his death in the City Hospital.

The policemen involved were Lieutenant James Rutter and Patrolmen Dolan and Conroy. Rutter heard the commotion on the car as it was passing the five corners, the intersection of Newark and Summit Avenues, and jumped on the car. The man dashed through the crowd of frightened passengers, leaped off the other end and ran through West Newark Avenue. Rutter began firing as the fugitive, twisting as he ran, blazed away at his pursuer. Neither man was hit, but Dolan, joining in the chase, got a bullet through the elbow. He kept going and Conroy fell in with the pursuers.

Time again and again, the man found himself being outrun by the policemen, who were not obliged to slacken their pace to fire, so he dodged into a hallway. The policemen closed in and the man drew a stiletto and jabbed at Conroy. Dolan thrust himself between the two men and was stabbed in the hand. Rutter closed in and tried to wrest the weapon away. The top of one of his fingers was sliced off.

Dropping the long, keen knife, the cornered man pulled another pistol, already having emptied two, and fired point blank. By then the policemen had manoeuvred themselves into position to shoot without endangering each other. The three poured a rain of bullets into their assailant and he crumpled up. They rushed him to the hospital, where he died. The policemen's injuries were dressed there.

ASSAIL RATES ON PACIFIC.

Methodist Missionaries Decide to Boycott Shipping Board Boats.

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SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.—The Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions announced today what amounts to a boycott of new Shipping Board boats in travel on the Pacific Ocean. The announcement, printed in the missionary paper here, gives economy as the reason for the boycott and says:

"This constitutes virtually a boycott of the two American lines that are operating splendid Shipping Board boats. It re-establishes that line of demarkation which was said at one time to have divided travelers into two classes—poker players and missionaries.

"As Americans we regret having to shun our own boats in favor of British, Japanese and Chinese liners. Perhaps the loss of missionary trade will move the American companies to provide second-class accommodations or cut the rates for first-class service to missionaries. Perhaps the American churches will have enough pride and patriotism to see that their ambassadors of the gospel and good-will are not made the scapegoats of lost vision and small collections."

The Methodists recommend similar action by all other American mission boards, which if taken, is certain to have a disastrous effect on travel on Pacific boats by the thousands of American missionaries in the Far Eastern field.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS. DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evs. 8:30. MAT. TOMOR'W. WORLD'S GREATEST REVUE SPICE of 1922 VALESKA SURATT, JEAN HALPERIN, GEORGE PRICE, and Superlative Cast.

49TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat's. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. The Super Mystery Play! "Heart of the great American public will pound a little faster because of this play."—Kenneth Macgowan, Globe. WHISPERING WIRES

"Far better play than 'The Bat' or 'The Cat and the Canary.' Succeeds in baffling."—R. G. Welsh, Telegram. F. RAY COMSTOCK & MORRIS GEST Present BALIEFF'S Chauve-Souris From MOSCOW—Direct from LONDON—PARIS NOW CENTURY ROOF THEA. 62d St. & 6th Av. Entrance on 62d St. Phone Columbus 8605. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. C.P.W.

BLOSSOM TIME 2D YEAR. ORIGINAL CAST. AMBASSADOR Thea., W. 49th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

CASINO Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2ND YEAR. LAST 2 WEEKS. JULIA SANDERSON In A CARLTON HIT TANGERINE Best Seats $2.50

NATIONAL THEA., 41 St., W. of B'way. Bry. 1864. CAT AND THE CANARY EVES. 8:30. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

SELWYN 2ND YEAR OF THE LAUGH HIT. THEATRE W. 42d St. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:30. NIGHTS 8:30. BARNEY BERNARD & CARR ALEXANDER in "PARTNERS AGAIN" FUNNIEST SHOW IN THE WORLD. ASK THE PUBLIC—THEY KNOW!

MOROSCO W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST WEEKS. WED. MAT. THE BAT SAT. MAT. GREATEST MYSTERY PLAY EVER SEEN IN NEW YORK.

9th Month—Bijou 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Season's Smartest Comedy. THE DOVER ROAD By A. A. MILNE With Chas. Cherry. TIMES SQUARE W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. The Queen of Musical Comedies. "SUE, DEAR"

HE WHO GETS SLAPPED GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., $2.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. ANNE NICHOLS' Laughing Success 'ABIE'S IRISH ROSE'

BELMONT W. 48th. Bry. 6048. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. THE KEMPY With Grant Mitchell and the Nugents. BIG HIT!

NEW AMSTERDAM, W. 42nd St. at 8:10. POPULAR MATINEE WED. & SAT., 2:15. GREATEST OF ALL ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30. "Brimming over with magic charm"—Alan Dale, American. DAVID BELASCO Presents FRANCES STARR in "SHORE LEAVE"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30. "Miss Ulric's performance as Kiki is the most finished piece of acting of the season."—Heywood Broun. DAVID BELASCO Presents LENORE ULRIC as KIKI

SAM H. HARRIS ATTRACTIONS. Harris W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. SIX CYLINDER LOVE By Wm. Anthony McGuire. with ERNEST TRUEX

CORT W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. 264 Times Sq. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wallace Eddinger—Mary Nash. CAPTAIN APPLEJACK. Walter Hiesrett's Comedy

Music Box W. 45 St. Evs. 8:15. 381 Times Sq. Mats. Wed. & Sat. IRVING BERLIN'S "MUSIC BOX REVUE" With Wm. Collier, Florence Moore, Joe Santley, Ivy Sawyer, Ethelind Terry, Sally Ward, and many others. Staged by Hassard Short.

Good Morning Dearie LAST TWO WEEKS at the GLOBE Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed.

GAIETY OPENS MON. NIGHT NEXT SEATS THURS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM presents a New Farce TONS of MONEY

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OPENS TO-MORROW EVE. AT 8:30. MANHATTAN A NEW COMEDY—SEATS NOW. PLAYHOUSE W. 48th St. BRYANT 5814. MATINEES WED. & SAT.

OPENING WED. EVG. SEATS NOW. LIGHTS OUT A NEW COMEDY. VANDERBILT Thea., W. 48 St. Ph. Bry. 6138. FIRST MAT. SAT.

LONGACRE 48 St. W. Wed. Night at 8:15. Seats Now. THE Woman Who Laughed By HOWARD LOCKE, with MARTHA HEDMAN. GILDA LEARY and WM. H. POWELL.

SHUBERT Theatre, 44th, West of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK. The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present MARJORIE RAMBEAU. (By arrangement with A. H. Woods.) In the COMEDY CLASSIC The GOLDFISH

THE MAIL says: THE MONSTER. "Is the Thrillingest of the Thrillers That So Far Have Found Their Way to the Stage." NOW PACKING. 39TH ST. THEATRE Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Forty-Fourth Street Theatre. Twice Daily Thereafter, at 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. "The World Is Mine"

MOTION PICTURES

William Fox. Announces the Premiere of his Latest and Most Spectacular Screen Photo-Drama. "Monte Cristo". A Picturization of the Famous Romance of Love, Hate and Vengeance, by Alexander Dumas. Directed by Emmett J. Flynn. Tonight, Promptly at 8.20 P.M. Positively No One Seated After That Hour. Forty-Fourth Street Theatre. Twice Daily Thereafter, at 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. "The World Is Mine"

WHAT A SENSATION! ALL NEW YORK IS TRYING TO SEE REX INGRAM'S "PRISONER OF ZENDA" AT THE ASTOR THEATRE BROADWAY at 45 St. AFTS. at 2:30—25c to $1.00. NIGHTS at 8:30—50c to $1.50. BUY SEATS IN ADVANCE

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RICHARD WALTON TULLY PRESENTS THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN ACTOR GUY BATES POST In The Masquerader. A Triumph of Triumphs! Post, in his screen debut yesterday, scored a sensational popular success never equalled in the annals of the screen. THE GREATEST ACTING IN THE GREATEST LOVE-DRAMA EVER FILMED! A First National Attraction. MARK STRAND 47 STREET & BROADWAY

Two Special Summer Engagements. GALLI-CURCI. SARATOGA SPRINGS, WED. EVE., AUG. 16 at 8:30.—Seat Sale Now at Brunner's Book Store, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. ATLANTIC CITY, SUN. AFT., AUG. 20 At 3.—Seat Sale Now at New Garden Pier Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J. Mail Orders Given Special Attention.

BAMBOO ISLE NIGHTLY AT 8:30. 57th St. & 6th Ave. Circle 7267-7982. SMOKE IF YOU LIKE. Sensational Musical Comedy. OH! JOY $1.00 $1.50. MIDNITE SHOW TOM'W. 11:30

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THE SMASHING HIT! 4th BIG WEEK. LOUIS BURSTON PRODUCTION. "Forget Me Not". Metro Pictures Corporation, Distributors. CRITERION B'WAY & 44th ST. CONTINUOUS NOON TO 11 P.M.

3RD BIG WEEK. Universal Jewel presented by Carl Laemmle. NOON TO 11 HUMAN HEARTS. CENTRAL B'WAY at 47TH ST.

NOW DELIGHTING THOUSANDS at the Geo. M. Cohan THEATRE B'way & 42d St. JOHNNY WALKER in "MY DAD". The Picture Beautiful. CONT. NOON TO 11 P.M.—POP. PRICES

RIVOLI B'WAY at 49TH ST. Rodolph Valentino in "BLOOD AND SAND". Rivoli Concert Orchestra. "Everybody's going to the Rivoli now."

RIALTO "NICE PEOPLE" with Wallace Reid & Bebe Daniels. A Paramount Picture. Famous Rialto Orchestra. RIALTO SQUARE

CAPITOL. BROADWAY at 51st STREET. MARK TWAIN'S "The PRINCE AND THE PAUPER". The romance beloved by young and old alike. Bring the young people as a vacation treat—Delight in the performance of Tibi Lubin, the brilliant boy actor, in the famous dual role—A surrounding program symbolizing the spirit of childhood with original symphonic score interpreted by Capitol Grand Orchestra. Presentations by Rothafel

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LOWER EAST SIDE'S BURLESQUE TRYOUTS

Amateur Night In Fourteenth Street Draws Forceful, Constructive Criticism.

HUMANITY AU NATUREL

Rewards Are Both Great and Small, Depending Altogether on the Point of View.

Modern stage offerings are crowding out some of the good old stuff. "Chauve Souris" may be the most charming of stage debutantes; "Shuffle Along" fans may pile up attendance roords that read like the scores of a six-day race, but our solid conservatism and active Americanism cry from the citadel of Fourteenth Street, "Let us not forget that great institution, the burlesque show."

Go down to an amateur night performance next Tuesday. You will observe at once that burlesque and Tammany are side by side. Both thrive on the permanence of the same virtue. A humanity that is as close to the heart of a man as his undershirt to his skin.

To the patron of the theatres in the Forties a Fourteenth Street burlesque is a novelty. Its atmosphere is as foreign to him as that of "Deburau" would be to the sturdy east side citizenry that dwells in the three adjoining river precincts.

Your patrons entered the lobby and approached the box office. He who sold tickets was no "Dapper Dan." When the visitors discussed the kind of seats they'd buy he cursed them cordially for holding up the line. It looked like an interesting evening.

Society filled the two stage boxes. The gentlemen smoking patiently, had adapted themselves to the absence of hat checks. Their ladies, chewing gum with a positively grand manner, did not whisper to them or nag on any points of etiquette. These were simple folk, who, if they made the blunders portrayed in a certain series of advertisements, would be calm in the face of the worst of them. From a sense of respect for the drama, no one spat on the floor until the show was over. A single, husky, matter-of-fact usher got the audience placed rapidly. A Chinaman slipped him a coin, and were located on the aisle in less time than it takes a girl attendant on Broadway to shoot a flashlight on your stubs.

Syrian activities not common to neighborhoods south of the Harlem River, were the main theme of the curtain. Two restaurants, an Italian bank, a specialist in chronic ailments, a sample shoe store and a trucking firm were also present, lending a touch of local color to that the shepherds and their charges totally failed to supply.

The house was full. Among the standees were six men in uniform, ready, one inferred, to take proper police action in event of any neighborly felonious assault. The Gas House District isn't what it used to be, but it still sends to Bellevue, now and then, some surgical patient who is naively ignorant of the identity of his assailant or of any possible motive for the violence offered to his person.

When the curtain rose every one was comfortable in his seat except two "gobs" in the balcony. The navy is a great school, but it doesn't teach a machinist's mate how to hug a girl in a gallery seat and "sit pretty" at the same time. A working solution of the problem was effected by having each girl sit on the arm of her escort's chair with the point of her elbow resting in the hollow of his neck.

A lively orchestra, consisting of a piano, two fiddles, a banjo, a trombone and a cornet played musical numbers that were not exactly reminiscent of any other tunes. They were the other tunes—melodic lines and tempo. Some one in the show had fashioned lyrics that varied from the originals, and these were "put over" by soloists more noticeable for bulk than daintiness, and by a chorus that displayed an amazingly wide range of age and form. They were a real burlesque chorus. Not a voice in the crowd. Every tune was sung in a high, thin, aggressive soprano.

The slapstick team was a good pair. One was a speedy acrobat and trick dancer. His partner of the red nose and striped trousers played six instruments (including the sweet potato), used a new line in his patter with the orchestra leader and sent a woman in the rear of the theatre into infectious, hysterical laughter. As usual, "The Sidewalks of New York" was a featured bit of incidental music.

Something had jarred the conservatism of this burlesque company so hard that it staged in all seriousness a solo dance of the Russian peasant variety. The audience was tolerant of this strange departure, for it was regaled with all the stock features of the shows it had seen week after week—the fake drunk chorus girl on the end of the pony ballet, the Yiddish comedian who attempted to engage the soubrette in a conversation by repeating three words of French, the repartee at which everybody laughed heartily.

When the curtain fell on the first act no one applauded. The musical numbers of the show had been received in the same impersonal silence.

A vendor of prize packages addressed the audience during the intermission. In a dramatic and manly tenor he announced the sale of "French chawklat creams" for 25 cents a package, "sold elsewhere throughout the country for 50 cents." In every box would be found "something of beauty or utility"—alarm clocks, ivory manicure sets, penknives, silk stockings, silk shirtwaists and various articles of silk clothing and so on."

"The young gentlemen will now pass among you," he declared, "Kindly open your package and show your neighbor what you got. We generally like to have people see what we are offering." The smaller Chinaman drew a manicure set. The host of one of the box parties exhibited a bit of silk lingerie to the delight of the house. In the excitement of examining its prizes, the east side forgot the "French chawklat creams."

Little time elapsed between the final curtain and the appearance of the master of ceremonies for the amateurs. This worthy of worthies not only announced the name of the artist and the nature of each act, but also gathered into a paper drinking cup the coins which were tossed upon the stage in appreciation of unremunerated talent. About a dozen amateurs tried their luck before a crowd that was unsparing in destructive criticism.

When the young man who gathered the small coins sounded forth: "Willie Fegan's singing, you knew this 'Willie' would render 'All By Myself' or 'Mother Machree.' Willie being a member in good standing of the society of First, Second and Third Avenues. One lad tried a "classic song." With sober mien he attempted something that simply wasn't done in his set. He took his art seriously. That was all you could say for him. Beaters with bladders (the "hook" is no more) walloped him a bit; then he ran.

A contortionist drew groans with every new combination of angles he assumed. When a magician caused a silk hat to yield large returns a blase voice from the gallery languidly informed the audience, "I used to do that at house parties." The usual comments of "Give him his carrare home." "When did you leave the plumbing shop?" and "Ain't he the clever guy?" ran through the entire amateur performance.

Two dollars, five dollars and two dollars—the bills clutched tightly in the paws of the announcer-collector—were the prizes. All the contestants formed in a row facing the numerous judges. Each, with unflaggingly chewed gum, by some occult science as old as the sport, moved them. As the bills were waved in the rear of their respective heads, the audience registered a certain amount of applause, which was mechanically weighed by the man who held the bills. The soloist who had made too obvious the fact that he had a perceived wrist was the first to be waved to the wings. An Italian girl who had ventured to sing an aria with a few more than range followed [illegible]

[illegible] went briskly to the two [illegible] brothers, the taller of whom had started to count the contents of the cup before he was fairly off the stage at the end of his "turn," and was quite pleased at the financial tribute to his strenuous footwork.

As the crowd left the theatre no one commented in ecstatic or critical tones on any feature of the evening's entertainment, but you knew that the next amateur night would have the routine patronage. A young man on the sidewalk was selling "genuine Paris postcards—you know the kind—a dozen for a dollar." He wasn't turning over a lot of stock.

In the automat on the corner one of the chorus girls from the show received as much staring attention as if she had been a Broadway star in an exclusive dancing club. Some of her make-up still remained to add to the cruel marks of age in her unattractive face. A mechanic lingered over his coffee to gaze wonderingly at her while she ate a sandwich and drank a glass of milk.

HOME CURES FOR HAY FEVER

State Health Commissioner Tells What to Do for It.

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York State Commissioner of Health, in a recent radio health talk said that those who have suffered year after year from hay fever, "rose colds," asthma and similar afflictions will welcome the information that in a large number of instances it is possible greatly to relieve the symptoms and sometimes to cure these diseases permanently without going away from home.

Before discussing the method of treatment we should first consider some of the causes of hay fever. True hay fever is due to a peculiar sentiveness on the part of some persons to the pollens of certain grasses, weeds, plants or trees. Formerly, it was supposed that the pollen of the goldenrod ragweed were alone the cause of hay fever, but now we know that while these two cause some cases, many other pollens are also to blame.

The earliest cause of cases of true hay fever develop in April, are very few in number, and are due to the pollen of certain trees such as the birch and maple. The next group appears by the middle or end of May and lasts until midsummer while late hay fever begins in mid-August and lasts until frost. The pollen of the different grasses is responsible for a great majority of the cases. The pollen of roses and goldenrod is heavy and therefore not being widely scattered causes few cases. Occasional cases are caused by the pollen of daisies, asters, sweet clover, corn and far less often by that of other flowers and plants.

What has been said applies to hay fever that occurs only at stated periods of the year. Many cases called hay fever, it occurs at odd times throughout the year and certain types of asthma are due either to the presence of adenoids or other nose obstructions. Such cases may also result from the sensitiveness of those persons to certain substances such as dandruff from horses, dogs, cats or other animals; dust from feathers used in pillows; hair used in mattresses, &c.; cotton, insecticide powders and orris root used in talcum powders. Asthma may also be caused by the use of certain foods to which these peculiar persons are sensitive. Eggs, strawberries and some of the cereals sometimes cause this trouble.

In hay fever coming at virtually the same time each year, a fairly accurate guess as to the cause can often be made by noting the particular grass or weed of flower pollen most common at that time. In hay fever or asthma occurring at odd times during the year it is wise first of all to have a competent physician examine the throat and nose for any obstruction in the upper air passages, says Dr. Biggs. If none can be found there, it should be noted whether the attack is preceded by contact with certain animals, absence of which gives relief.

It should next be noted whether the patient is free from symptoms when away from home. If so, then experiments should be tried to determine the exact cause by substituting hair for feather pillows, cotton for hair mattresses &c. Women and girls afflicted with either hay fever or asthma should be careful not to use talcum powders containing orris root. Note should also be made as to whether the symptoms always appear after eating certain foods, such as those previously mentioned and others known to affect some persons unfavorably.

If these simple tests all fail, a physician can oftentimes decide definitely by inoculating into the skin of the arm minute amounts of a sterile extract of each of the pollens and other substances considered capable of producing the symptoms. No discomfort is felt until the substance actually causing the trouble is injected when a slight swelling, reddening and itching occurs. Once the right substance is thus detected relief from the affliction can usually be obtained by weekly inoculations of increasing doses of an extract of the substance in question, thus causing the body to manufacture its own antidote.

A NATURALISTS' PARADISE.

Porto Santo, Home of Columbus, Yields a Unique Snail.

American naturalists in this year 1922 are reporting that the home of Columbus, who discovered our continent in 1492, is an interesting place for their discoveries, and they have found there a snail that is to be found nowhere else in the world. T. D. A. Rockwell, Professor of Zoology of the University of Colorado, tells in the latest Journal of the American Museum of Natural History of a trip he and his wife took to the Madeira Islands and to Porto Santo, where Columbus lived.

This island is of a nature on which might have lived a sturdy explorer. It is barren and rocky, six and one-half miles long by three broad at one end, and Columbus lived in the little town of Villa Baleira, primitive and simple, with fishermen going out to spear tuna fish under sail as they did when the discoverer was young. Barren to live upon, but Professor Cockerell says that to the naturalist it is one of the most fascinating places on the globe. There are on it many species of land shells which occur nowhere else in the world, relics of an ancient fauna. They have apparent relatives which occur in the Tertiary rocks of France and Germany, but they have become extinct in Europe. Porto Santo is on a large submarine elevation and around are great submarine cliffs, so that in places the water is of great depth, and between Porto Santo and the main island of Madeira it drops to 1,170 fathoms. A fathom being six feet, it would take a diver, in that particular location, some time to reach bottom.

Another little island which Professor Cockerell visited, about 1,200 meters long, was the Ilheo de Cima, on which is the lighthouse for the Madeiras, and swarming under the rocks was an extremely remarkable "little snail, the Ochtephila, turricula of Lowe. It was a great delight to the naturalist to find on that little rock of an island something to be found nowhere else in the world, not even on the adjacent islands. Only 200 meters across from Porto Santo, which had its own particular treasures for the naturalist, but not this particular little snail, Ochtephila turricula. But if it did not travel from island to island, it did not stand still in other ways, for the snail was found in its long life there to have developed considerable variety, which in itself was interesting.

An even smaller island that Mr. and Mrs. Cockerell visited was the Nordeste, just a big rock, no larger than a big building, to which they journeyed in a fishing boat. It was on a rough volcanic shore that a sailor jumped out on the barnacle-covered rocks and aided them to spring from the boat, rising and falling on the waves, a seemingly hazardous undertaking.

Here again were snails peculiar to this particular rock, one of which the Professor calls the elegant Leptaxis forensis, dark colored, with a pink apex, and the button-like Ochtephila gomesiana. They also found on this same rock a new subspecies of beetle which was named Halops lucifugus maritimus. There was a brand new species of snail found at Cemoras Island, where Professor Cockerell stopped on his way home and which had never been explored for snails, this particular one being described as the Ochtephila cancerensis.

It was an interesting experience to go exploring around the home of Columbus, more than 400 years after he discovered America, for things existing there may [illegible] to be found nowhere else and being [illegible] in the new world.

A FEW CONUNDRUMS FOR WILBUR VOLIVA

Zion City Overseer Requested to Uphold His Contention That the Earth Is Flat.

FELLOW-ALUMNUS CURIOUS

Ernest C. Johnson Says They Did Not Teach Such a Theory When He Attended Hiram College.

Ernest C. Johnson, who is connected with the Public Service Department of Los Angeles, Cal., firm in his belief that the earth is approximately round, has written a letter to Wilbur Glen Voliva, Overseer of Zion City, Ill., and successor to the late Alexander Dowie, in which he propounds some geographical and astronomical conundrums which may prove puzzlers to the Overseer in view of his publicly expressed belief that the poor old earth is as flat as a pancake.

Mr. Johnson apparently takes a grim delight in the queries he has formulated for Mr. Voliva's consideration and reply, for both are alumni of the same educational institution—Hiram College—and so far as the Los Angeles man can remember nothing like a flat earth was taught there. He is rather at a loss to know how the Overseer could harbor such archaic ideas. The letter was written on Aug. 3. The writer is 75 years old and a veteran of the Civil War. Here is what he has to ask of Mr. Voliva:

"Your theory of the earth's being flat like a plate, with a covering dome in which the sun, moon and other planets are hung like lamps, is sustained by the outlook or general appearance from any point on the earth's surface, each of which points also appears to be a centre of the earth's surface.

"The equator has been established by geographical surveys as the centre of the earth's surface, with the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn lying parallel on each side, each having a width of 23 degrees and 28 minutes, or a total width of 47 degrees, equal to 3,133 miles. Over every mile of this torrid zone 3,133 miles wide, nortr and south, at right angles with the equator, the sun is vertical or in the zenith or perpendicularly overhead 2 seconds twice each year. It has been established by geographical surveys that the earth is 24,000 miles around. If the earth is flat like a plate, the plate would be 24,000 miles wide from rim to rim, with the tropics or torrid zone 3,133 miles wide and 24,000 miles long, extending from rim to rim of the plate. The sun is vertical over some point in this torrid zone all the year, and is never vertical at any point outside of this torrid zone.

"With these established facts, I respectfully submit some questions which I urge you to answer either by letter or, through some newspaper, to the correspondents. Your earth plate must have a fixed centre 12,000 miles from each rim, and the zenith of your covering dome would be vertically above it.

"(1) Does this covering dome oscillate so that its apex will be vertical over every point in the torrid zone twice yearly?

"(2) Does this covering dome move westward 24,000 miles daily?

"(3) How do different planets appear in this dome at night?

"(4) How is it that daylight does not extend over the whole earth plate, nic et ubique, all the time?

"(5) How is it that daylight extends only half across the earth plate and night covers the other half, say twelve hours each day?

"For convenience, let it be assumed that the sun always travels westward. It has been thoroughly established that the sun is vertical at some point in the torrid zone continuously all the year and it has been plotted accurately.

"(6) When the sun has traveled from the eastern edge of your earth plate 24,000 miles in twenty-four hours to the western edge of said earth plate, how does it get back 24,000 miles to the eastern edge of said plate instantaneously so as to start another day on that half of the earth plate?

"(7) How is it that the extreme north has months of continuous daylight and again months of night?

"(8) How is it that certain northern inhabited lands on this same earth plate have what is called the midnight sun?

"(9) How is it that said midnight sun appears beyond the edge of this earth plate or seems to have got off the plate?"

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—High pressure prevailed over the eastern part of the Mississippi Valley and on the North Pacific Coast, and Sunday night the pressure was low over the Plateau and Rocky Mountain region and the Northern Plains States. There have been showers within the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic and Gulf States as far west as Eastern Texas and over the Rocky Mountain region and the Middle Atlantic Coast. The weather continued warm over the Plains States and along the Mexican border, while cooler weather has overspread the Rocky Mountain and Northern Plateau regions.

Moderate temperature continued in the Eastern and Southern States.

COMBINED WITH WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations during the twenty-four hours preceding 8 P. M. yesterday:

Station.	High.	Low.	Temperature.	Barom.	Rain-fall.	Weather.
Abilene	94	60	80.04			Clear
Albany	82	58	30.04			Clear
Atlanta	78	70	30.18		.01	Cloudy.
Atlantic City	76	68	30.08		.02	Rain
Baltimore	78	64	30.26		.01	Cloudy
Bismarck	100	64	29.70			Pt. Cl'dy
Boston	80	60	30.24			Clear
Buffalo	82	64	30.24			Clear
Cincinnati	88	62	30.14			Pt. Cl'dy
Charleston	84	78	30.14		.01	Pt. Cl'dy
Chicago	82	60	30.14			Clear
Cleveland	84	62	30.22			Pt. Cl'dy
Denver	90	72	29.96		.08	Cloudy
Detroit	86	60	30.20			Clear
Galveston	86	82	29.92			Clear
Helena	74	70	29.84			Pt. Cl'dy
Jacksonville	82	76	30.08			Pt. Cl'dy
Kansas City	90	66	30.00			Clear
Los Angeles	82	74	29.90			Clear
Milwaukee	80	66	30.14			Clear
New Orleans	82	78	29.92		.06	Cloudy
New York	77	62	30.28			Cloudy
Oklahoma	92	66	29.94			Clear
Philadelphia	72	64	30.28		.04	Cloudy
Pittsburgh	82	76	30.20			Pt. Cl'dy
Portland, Me.	78	60	30.22			Clear
Portland, Ore.	70	58	30.04			Clear
Salt Lake City	94	66	29.94			Cloudy
San Antonio	96	74	29.98			Clear
San Diego	74	68	29.92			Cloudy
San Francisco	68	58	30.10			Clear
Seattle	66	52	30.10			Pt. Cl'dy
St. Louis	92	68	30.04			Clear
Washington	70	70	30.26		.04	Rain

FORECAST: TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate temperature.

Southern New England, Eastern New York—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday; no change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair Monday; Tuesday cloudy and unsettled, probably showers; no change in temperature.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORD.

Official Temperatures.

8 A.M.	64	12 M.	72	8 P.M.	74
9 A.M.	63	1 P.M.	73	9 P.M.	73
10 A.M.	63	2 P.M.	73	10 P.M.	72
11 A.M.	64	3 P.M.	73	11 P.M.	70
12 M.	65	4 P.M.	73	12 P.M.	69
1 A.M.	69	5 P.M.	74		

(low) 63 (high) 74 (high) 73

Average temperature yesterday, 70.
Average temperature last year, 76.
Average same date for 25 years, 75.

Barometer, 30.32 at 8 A.M.; 30.27 at 8 P.M.

Humidity, 84 at 8 A.M.; 86 at 8 P.M.

Winds at 8 A.M., northwesterly, velocity 6 miles; at 8 P.M., northwest, velocity 4 miles.

Weather, cloudy at 8 A.M.; cloudy at 8 P.M.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
12:05—635 E. 163 St.; Sam Marcus..Not given
12:25—3,225 Av. ; M. Wilmegen..Not given
12:50—116 St. & Boston Rd.; Louis Lefkowitz ..Slight
11:55—348 W. 18 St.; D. Parrish..Not given

P.M.
12:20—985 2 Av.; Andrew Fernica..Not given
12:30—138 St. & Cypress Av.; Germania Clekalas ..Not given
2:40—723 St. Nicholas Av.; Edward Abrams ..Not given
4:00—52 W. 146 St.; John Monegan ..Not given
4:40—601 W. 113 St.; Hadie Halsey ..Not given
4:45—519 W. 46 St.; United Electric & Power Co. ..Not given
5:40—142 St. Ann's Av.; Charles Creiger ..Not given
8:45—165 Monroe St.; Sam Koengard ..Not given
7:45—413 Brook Av.; M. Belsky..Not given
8:35—70 Columbia St. (synagogue)..Slight

Plan Home Rule for Galicia.

WARSAW, Aug. 13.—Premier Nowak has convened a conference of experts to draft a home rule system of government for Galicia, which upon completion will be submitted to the Diet for its consideration. The plan, as tentatively discussed, is for Galicia to be administered by a council composed of two sections—Ukrainian and Polish—with one portfolio in the Polish Cabinet always reserved for a Ukrainian. There also would be religious liberty under the plan.

Today's Radio Program

STATION WJZ, NEWARK, N. J.
360-Meter Wave Length.
(Daylight Saving Time).

9:00 A. M.—Agricultural reports; musical program.
12:00—Opening prices on active bonds and stocks under the authority of the New York Stock Exchange; grain quotations from Chicago Board of Trade; coffee and sugar prices from New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange; agricultural reports; baseball schedules; musical program.
12:55 P. M.—Standard time signals from Arlington; midday prices on active stocks and bonds under the authority of the New York Stock Exchange; grain quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade; baseball schedules; musical program.
4:00 P. M.—Baseball scores; women's fashion news; closing prices on active stocks and bonds under the authority of the New York Stock Exchange; closing grain quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade; closing coffee and sugar prices from New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange; musical program.
5:30 P. M.—Agricultural reports; official weather forecast; shipping news; musical program.
7:00 P. M.—Final baseball scores.
7:00 to 7:30—Stories from St. Nicholas Magazine.
8:15 P. M.—"Why the Tariff Should Be Taken Out of Politics," by Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey.
8:30 P. M.—Frederic W. Bouvier, song recital.
9:00 P. M.—"Get the Sunshine Into My Heart," "Don't Ever Make Another Cry As I Have Cried for You," "Lest We Forget," Ragtime Wedding Blues," "Will you, Will you Love Me, Darling, When I'm Old?" "You Love Me, Darling, When I'm Old?" "Who's Going to Love All the Beautiful Girls?" "Lucky Jim," "Because—," "Always," "Wait," and "When I Think of You."
10:15 P. M.—"A Mediterranean Month," by Purser Owen of the Carmania.
10:30 P. M.—Musical program by Florence Tolbert, soprano.
10:52 to 11:00 P. M.—Official Arlington time.
11:01 P. M.—Official weather forecast.

STATION WVP, ARMY SIGNAL CORPS, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.
Operated by Amateur Radio Reserve.
1,450-Meter Wave Length.
(Daylight Saving Time).

8:15 P. M.—Instruction in Radio. Amplex numbers.
9:00 P. M.—Concert. Artists' names and selections will be announced over the radiophone.

STATION WOR, NEWARK.
360-Meter Wave Length.
(Daylight Saving Time.)

3:30 P. M.—"New Dresses One Sees," by Vogue Magazine.
8:00 P. M.—Musical selections; "Who Can Tell," Kreisler; "One Shining Hour," Forster; "Fifth Symphony," Beethoven.
8:15 P. M.—"Exercises for Summertime Health," by Arthur L. Taylor.
8:30 P. M.—Joint recital by Edward A. Wieland and Albert H. Meyers, playing of zither and Hawaiian guitar. Specialty waltz and fox trot numbers.
8:15 P. M.—Weekly release of the Babson statistical organization.
8:30 P. M.—Piano recital.
8:00 to 9:00 P. M.—Concert by Mabel Grace Musk, soprano; Elsa Livingston, cellist; Louise Stewart, pianist; Joseph B. Koering, violinist; Phillip Sovasta, harpist; soprano solos, "Who Knows," Fast," "At Dawning," Cadman, Violin, cello and harp trio, "Intermezzo," from "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni; piano solo, "Liebestraum," Liszt; songs with violin obligato, "By the Waters of Minnetonka," "Lassie O'Mine," "Fiddle and I"; harp solo, "Mother of Mine"; piano solo, "Ave Maria," Bosh-Gounod; "Humoresque," Dvorak; piano solo, selected; soprano solo with harp, "Resurrection."

STATION WHY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
360-Meter Wave Length.
(Eastern Standard Time.)

12:05 P. M.—Noon stock market quotations.
4:30 P. M.—Stock market and produce and [illegible] quotations and reports; baseball [illegible] and [illegible] news bulletins; [illegible] [illegible] of farmers' interest.

STATION WWZ, MANHATTAN.
360-Meter Wave Length.
(Daylight Saving Time.)

1:15 P. M.—Piano recital by Samuel Weber, "Fox-Trot," "De It Again."
1:25 P. M.—Song recital by Lorta E. Fischer, soprano.
1:50 P. M.—Piano recital by Samuel Weber; "Ballade," Samuel Weber; "Some Sunny Day."

STATION KDKA, EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.
360-Meter Wave Length.
(Eastern Standard Time).

6 P. M.—Weekly survey of business conditions, National Industrial Conference Board; tri-weekly letter from "Farm and Home."
7 P. M.—"Economic Importance of Chemistry in the Pittsburgh District," J. O. Handy, Manager Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, Pittsburgh.
8 P. M.—Pittsburgh Male Quartet, tenor solos, "Non M'Ver," Verdi; "Only A Smile," Ball; baritone solo, "Good Bye," Tosti; bass solo, "The Sea Makes A Man," Ball; quartet, "Jolly Fellows," W. Bert Herbert; "The Jolly Blacksmith's Lay," Adam Geibel; "Ashes of Roses," Cole; "Sing, Sweet Bird," Balfanus; "Little Ships of Harmony," Geoffrey O'Hara; "Sunset," Van De Water; piano solos, "A May Night," Palmgren; "Improvisation," McDowell.

STATION KYW, CHICAGO, ILL.
500-Meter Wave Length.
(Central Daylight Saving Time.)

8:00 P. M.—Popular program by the Lincoln Tavern Orchestra, Carl Rodin, director. "Three Little Words," by Brown; "Cavalleria Rusticana," violin solo; tenor solo from "Martha"; "I Wonder If Winter Comes," Aldes; "Foot and Pheasant," xylophone solo; "Erica Waltz," Widhoff, saxaphone solo; "Don't Leave Mammy," Conrad, tenor solo; "Three o'Clock in the Morning," Robledo; "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Rollinson, cornet solo; "Celeste Aida," trombone solo; "Suppose the Rose Were You," Dandl; "Evening Star"; bass clarinet solo; tenor solo, selected; "Serenade Blues," Blake.

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THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook. A.M.	Sandy Hook. P.M.	Governors Island. A.M.	Governors Island. P.M.	Hell Gate. A.M.	Hell Gate. P.M.	THE SUN. Rises. A.M.	THE SUN. Sets. P.M.
High water	12:37	1:00	1:00	1:09	2:43	3:06	6:04	7:54
Low water	6:53	7:17	7:38	8:04	8:51	9:15		

Incoming Steamships Carrying Mail

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Cleveland	Antwerp	Aug. 5
Columbia	Glasgow	Aug. 5
Pastores	Pt. Limon	Aug. 6

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Lafayette	Havre	Aug. 5
Citta d'Messina	Lisbon	Aug. 7
York	Bremen	Aug. 2
United States	Christiania	Aug. 4
Salta	La Guaira	July 31
San Juan	San Juan	Aug. 9
Bolivia	Kingston	Aug. 7
Fort St. George	Bermuda	Aug. 12

DUE TOMORROW.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Megali Hellas	Piraeus	July 30
Munamar	Nuevitas	Aug. 11
Orizaba	Havana	Aug. 12

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Homeric	Southampton	Aug. 9
President Adams	Queenstown	Aug. 7
Panama	Colon	Aug. 8
Crofton Hall	Montevideo	July 14

DUE THURSDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
President Wilson	Trieste	Aug. 1
Seldijk	Bremen	Aug. 7
Siracia	Santa Marta	Aug. 6

Other Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Helen	San Juan	Aug. 7
Alcinous	Boston	Aug. 12
Tiverton	Barry	July 30
Ardenvale	Cienfuegos	Aug. 6
Highway	Rosario	July 11
Otaki	Boston	Aug. 12
Lake Cayuga	Matanzas	Aug. 7
Alte di Messina	Lisbon	Aug. 3
Tanamo	San Juan	Aug. 9
Charles Pratt	Tampico	Aug. 8
H. Luckenbach	Philadelphia	Aug. 12

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Manchurian Prince	Bahia	July 28
Astral	Colon	Aug. 5
Plume	Genoa	July 27
Elsevier Tower	Sunderland	July 27
Hudson	Verdon	Aug. 3
Independence	Colon	Aug. 6
Ville du Havre	Leghorn	July 24
Demal	Barry	Aug. 2
Verde	Cardiff	July 30

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Bolivar	Kingston	Aug. 8
Haiti	Cape Haiti	Aug. 8
Tanamo	San Juan	Aug. 9

DUE TOMORROW.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
City of Harvard	Cardiff	Aug. 2
Eris	Narvik	July 27

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Missouri	London	Aug. 2
City of Canton	Antwerp	Aug. 5
Eastern Pilot	Bristol	Aug. 7
Acme	Shanghai	July 7
Munsiros	Cristobal	Aug. 7
Clan MacBrayne	Malta	July 30

DUE THURSDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Bradaven	Barry	Aug. 3
Hoxie	Cardiff	Aug. 5
Phoebus	Palermo	July 29
Munrio	Galveston	Aug. 11

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close.	Carries Mail For
Robin Hood, B. Aires	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M. Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay.
Denis, Rio Grande	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M. Cearo and Maceio (other ports Brazil specially addressed.)

SAIL TOMORROW.

Mauretania, S'hampt'n	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M. Europe, Africa, West Asia. (Canary Islands if specially addressed.)
Belvidere, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M. Malta, Italy, Greece and Jugoslavia (specially addressed only).
Eastport, Helsingfors	12:00 M.	5:00 P.M. Finland (specially addressed).
Mayera, Grenada	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M. Grenada, Trinidad Ciudad Bolivar and Guiana.
Hypathia, Cape Town	7:30 A.M.	1:00 A.M. South Africa (specially addressed only).
Catherine, Pte. Pinta	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M. Dominican Republic.
Cia. de Georgas, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M. Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, Nicaragua, &c.
Colombia, Corinto	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M. Nicaragua (except east coast), Salvador (except La Union and San Miguel). Canal Zone, Panama and Guatemala (must be specially addressed).

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

York, Bremen	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Fres. Monroe, London	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M. Europe, Africa, West Asia. (Canaries specially addressed.)
Santa Elisa, Valp'so	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M. Canal Zone, Panama, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Peru (except Equitos).
Linnell, B. Aires	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M. South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay (specially addressed).
Fort St. George—Hamilton	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M. Bermuda.
Metapan, S'ta Marta	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M. Jamaica, Canal Zone, Panama. (Nicaragua except east coast.)

SAIL THURSDAY.

St. Paul, Hamburg	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M. Europe, Africa, West Asia (specially addressed.)
Carmania, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M. Cork and Queenstown (other countries specially addressed.)
Mount Clay, Hamburg	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M. Germany and Denmark.
Colombe, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M. Italy (specially addressed.)
Bonny, Acua	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M. Canaries, Senigal, Gambia (other ports of West Africa specially addressed.)

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer and Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Eastport, Petrograd	Aug. 15	11:00 A.M.
Pipestown County, Rotdam	Aug. 15	12:00 M.
City of Sparta, Bombay	Aug. 15	11:00 A.M.
Eastern Sword, Bristol	Aug. 15	
Londonier, Antwerp	Aug. 15	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	Aug. 16	12:00 M.

Steamer and Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Editor, Dunkirk	Aug. 17	12:00 M.
Collamer, Bordeaux	Aug. 16	3:00 P.M.
West Mahomet, Batavia	Aug. 16	9:00 A.M.
Eleton, Shanghai	Aug. 20	1:00 P.M.
Alaska Maru, Yokohama	July 20	12:00 M.
Julia, Cadiz	Aug. 20	

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVED.

Steamer.	At	Date.
Laconia	Liverpool	Aug. 13
President Polk	London	Aug. 13
T. Fagelund	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 12
Kennecott	Colon	Aug. 12

SAILED.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Aquitania	Cherbourg	Aug. 12
Nieuw Van Buren	London	Aug. 12
Santa Teclia	Colon	Aug. 12
Agwidale	Colon	Aug. 12

Reported by Radio

SS Lafayette, incoming from Havre, was signaled, due Aug. 14, early forenoon, French Line.

SS United States, incoming from Copenhagen, was signaled, due Aug. 14, late or early Aug. 15, Hoboken, Scandinavian Line.

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 6 P. M. as follows:

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.	Makura ..Aug. 14
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies (exce Sumat

YOUTH SHOT, DYING, IN FIGHT OVER PHONE

Insisted on Using Wire in Restaurant When Proprietor Said It Was Private.

SAID HE WAS A WAR VETERAN

"I Killed 100 Germans in France, and One More Won't Matter," He Threatened.

John Gilday, 20 years old, of 64 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, who said he was a veteran of the World War, walked into a restaurant at 351 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, around the corner from his home, early last night, and asked the proprietor, Herman Fredericks, 56 years old, if he might use the telephone in the rear room. The restaurant formerly was a liquor store.

Four witnesses, persons who were sitting in the rear room, told the police later that Fredericks told Gilday that he might not use the telephone, as the wire was "private." Whereupon, the police say, Gilday became abusive and expressed his opinion of the restaurant proprietor in a loud voice, closing his tirade with the remark:

"Oh, to hell with you! I killed 100 Germans in France, and one more won't make any difference."

Then he pushed the elderly Fredericks aside, took down the receiver of the telephone and gave a number to the operator. Fredericks, angered, but realizing that he could not hope to succeed by using force against Gilday, ran upstairs to his living quarters and presently returned, resuming the quarrel, the police said.

Suddenly, the police say, Fredericks drew a 32-calibre pistol and fired five shots at Gilday, one of them entering the left side of the young man's head. The others lodged in a wall.

Policeman William Maybeck of the Classon Avenue Station, who heard the shots, found the wounded man when he entered the restaurant. A moment later the frightened witnesses straggled back, and from them Maybeck got a report of what had happened. He summoned an ambulance from the Cumberland Street Hospital, where Gilday was taken, and then found Fredericks in a room over his restaurant. In a bureau drawer the policeman found a pistol, all chambers empty. Fredericks was taken to the hospital, where Gilday identified him as the man who had shot him, and then was locked up in the Classon Avenue Station charged with felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan law.

Surgeons said that the bullet had lodged at the base of Gilday's skull, in the neighborhood of the throat. It was said he would not live.

GET SCREWDRIVER BURGLAR

Man Taken in Doorway Admits Term in Reformatory.

Admitting that he had been released only six months ago from Elmira Reformatory, John Beckman, 19, of 331 East Ninety-fourth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Frothingham in the Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with breaking into stores on the east side.

Detective Vincent Durning of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station told the Court he found the prisoner early yesterday in a doorway at 1,553 Avenue A. Beckman could give no satisfactory explanation of his presence there. At the station house, the detective said, a screwdriver was found in the prisoner's pocket.

According to the detective, the prisoner said he entered stores through hallways with a large screwdriver, finding it safer to make an opening through a thin plaster partition than to jimmy a door. This scheme, he said, had earned for him the name of the "screwdriver burglar." He was held in $5,000 bail for further examination on Wednesday.

Man Mysteriously Shot in Arm.

Saying he did not have any known enemies, Benjamin Besch, 20, a chauffeur of 87 Sullivan Street is at St. Vincent's Hospital, where yesterday he received treatment for a bullet wound in his right arm. Besch told the police he was passing Bleecker and Thompson Streets unaccompanied when he felt a sharp sting in his right arm. He could assign no reason for the attack.

AUTO BANDITS ROB FOUR IN DRUG STORE

Three Men Buy Talcum, Then Return It "To Soothe the Detectives."

Three well-dressed young men held up a drug store at 901 East Tremont Avenue, the Bronx, early yesterday morning, taking $1,500 in jewelry and about $200 in cash from the owner, Joseph Prager, his wife and two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Melman of 1,908 Marmion Avenue, the Bronx.

The four were sitting in the store just before closing time, when the three entered. One asked for a container of talcum powder, which Prager turned to get. When Prager faced the men again three revolvers were pointed at the occupants of the store.

Prager was backed into the prescription room and relieved of $10. Prager's wife and Mr. and Mrs. Melman were also escorted to a rear room. One of the bandits then took about $50 from the cash register, while another relieved Mrs. Prager of $22 and a diamond ring worth $350. Melman's stickpin, his watch, a diamond ring and $70 in cash were taken. His wife lost $18, a diamond bracelet and a diamond ring valued at $300.

The bandits warned their victims to remain in the prescription room and to be quiet. The leader of the gunmen handed the talcum powder to Prager with the remark that it be given to detectives "to soothe them."

The three men then left the store. A moment later the open exhaust of an automobile was heard. Prager ventured outside in time to see the machine disappear in East Tremont Avenue, which was well peopled at the time.

He then telephoned Police Headquarters in the Bronx. Detective Captain McGrath and a squad of detectives from the Bathgate Avenue Station found little to work on aside from a meagre description of the men furnished by the victims.

CHAUFFEUR ROBBED OF $400

Three Men Hold Him Up as He Is Repairing His Car.

While Joseph O'Keefe, a chauffeur, of 1,302 Second Avenue, was repairing his taxi-cab in a garage at 1,113 Avenue A, early yesterday, three men stepped from another taxi-cab and held him up at the point of pistols. The chauffeur told the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street station that he gave them $400.

Less than fifteen minutes after the alarm, a deserted automobile answering the description of the robbers' car was found in Seventieth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. James Cannon, 22 years old, a negro, who said he lived at 218 West Forty-fifth Street, was standing near by and was arrested. Magistrate Frothingham in the Yorkville Court held him in $1,000 bail for examination on Tuesday. Cannon denied any knowledge of the hold-up.

STABS GIRL; FLEES AND CROWD PURSUES

Man Armed With Icepick Rushes Into Flat and Strikes as Family Is at Dinner.

VICTIM EXPECTED TO DIE

Resident of Same Building, Caught on Street, Is Said to Have Confessed.

Stabbed with an icepick by an assailant who made his way into her home during the dinner hour, Angelina Caliano, 24 years old, of 27 Catharine Street, was taken to Gouverneur Hospital yesterday in a critical condition. Little hope was held out for her recovery. Joseph Montino, 32, who lives at the same address, was arrested a few minutes after the affray by Detective William Roy of the Oak Street Station and held on a charge of felonious assault.

The police give family quarrels as the motive of the crime. It was said that Montino admitted to the police that he had committed the crime, declaring that Angelina was a trouble maker.

Shortly after noon Rosario Caliano, father of Angelina, sat down to dinner with the girl and Mary Caliano, a younger daughter. Suddenly the door leading into the flat was opened and a man wielding an icepick darted in. Before Caliano could realize the mission of the intruder, the man had run to the back of Angelina's chair and stabbed her three times in the abdomen.

Caliano unsuccessfully tried to seize the assailant, who threw a chair in the father's path and leaped through an open window. Caliano called for help and ran to the aid of Angelina, who lay on the floor. The screams of the father and the wounded girl aroused the twenty other families in the house and the building was in an uproar.

Several who looked out of windows told the police that they saw Montino running from the foot of the fire escape. A crowd joined in the pursuit of Montino, who ran up the street. Detective Roy happened to be passing in the neighborhood and joined in the chase. Montino, when his pursuers were closing in on him, ducked into an open doorway of a tenement at 120 Henry Street, where Roy caught him before he was able to start up the stairs. Montino is married and has two children.

Overnight *to Cleveland*

Club cars and private compartments—and a dining service of acknowledged excellence—provide the utmost in travel comfort on the *Lake Shore Limited* and the *Cleveland Limited*—overnight from New York to Cleveland.

This is the water level route to the West through the historic Hudson and Mohawk valleys.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York to Cleveland

Lake Shore Limited
Lv. New York 5.30 p.m.*
Ar. Cleveland 8.20 a.m.*

Cleveland Limited
Lv. New York 6.45 p.m.*
Ar. Cleveland 8.35 a.m.*
*Standard Time

For Reservations: Telephone Vanderbilt 3200

NEW YORK CENTRAL

BATTEN

The best substitute for a poor salesman

Most products require salesmen to sell them. Nearly every sales force has its good salesmen and its poor salesmen.

There is no substitute for the good salesmen.

But books and schools have not entirely solved the problem of making good salesmen, because the conception of what a good salesman is changes every few years, and men must change with it.

There is a substitute for a poor salesman.

Advertising does with ease the thing that the poor salesman finds the greatest difficulty in doing—creating and maintaining a faith in the quality and value of the thing to be sold

Products of outstanding quality sold by highly developed sales organizations and salesmen have succeeded without advertising.

Other products of equal quality with less able salesmen have scored successes because of strong and persistent advertising.

Advertising is no substitute for a good product. It is no substitute for good salesmen. Properly used, advertising is not a substitute at all.

But in the matter of cost, money put into good advertising instead of into poor salesmen is money more profitably employed.

The ideal combination is good product, good salesmen, good advertising.

Once a month, or more frequently, we issue a publication called Batten's Wedge. Each issue is devoted to a single editorial on some phase of business. If you are a business executive and would like to receive copies, write us.

George Batten Company, Inc.
Advertising

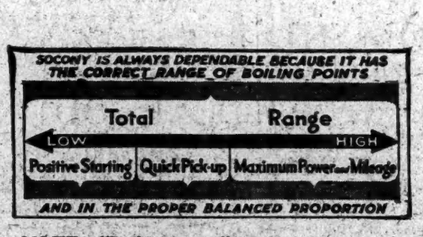
Boston 10 State Street · 381 Fourth Avenue New York · *Chicago* McCormick Bldg.

Moulding favorable public opinion for articles or services that deserve it

First—in Boston

In Boston, at the busy corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets, 561 motorists, chauffeurs and motor truck drivers were asked a few weeks ago which brand of gasoline they preferred. According to the sworn report, Socony was the first choice by a wide margin over the second on the list, and had three times as many users as the third. And Socony has been found to be *the* most popular gasoline generally throughout New York and New England.

The majority prefer Socony Gasoline



NOTE—"Boiling-point" is a common term in the gasoline testing laboratory. Most liquids boil (vaporize) at one uniform temperature. In the case of water this temperature, or boiling-point, is 212° F. However, every gasoline has many boiling points—a whole series or *range* of them in fact. *It is this range of boiling points* AND *the proportion of each group of them (low, medium and high) that really determine the quality of a gasoline—its volatility, power and mileage-economy.*

AND chiefly because Socony, with the proper range of boiling points, is the most *dependable*—in big cars and small ones, in motor trucks and taxicabs, in twelve-cylinder motors and four-cylinder ones, in 'buses and in motorcycles.

The marked preference everywhere for Socony among gasoline users certainly indicates one thing very strongly—that Socony is first of all a thoroughly *dependable* gas. Hundreds of thousands of motorists would not use it just because it had a little extra power *if* it were slow-starting. Nor would they use it month in and month out because it gave a little more mileage *if* it caused trouble because of carbon or sediment.

The fact is that Socony gives you the most consistent power and mileage. Socony has always been noted for its cleanness, for its easy starting and its uniformly high quality. And largely for one reason: it is a carefully balanced gasoline, having *the proper range of boiling points in the correct, balanced proportion.* (See diagram and Note.)

Use Socony regularly. It is obtainable everywhere and is always *dependable.*

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway . . .

SOCONY

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

GASOLINE

Every gallon DEPENDABLE *everywhere*

SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

Family on vacation—Everything right with them?

There's the telephone at your elbow!

It's easy to talk with Mother and the youngsters and get the news of their day.

You please them and yourself and better yet, you gain the assurance that they are happy and healthy and looking forward to your coming.

There's your telephone!

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Lost and Found

Rate 55 cents an agate line. Advertisements for tomorrow received up to 10 P. M. today. Telephone Bryant 1000.

LOST.

BEADED BAG, containing rosary, money; lost Wednesday night between Hotel Astor and West Shore Ferry; liberal reward. Mrs. E. J. Moneuse, 1,076 Dearborn Rd., Palisade, N. J. Cliffside 854.

CERTIFICATE No. 8698 for 22 shares Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, registered in name of Josephine O. Borland, dated June 23, 1921. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. Any person knowing any reason why a new certificate should not be issued should notify the Brooklyn Trust Company, Executor, 177 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARASOL—Wednesday night, Bijou Theatre, purple parasol. Reward. W, 782 Times Downtown.

POCKET CAMERA—Lost, West End train, 9:30 A. M. Saturday; liberal reward. G. Houseman & Son, 19 West 24th.

PURSE—Black leather, lost 86th St. elevator or subway, Kingsborough station; liberal reward. Return to Office, Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Av.

PURSE—Lost, steel beads, Monday night, between 57th St., Broadway and Globe Theatre; reward. Spring 9092.

STOCK CERTIFICATE—Lost, stock certificate No. A-24237 for four shares of common stock of Southern Railway Company in name of Miss Estelle G. Platt. Notify First National Bank, Red Hook, N. Y.

SUIT CASE—Lady's black; initials E. M. L.; Linden Hall Seminary, Lipitz, Pa.; lost in front of Cunard Line pier 54 or Pennsylvania Hotel; liberal reward for return to Natural Silk Dyeing Co., 102 Madison Av.

SUITCASE—Left on L. I. train at Jamaica, Friday. Reward for return to J. J. Davenport, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

Jewelry.

MASONIC emblem, 32d degree, King Solomon, small design, eagle and pelican in white gold, lost Friday; $5 reward. Room 516, Hotel Bremlin, Broadway and 49th.

MESH BAG—Lost, silver, telephone booth, Sandy Hook Pier, West 42d St.; reward. Murray Hill 3071.

PIN—Saturday night, gold and black fraternity pin, with name of M. Palmer on back, lost on Madison Av., between 106th and 110th Sts.; reward. C 1066 Times Annex.

RING—Man's, sapphire and diamonds; liberal reward. Stewart Schenck, 51 East 42d.

VANITY CASE, Gold—New Amsterdam Theatre Friday night; liberal reward, L 356 Times.

WATCH—Ladies, gold, engraved, diamond in centre of case, child's picture inside; reward. Rosenblatt, 39 West 32d.

Wearing Apparel.

FUR LOST—Two skin mink, from Sea Gate to Mermaid Av., Coney Island; reward. Pearl, 1,181 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

FURPIECE—One skin, between 42d, Van Cortlandt Av., and 83th-5th Av.; reward. Phone Columbus 3270.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

BULL TERRIER, all white; Aug. 9, between Clarendon Rd. and Church Av.; license No. 13146, year 1921. Phone Flatbush 7968.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INFORMATION CONCERNING WHEREabouts Harry Thomas Warrick; communicate Mayfield (wife). A 112 Times.

Investigated

All announcements in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times are subject to investigation before publication and misleading offers are declined.

IRELAND MOURNS GRIFFITH'S DEATH

Thousands Follow Coffin to the Dublin City Hall, Where It Lies in State.

KING SENDS CONDOLENCES

In Message to Widow He Expresses Hope That the Irish Will Get Peace.

GOVERNMENT TO CARRY ON

Announces Its Determination to Fulfil Dead Leader's Program for Free State.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Aug. 13.—Tragedy follows on tragedy in Ireland and the death of Arthur Griffith is a grim reminder that it is almost a tradition that when this unhappy land seems to be about to enter a brighter phase of her history death claims the leader. Less than a week ago the streets of Dublin felt the mournful tread of marching men accompanying the bodies of nine soldiers killed in Kerry to the Glasnevin Cemetery. Another batch of coffins has arrived from Cork, but before they are consigned to the grave the city is stricken with grief, sorrow and dismay at the tragic death of Ireland's biggest man, the founder of the Sinn Fein movement and the great champion of the treaty and friendliness to the British Empire.

Today his coffin was borne from the hospital where he died to the City Hall, where it will lie in state till Wednesday. It was a great but touchingly sad procession in which the officers and men of the Irish Army with reversed arms and muffled drums threaded a mournful way through Dublin's thoroughfares. Many members of the Government, leading citizens, including the Lord Mayor, and hundreds of personal friends and admirers followed bareheaded and deeply sad, typifying the country's sorrow, almost despair.

Mrs. Griffith is the recipient of hundreds of messages. Sympathy is also addressed to Michael Collins, the Government and Irish people. King George has sent an expression of profound sympathy to the bereaved widow, accompany it with the prayer "that Ireland may soon recover the peace and welfare for which he labored." Premier Lloyd George telegraphed likewise and also the French and American Consuls in Dublin. American Consul Hathaway sent to Mr. Collins and the Government his heartfelt sympathy at the irreparable loss.

The Government records its deep sorrow and sense of bereavement and a firm determination to carry on to achievement the work of Griffith's life. The effect of his death on the general political and military situation cannot be indicated just yet, but it is remarkable that of the five signatories to the treaty document Griffith is gone, Duffy retired from the Ministry and Barton repudiated his signature.

Death Came Suddenly.

The death of Arthur Griffith was tragically sudden. It was generally believed that he was only suffering from a temporary breakdown and would be about again in a few days. His immediate ailment was tonsilitis, for which he was operated upon a few days ago. The operation was successful and Mr. Griffith had recovered from it and was able to spend some time in his office each day attending to affairs of State.

Yesterday morning he appeared to be quite well, as prior to leaving for his office just before 10 o'clock he cheerfully had a good round of fun with the nursing staff. The sister states that he then stooped to tie a shoelace, when he suddenly fell forward in a faint. The sister and other members of the staff were immediately at hand to render him assistance. Mr. Griffith regained consciousness. The sister asked him if he had even been ill in that way before and Griffith said he had not. He was immediately placed in a bed, a priest and doctors being sent for in the meantime. He again collapsed and blood was seen issuing from his mouth.

Dr. McGuinness, Dr. Meade and Dr. Gegarty rendered all assistance possible, but without success. Mr. Griffith passed away within a few minutes, however, before Rev. John Lee, of the Marist Fathers' House, a few doors away, attended and administered the last rites of the Catholic Church. Immediately after the priest had concluded his administrations Mr. Griffith quietly expired.

"It was very sudden," said an eye witness, describing Mr. Griffith's last moments. "The doctors had done all they could and Father Lee had given him extreme unction and had said the concluding prayer when one of the doctors said: 'He is dead.' Everyone present was deeply affected by the swift passing of this silent, strong man."

An expression of one of those present is worthy of quotation. He said: "Mr. Griffith has died a martyr to duty. The doctors did all they possibly could to endeavor to persuade him to go to the seaside for a rest. He said he could not go at present with all the work that still remained to be done and with all the responsibilities that rested upon his shoulders. He must stick to his post at the present."

A friend who visited the hospital in the afternoon said that after all he did not die without accomplishing his life work. He brought the treaty to Ireland and left it to others to work it or spoil it all.

Prayers Said in Churches.

DUBLIN, Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—The death of Arthur Griffith has had a stunning effect upon the majority of the people of Dublin, who recognized in him the greatest force behind the Anglo-Irish treaty. Prayers were said in all the Catholic churches today for the repose of the soul of Mr. Griffith and there were many signs of mourning throughout the city.

Numerous expressions of sympathy have been received by Mrs. Griffith, among them messages from King George, the Irish political leaders and the Irish bishops. After tendering his sympathy, the message of King George added:

"In spite of his untimely death, I pray that Ireland may soon receive the peace for which he labored."

Contrary to previous statements, the theatres will not close, the opening of the Horse Show will not be delayed and the Leonardstown race meeting will begin tomorrow. William Cosgrove, Minister of Local Government, who is acting President of the Dail Eireann Cabinet, said today it was the distinct wish of the Government that nothing be allowed to interfere with events that had been planned.

CLAN-NA-GAEL HERE HISS DEAD GRIFFITH

Collins Described as Head of British Provisional Rule in Ireland.

Hisses greeted the name of Arthur Griffith, the Irish leader who died suddenly in Dublin on Saturday, when he was mentioned last night at a meeting of the Clan-na-Gael reorganized at the Lexington Opera House. The meeting was attended by more than 3,000 persons and an overflow crowd was addressed by the same speakers in East Fifty-first Street.

All the speakers, who included Assistant District Attorney Owen W. Bohan, who presided; Peter J. Brady, the Rev. Michael Hann, the Rev. Timothy Shanley, Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia and former Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, praised Harry Boland, who was killed resisting arrest, as a gallant Irishman who laid down his life for his country.

In a set of resolutions Boland's death was deplored, Michael Collins was referred to as "the head of the British Provisional Government in Ireland," and his methods of dealing with the rebels described as "autocratic." He also was charged with violating the mandate of the Irish people. The resolution added:

"We, the citizens of the City of New York in mass meeting assembled, denounce the treacherous manner in which Michael Collins and the British Government of Ireland have made war on the Irish Republic. We believe that Collins and his associates are only tools of the British Government through which the British Government is enforcing its rule on the people of Ireland, and that Collins is only the successor of McCready, the British Military Dictator of Ireland."

McGarrity, who was a close friend of Boland's and to whom Boland wrote frequently before his death, read a letter he had received from Boland shortly before the latter's death.

The letter was dated in the "Dublin Mountains" July 13, and told of events preceding that date. In his letter Boland referred to the Irish treaty as "a drunken treaty drunkenly arrived at," and added that "we cannot be defeated even if Collins and the British Government garrison every town in Ireland."

Former Governor Martin H. Glynn, who returned yesterday from a four-months' trip to Europe with Mrs. Glynn on the Adriatic, said that the death of Arthur Griffith was a terrible blow to the Irish cause.

"He started the fight for freedom with the pen," Mr. Glynn said, "and carried it through until he won in the end. He was a political philosopher and understood the elementary phases of government. It will be difficult to find a man to take his place at the present time." He said the conditions in Germany were bad. Mr. and Mrs. Glynn expect to leave for Albany today.

Lady Rhondda, whose name was not on the passenger list of the Adriatic, said that she had come to New York for a three-weeks' holiday and to see some of her friends. When asked if she had given up all hope of getting a seat in the House of Lords, Lady Rhondda replied, "Not at all. I hope to try again soon."

REBELS ATTEMPTED TO WIPE OUT CORK

Poured Oil on Buildings, Exploded Mines and Wrecked Fire Apparatus.

DUBLIN, Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—The latest advices received from Cork are to the effect that, with the exception of the postal service, conditions are normal.

During the burning of the barracks and other buildings there several of the irregular troops were entrapped and had to be rescued by means of ladders. The constant explosion of bombs and the rifle firing created terror among the residents.

A correspondent who visited Cork says the nearest point to the city by rail was Waterford, about 65 miles to the east. From Waterford he had to travel by tramp steamer, which ploughed around the coast for fourteen hours before it reached Queenstown.

At Queenstown were the first signs of devastation caused by the retiring irregulars. Only the blackened shell remained of Admiralty House, while the Royal Naval Hospital had been completely burned. A few of houses by the waterside were also fired, shrapnel and most of the windows broken. A mile or two up passage west, leading to Cork, could be seen the protruding portions of vessels the rebels had sunk to block the entrance to Cork harbor.

After indications of the intention to make a stand, the residents of Cork were surprised when they saw the rebels bolting on the approach of the National troops. The advance of the Free Staters was a signal for sudden activity on the streets of Erskine Childers and Miss Mary MacSwiney. Motorcycle dispatch riders were sent in all directions ordering the residents of certain localities to quit their homes. A few minutes later barracks throughout the city and police headquarters were ablaze. So hastily was the work of destruction begun that a number of irregulars themselves were caught in burning buildings and rescued with difficulty.

Barrels of oil were poured over the floors in buildings selected for destructions and the oil ignited. Meantime pandemonium was being caused by the explosion of bombs and intermittent rifle firing. Residents who were fearful that their own homes would be involved could be seen hurrying away from them carrying bundles of clothing and other personal property.

Then began the headlong rush of the irregulars to leave the city on foot, on bicycles and in motor cars and other vehicles which were impounded at the point of revolvers. In one case even a tram car was forced to carry a load of the irregulars to the outskirts of the city.

By late afternoon all the irregulars had fled. Six hours later the advance party of the Nationals marched into the city and met an enthusiastic reception at the hands of the populace. They discovered that the destruction had been most determined. Even linotype machines in the newspaper offices had been smashed with hammers, and the telegraph instruments in the Post Office damaged beyond repair.

All roads into the city had been mined or dug, trenched or mined. Not a single railway route had been left intact. Business was at a standstill. Thousands had been made idle in consequence of the occupation of the city by irregulars and distress was rampant.

The irregulars seemed to have had no regular plan of defense and apparently lost their heads when they heard of the Free Staters landing. They sent small bodies of men in the direction of Douglas to delay the advance of the Free Staters as much as possible, but after a rather sharp encounter in the vicinity of Rochestor these bodies also fled when the Free Staters brought a field gun into action.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A Cork dispatch to The London Times says the barracks burned there include the Union Quay, Bridewell, Red Abbey, Tuohy Street, Empress Place and Summerhill Barracks and the barracks at Elisabeth Fort.

Fortunately for the city, it adds, only a light wind prevailed or the destruction might have been worse. The irregulars Wednesday night forcibly removed a number of appliances from the fire stations at Sullivan's Quay, and had it not been that the firemen had reserve supplies, unknown to the irregulars, the fires undoubtedly would have spread over Cork.

On the whole, The Times correspondent says, Cork may congratulate itself on having escaped much more lightly than did Dublin. Already there are signs that the citizens intend to restart all their activities with the least possible delay. The banks are beginning to arrive and depart.

Gospel of St. John One Cent, Bible Society's New Price

The American Bible Society announced yesterday that for the first time in ten years it was able now to produce a booklet containing the Gospel of St. John for 1 cent. Owing to high prices during the war and after the same booklet was sold as high as 3 cents.

An edition of the Gospel of St. John at the new price is already off the press, and other Gospels will be prepared in the same style and in various languages, it was announced. The booklet is bound with heavy brown paper and contains sixty-four pages of printed matter.

PRO-SOVIET CLERGY MAKES CHURCH LAW

Faction Hostile to Old Leaders Now Meeting Under Communist Auspices in Moscow.

MASSES NOT WON OVER

Soviet Government Satisfied to Have Divided Forces of the Powerful Russian Organization.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Aug. 12.—The situation in the Russian Church has become a three-cornered struggle. On one side is the Bolshevist Government, in principle and by doctrine an avowed opponent of religion yet forced by its position as the ruling power in Russia to recognize the Church's importance as one of the great factors in Russian national life. On the other side are the churchmen, divided into two hostile camps, the Reformers against the Conservatives.

The quarrel between the latter far antedates the Bolshevist Revolution. Bishops Antonin, Johann and Yevdokim and their followers are now opposed to Patriarch Tikkon, the two metropolitans Benjamin and Agaphangel, and the rest of the hierarchy of the "black" clergy. "Black" is the generic term for the ritualist or high church clergy who made the same vows of celibacy and world renunciation as Roman Catholic priests. They have lived in monasteries instead of among the people and their opponents claim formed a part of the ruling despotism rather than the living church.

Accordingly, the reformers have chosen the title "The Living Church" for their movement. Their program explains the whole position. They demand first that the Church return to the simple life of the early Christians; that it become genuinely popular, and that its priests be truly of the people, living the life of the people and not as a caste apart. Second, they demand that monasteries and unnatural ascetic life be abolished; that the rule of the "black" clergy be swept away, that the higher offices in the Church be thrown open to all without the barrier of celibacy; third, that control of the Church be no longer in the hands of the Patriarch and Metropolitans, but of a sort of constituent assembly chosen by election from the rank and file of the clergy meeting once a year; fourth, simplification of the Church service and use of Russian instead of old Slavic, and the election of a permanent Executive Council. Antonin's reformist views got him into trouble as early as the 1905 revolution, subsequent to which he was excommunicated by his superiors. After the Bolshevist revolution he, with a group of followers, tried to rally the Church from dismay, confusion and sterile efforts at counter-revolution into the path of reform that brings it in closer touch with the universal change around it. They met with little success until the question of requisitioning Church treasures became acute in December of last year.

The Government hesitated nearly three months before signing the requisition decree. What perhaps finally decided them was the sudden and startling adhesion of Archbishop Yevdokim of Nijni Novgorod to the side of reform. In a bold manifesto Yevdokim quoted from Holy Writ and from Russian history texts and precedents to support giving of the Church treasure to feed the famine stricken on the Volga. The decree was passed and almost immediately Patriarch Tikkon issued a circular instructing his subordinates to endeavor to avoid the requisition. He did not advocate resistance, though the authorities charge that some of his subordinates did—it is on this charge that the priests of Moscow were executed and others in Petrograd condemned to death.

But during trial former Patriarch Tikkon admitted enough to lead the authorities to arrest him. He delegated his authority to Metropolitans Benjamin of Petrograd and Agaphangel of Yaroslav. The former already was under arrest and has been since condemned to death but not executed. The arrest in Moscow of the latter followed almost immediately. That left the Church without leaders and gave "The Living Church" reformers their opportunity.

Leaders of the reform movement with whom I have talked claim they received from Tikkon, before his fearful flight, the assent of the two metropolitans—a sort of form of resignation which carried with it recognition of their right to hold the church congress now sitting in Moscow, which henceforth is to be the supreme religious authority. Tikkon's partisans deny this with the additional rebuttal that even if it were true Tikkon acted under pressure.

So matters stand today, with the "Living Church Congress" meeting in Soviet Community House No. 3 and busily passing resolutions approving the revolution and the Soviet Government, abolishing monasteries and the black clergy and generally carrying out its program.

The question remains: Will the main body of the church follow them? Their spokesman claimed that there are upward of 1,000 representatives in the congress from thirty-eight of the fifty ecclesiastical provinces into which the present Russia is divided. They added frankly that "the great majority of the church is just watching with its nose in the air to see which way the wind blows."

Impartial critics familiar with church affairs decline to forcast the outcome. They point out that reform sentiment is genuinely widespread both among the mass of the clergy and religious laity, and that reconstruction of the church and readjustment to changed conditions are matters of urgent necessity. They say it is difficult to see how this can be carried out by Tikkon and his associates partly on account of their own uncompromising attitude and partly owing to the Government opposition that attitude produced. On the other hand, though it may be reckoned that fully seven-tenths of the clergy and religious laity favor reform it is doubtful whether more than a tenth is willing to support the "living church," which the majority regards as having sold itself for a mess of Bolshevist pottage. The "living church" people may reply they could not succeed without Government support; that their end justifies the means, and that anyway the Soviet Government is the Government of Russia and why not admit it? But all that cuts the ground from under them in the minds of a majority of believers.

From the Government viewpoint the situation is satisfactory enough. There is a split in the church and their pressure on the hierarchic and monarchistic elements found supporters in the church itself. Finally, they have to some extent got control of the reform movement, which might conceivably be much more dangerous than the somewhat spineless hierarchy which it is trying to supplant.

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—All restrictions on marriage for bishops and clergymen have been removed by the "Living Church Congress" of the recently formed Soviet Church, whose members are working to have the new church take the place of the old orthodox church. Among the "Red clergy," as the clergymen of the new church are called, the orthodox church is referred to as the "dead church."

It is contended by the "Red clergy" that by permitting marriage clergymen are brought into closer contact with the community. Regarding monks, the congress decided that the higher monks may disregard their vows and marry, still retaining their positions.

Cuban Business Men Foresee Distress In United States High Sugar Tariff

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Business elements in Cuba to foresee serious effects of the United States Senate's action in voting for still higher tariff duties on Cuban sugars.

The publication here of the predictions of E. F. Atkins, President of the Punta Alegre Sugar Company, met with widespread approval. The serious situations predicted for workers in the United States already exist in Cuba, according to La Prensa, which a fortnight ago warned that "there are thousands of families without money enough to buy a piece of bread."

The Havana Post today prints Mr. Atkins's summary on the first page, and the Heraldo de Cuba carries the following:

"The well-known sugar magnate, Mr. E. Atkins, President of the Punta Alegre Sugar Company, states that the increased duty on sugar will oblige the refining companies to pledge themselves to a greater extent by increasing their loans, and this signifies a considerable loss due to payment of interest. Mr. Atkins predicts that not only will there be a scarcity of sugar, but also hunger and lack of living necessities will be the result. This situation will be experienced in the United States during the latter months of the current year. Mr. Atkins also adds that the American refiners will pay the consequences."

El Mercurio urges retaliatory tariff action by Cuba. La Discusion declares: "After Crowder has been two years trying to moralize us and make us orderly and we struggle on, the Fordney law against which we have protested so much is going to be imposed. * * * The whole American press combats this bill unanimously and declares it is an injustice toward Cuba."

LLOYD GEORGE BOOK TO ANSWER CRITICS

Attacks on His War Policy Have Caused Premier to Write Memoirs Before Retiring.

NOT A CONTROVERSIAL WORK

Chief Interest Will Be in Narrative of Events—Total of Contracts Will Reach £100,000.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Sunday Times, in announcing today that Sir William Berry has secured both the serial and book rights for Mr. Lloyd George's war memoirs in Great Britain for The Sunday Times and the House of Cassell, respectively, says:

"Sir William also bought the American book rights for Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, American publishers, while the serial rights for the United States and Canada have been secured by two leading American papers, THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Tribune, which will doubtless arrange for simultaneous publication by newspapers in all leading cities of America and Canada. The French serial rights have been acquired by Le Petit Parisien.

"We understand that the Prime Minister's decision for early publication is due to the fact that there have been during recent months a succession of war books in which, with often scant foundation of actual knowledge, his policy and actions have been sharply criticized and even ruthlessly vilified, and he has felt that in the interests of historical accuracy as well as in justice to himself he should submit the facts to the judgment of the public without further delay; otherwise he would have deferred the writing of the book to his days of retirement, which was his original intention.

"Still, it would be a mistake to assume that it will be mainly polemic in character. Its chief attraction will be in the vivid delineation of scenes in which the author has been a leading actor."

Referring to the price paid The Sunday Times says the aggregate amount of the contracts will yield £100,000 (about $450,000).

"This prodigious total for rights in a single volume," it adds, "establishes a record which is not likely to be beaten in our time, and it is interesting to note that it is more than double the sum paid for the entire rights in the Kaiser's 'Apologia,' which is to be issued this Autumn."

WOULD PUNISH JUDGES OF PRINCELY MURDERER

German Government Seeks Records of Farcical Court Martial on Stolberg and Gagern.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The Federal Ministry of Justice has decided to request the Belgian authorities to permit the inspection of the evidence in the trial of Prince Stolberg and Baron von Gagern for the murder of Baron d'Udekem in order to bring to justice those responsible for the farcical sentence of the German military court that handled the case. An investigation will also be made of the release of Baron von Gagern from prison when in November, 1918, the People's Commissioners ordered a general amnesty. This amnesty, it is now declared, did not apply to von Gagern's case, and the monarchist official who set him free will probably be prosecuted.

Prince Stolberg and a fellow-officer of German cavalry, Baron von Gagern, were convicted in Brussels in the Summer of 1916 by a Prussian court-martial of the murder of Baron d'Udekem d'Acos, a Belgian noble, who had several German officers, whom he treated with the utmost hospitality and courtesy, quartered upon him at his country seat near Bruges.

The Court sentenced the Prince to death and the Baron to ten years' penal servitude with hard labor, but the German Governor General of Belgium, under orders from the Kaiser, commuted the Prince's death penalty to imprisonment for life and reduced the Baron's sentence to two years' imprisonment without hard labor.

In the Autumn of the same year the Prince was pardoned and restored to liberty, and the Baron's punishment was reduced to six months of ordinary military arrest.

Prince Stolberg belong to an ancient mediatized family related to most of the former ruling houses of Germany.

TURKISH GENERAL HELD AS MURDER PLOTTER

Arrest of Corps Commander in Italy Follows Killing of Wrong Man on a Train.

ROME, Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—General Achmed Wechib, described as a Turkish Army Corps Commander, has been arrested at Albano, an hour from Rome, accused of being a representative of a Turkish secret society with headquarters in Berlin, which planned the murder of a prominent Turk on an express train from Rome to Prague in November of last year. The plan miscarried, however, for the wrong man was killed.

When the train was near Florence, according to the account given by the police, a man who was asleep in one of the compartments awoke to find another passenger trying to chloroform him. A fight followed in which the awakened passenger was stabbed and shot dead. The assailant then jumped from the train, but broke his leg and was arrested with another passenger, believed to have been his accomplice.

The police learned that both the prisoners were medical students. Their bags are said to have been filled with an esthetics, masks and revolvers charged, and further police investigation is declared to have developed the fact that they belonged to a Turkish secret society of Berlin, and that the murder was directed by General Wechib.

The police reported that the murdered man was an Italian resembling the Turk whose death was sought.

EGYPTIAN CABINET EXPECTED TO QUIT

Split Widens Between King Fuad and Premier Over the Constitution.

FEARS CURB IN HIS POWER

Allenby Indicates British Will Move Zaghlul From Exile in Seychelles.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Aug. 13.—Partial success is foreshadowed for the Egyptian Nationalists' strenuous campaign for the removal of Nathero Zaghlul, from Seychelles through a letter addressed to Mme. Zaghlul in behalf of General Allenby.

Replying to Mme. Zaghlul's application for facilities for joining her exiled husband, General Allenby advises the postponement of her departure, stating that the British Government is now debating the advisability of his transfer to a more suitable climate. He hopes to know the decision in a few weeks, when he will be willing to accord the facilities she asked.

An acute crisis threatens the first Cabinet of Independent Egypt, owing to the increasing disagreement between King Foud and Premier Sarwat. The main cause of friction is the labors of the commission's drawing up of the future constitution of Egypt. The King, whose ideas are somewhat Orientally despotic, deems the commission imbued with too liberal a spirit and fears his wings will be overclipped. He desires to replace Sarwat with a Premier more devoted to the royal interests.

The patched up peace between them was shattered again today when the Council of Ministers, which owing to the strained relations, had not met in several weeks, arranged to meet under the presidency of the King, but at the last moment it was indefinitely postponed because the King has taken umbrage at articles criticising the draft of the constitution published in a leading Egyptian journal. He demanded the suppression of this paper, but learning the Cabinet was not willing to do this, he declined to preside over the council.

The resignation of the Cabinet is considered probable in well informed circles here, but it is anticipated that difficulty will be found in finding an alternative combination to fill the breach.

A new development in the series of Cairo's political outrages against the British occurred last night. Hitherto solitary individuals were attacked, this time a determined attempt was made to butcher a family party.

A middle aged Scotch scientist, Thomas William Brown, who was for many years in the Egyptian Government's service, and is now Director of the Horticultural Department, was driving to the Cairo station to say farewell to his young son, who was proceeding to England to school. Passing a park near the Brown residence, Brown and his son and other members of his family were attacked by natives.

The indignation aroused by this crime is by no means confined to the British colony. The Egyptian Cabinet and the educated Egyptians are indignant, fully realizing that, apart from humanitarian considerations, Egypt is only damaging its case.

An American business man here declared today that these attacks on women and children create a perturbation in the American colony, since there is no guarantee the murder gang will make sure every time that their victims are British.

"A Britisher and an American and most other Europeans," he said, "look much the same from the back."

PHOTOGRAPH AIRPLANE IN WHICH THEY FELL

American Passengers in Cross-Channel Liner Cool in Forced Landing on Golf Links.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Saturday night five American passengers on an Instone Air Line airplane from Brussels which came to grief on the North Downs Golf course at Woldingham, Surrey, last night, behaved with extraordinary coolness.

The airplane had an unhappy landing, in which it did not escape damage, but no sooner had it come to a rest than the passengers, all young men, stepped out and started taking photographs of the machine and the course. They remarked to some astonished onlookers that they were not in the least alarmed and were sorry that there was no airplane at hand to take them further on their journey. The airplane was flying low as it approached the golf links.

"When it was over the first hole," said an eyewitness, "the engine misfired, and the pilot then planed down. He was evidently about to land in a field, but in the middle of this there was a hay cart which bothered him. In trying to avoid it he went on to an alder bush. The machine then toppled sideways, and one wing struck the ground. The machine then ran on to another bush, the propeller was smashed, and the under side of the body bent, though not smashed."

The airplane was a Vickers Vulcan machine belonging to the Instone Air Line, piloted by Captain Bradby. It left Croydon Friday morning for Brussels with eight passengers and returned with the five Americans. None of the passengers was hurt, but the pilot sustained cuts on one hand from a broken glass. A telephone message was sent to the Waddon Aerodrome, and from there a motor car came down and took the party to London.

German-Australian Service Again.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Direct German navigation to Australia was resumed yesterday after eight years' intermission by the steamer Harnay, of the German-Australian Line, which sailed from Hamburg for Sydney.

GROUP FIGHT LIVENS DULLEST CONEY DAY

Policeman in Bathing Suit Is Beaten in Melee With Party —Arrests Two.

WERE PROFANE, HE SAYS

Chauffeur's Wife Declares He Struck Her First—Two Are Saved in Surf.

Barring two minor rescues, the usual number of lost babies and an incident on the beach which grew from a rollicking discussion over bottles into a battle royal and two arrests, Coney Island experienced its quietest day of the season yesterday, because of an overcast sky. At that, some 300,000 persons journeyed thither, the police say, but the business men of Coney Island thought so little of the crowd's purchasing power that they forsook their amusement purveying palaces last night and attended a mass meeting to arrange for the yearly mardi-gras.

A policeman in a bathing suit did not look particularly impressive to two chauffeurs with whom he got into an argument about profanity, and after one of the chauffeurs had knocked him down, the officer was forced to make his authority felt by running into a bathhouse for his shield and blackjack. He was Policeman William McGibbney, attached to the Deputy Chief Inspector's office in Brooklyn. The men arrested were Francis Walsh, a chauffeur of 635 Park Place, Brooklyn, and John Maddigan, also a chauffeur, of 118 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

McGibbney explained to the desk lieutenant at the Coney Island Station that he was off duty and bathing at the foot of West Thirty-sixth Street, and had been a member of a large party in which were Walsh and Walsh's wife. The latter say that some one produced a bottle and all in the party took a drink or two, including McGibbney. Presently McGibbney, they said, got up and left, but returned soon after with two young women, seating himself on the sand near by.

McGibbney said that he was forced to remonstrate with the other party about profanity and that when he went to caution them Mr. and Mrs. Walsh became abusive. Mrs. Walsh, on the other hand, asserted that the policeman struck her and that then her husband sprang to her defense, knocking the policeman down. McGibbney declared that the others knew all along that he was a policeman and had thrown bottles at him. They denied this, saying that it was not until he produced his shield that they knew who he was.

Mrs. Walsh declared at the Coney Island Station that she would make a charge of assault against McGibbney in the Coney Island Court, where her husband and Maddigan will be arraigned today on charges of disorderly conduct.

Paulina Salzberg, 24 years old, of 10 Smith Street, Paterson, N. J., was rescued from the surf at Coney Island by Life Guards Samuel Slatkow and Murray Romer. Slatkow and Harry Cohen rescued Rose Rubin, 23, a bookkeeper, 3,032 West Second Street, Coney Island, after she had gone out beyond her depth.

The Coney Island police announced last night that under orders from the Dock Department a small section of Leach's Oriental Point, at the eastern extremity of Manhattan Beach, would be closed for bathing in future because of the deep channel just off shore in which many persons have been drowned. The section of beach is uninhabited, and because of its exclusiveness has been a bathing point for automobile parties.

FIGHT ON WARD GOES BEYOND WESTCHESTER

Putnam County Presents Southard for Supreme Court Against Leader's Man.

That the fight against the leadership of William L. Ward in the Republican Party was extended beyond Westchester County to the other four counties in the Ninth Judicial District was disclosed by the announcement yesterday that the insurgents had selected County Judge J. Bennett Southard of Putnam County as candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court against George Taylor of Mount Vernon, who is on the Ward ticket.

The anti-Ward leaders will base their campaign for Judge Southard on the argument that Westchester County now has four of the seven Justices in the district, while Putnam has none. By entering Judge Southard the insurgents hope to split the Westchester delegation to the judicial convention, and obtain enough help from the delegates from Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Dutchess, the other four counties, to nominate him. Defeat of his candidate would seriously impair Mr. Ward's influence outside Westchester County.

In Westchester County an attempt is being made to use the alleged laxity of officials in the case of Walter S. Ward, who killed Clarence Peters, as an argument against the leader. William L. Ward is not related to Walter S. Ward.

TENANTS FIRE PISTOLS AS ALARM FOR FIRE

Blaze In Brooklyn Structure Spreads, Menacing Crowded Dwellings.

Fire starting in the three-story structure occupied by James Doyle, hardware dealer at 365 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, quickly spread to a rear building at 780 Metropolitan Avenue, used as a warehouse by Doyle. The blaze necessitated the turning in of two alarms and before it was extinguished did $15,000 damage.

Policeman William Kleinfeld of the Herbert Street Station discovered the blaze in the Humboldt Street store. When he returned after turning in an alarm he found that the fire had spread to the rear structure, which is between two tenement houses occupied by Italians. As he started up through one of these houses more than a dozen revolver shots were fired by the tenants to attract the police. All the tenants were ordered to the street, where they remained in their scanty attire until the blaze was put out.

Deputy Chief Patrick Maher turned in a second alarm. The fire gutted the ground and first floor of the Humboldt Street store and burned out the first floor of the Metropolitan Avenue building.

Thrown From Trolley and Killed.

James Davis, 35 years old, of 404 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, was killed yesterday by a fall from a Bayonne-Jersey City trolley car on Avenue C, near Twenty-eighth Street, Bayonne. Davis was on his way home with his wife, Effie, and three children. As the car lurched he lost his hold and fell to the street. His skull was fractured.

After 27 Years In Matteawan Patrick Devlin Dies at 84

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Officials of the Matteawan State Asylum here announced the death today of Patrick Devlin, who had been a prisoner there for twenty-seven years and the oldest of the inmates.

Devlin was 84 years old. He was arrested in New York County in 1895 for shooting at a man whom he imagined was conspiring against him. He was charged with attempted assault, but adjudged insane and never tried. He had been a well-behaved prisoner, although he always entertained a delusion that some one was plotting against him.

REPUBLICAN ROUT PREDICTED BY PELL

Democratic State Chairman Cites Idleness, Strikes, Tariff as Contributing Factors.

CALLS MILLER REACTIONARY

Declares His Appropriations Exceeded Governor Smith's by $47,000,000.

Herbert C. Pell Jr., Democratic State Chairman, predicted yesterday on his return from a ten-day trip through the State that Republican candidates in New York this Fall, particularly those for high office, would be defeated by one of the greatest protest votes in history. Mr. Pell declared that resentment against the "reactionaries" in control of the Governments at Washington and Albany was increasing.

"The outstanding impression of my trip was the frequency with which I heard of this life-long Republican and that life-long Republican who were going to vote against any candidate of that party," Mr. Pell said. "Nearly all the numerous reports that accumulated while I was away featured that sort of information.

"It is going to be a protest vote. The feeling against the Harding Administration and a Republican Congress for failing to get the country on its feet after two years of muddling is extreme and bitter, especially among business men of the smaller type. Unemployment, industrial paralysis, President Harding's pitiful exhibition in connection with the coal and railroad strikes, the impending tariff—all these are counts in the indictment against the Republicans.

"The alertness with which the women have grasped the significance of the proposed tariff and the certainty that it will send the family expenses soaring is really astonishing. They are going to keep the family pocketbook in mind when they enter the polling places in November and they are prepared to do their part in driving the Republicans from power in the nation. The memory of the resentment caused by the stupid performances at Washington.

Says Miller Scents Defeat.

"Governor Miller's hesitation in announcing his candidacy would seem to indicate his knowledge of the rising temper of the people. The missionaries who are swarming through the State in his behalf cannot have failed to discover it. One does not need to be even a fourth rate politician to discover this resentment. His nomination, however, appears to be a practical certainty and his reactionary record will add greatly to the burden of dissatisfaction which all Republican candidates will have to carry.

"With the collapse of the Governor's economy claims and the awakening of the taxpayers to the fact that his appropriations totalled $47,000,000 more than those of Governor Smith, the Republican Party is left without an appeal of any kind. His economy claims disputed from the outset, not only by Democrats but by members of his own party, were reduced to absurdity by Senator Walker's charge that he (the Governor) had been compelled to spend $6,000 of his own money to cover up waste and extravagance in his own department. This charge has not been denied.

"Governor Miller's failure to reduce taxes in the face of his repeated statements setting forth vast savings in State expenditures, his undisguised hostility toward any legislation that might help the wage earners of the State, his unsympathetic attitude on matters affecting the welfare of women and children who toil, his neglect of the highways of the State, the feeling everywhere that his heart beats in unison with those who seek special favors—all these things have incensed the voters of the State. Everywhere I heard severe criticism of Governor Miller.

Foresees Democratic Sweep.

"All this resentment can mean but one result—the election of not only a Democratic Governor and the entire State ticket but also a great many of our candidates for minor offices throughout the State. Progressive Republicans and independent voters, in my opinion, will join hands with the Democrats so far as the State ticket and the higher offices are concerned. They have no alternative in the matter. Governor Miller, a reactionary of the pronounced type, will dominate not only the Republican State ticket but many of the county tickets. He will have none but reactionaries about him. Progressives and independents have his full measure now, and will not be fooled a second time.

"Democratic leaders and the rank and file throughout the State sensed this strong drift away from the Republicans months ago and are taking the utmost advantage of it. Not in years have the Democrats gone about their preliminary organization work with such enthusiasm. At the meeting of the State Committee three weeks ago scores of members spoke of this enthusiasm, and my observations have verified these stories. The women especially are making great headway with their organization work. The menace of the impending tariff has served to bring a large attendance to every meeting called by our women leaders. Many communities in remote parts of the State now have the first Democratic organization in their history. The feeling of victory seems to be contagious."

Mr. Pell added that such former Republican counties, where it was formerly necessary to draft men for places on the Democratic ticket," he said, "there are now several candidates for every office. That is the best indication of the way our prospects are regarded above the Harlem River."

AGAINST RENAMING CALDER.

Champion Handshaker, Says Opponent for Republican Nomination.

United States Senator William M. Calder is not entitled to renomination by the Republican Party, Frank Hendrick, independent candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator, asserted yesterday in a statement.

"Nothing Senator Calder has done has justified his election, except the distribution of patronage and the pressing of the claims of New York for Federal appropriations," Mr. Hendrick said.

"The Empire State needs a man who can grasp a principle before the last citizen has been canvassed about it. Senator Calder listens until the vote is taken; then he is with the majority. He practices the Montessori system, which has achieved wonderful results in the education of children through the development of the sense of touch. Senator Calder has shaken hands with more people than any other living man."

CONNERS GOES HOME TO FIGHT FOR HEARST

Insists He Will Beat Fitzpatrick, Leader in Erie County.

PLANS UP-STATE CONTESTS

Besides Buffalo Campaign, He Looks for Delegates in Several Other Cities.

LUNN AND SMITH FAVORED

Hylan Talk Lessens In Tammany as Hearst Strength Is Believed to Wane.

William J. Conners, organizer of the William R. Hearst boom for the Democratic nomination for Governor, left last night for his home in Buffalo to take personal charge of the fight against William H. Fitzpatrick, Erie County Democratic leader, and declared he would defeat Mr. Fitzpatrick for member of the Democratic State Committee and elect a Hearst

Hydro-Electric Bonds

Bonds of this type issued by well located, long established and successful companies are generally regarded as among the most attractive investments of today. We shall be pleased to submit for your consideration a number of carefully selected issues yielding at present prices from

5% to 6½%

Write for Circular No. 1398

Spencer Trask & Co.

25 Broad Street, New York

ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Members New York Stock Exchange
Members Chicago Stock Exchange

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway

Equipment Trust 6% Notes
Due 1930 to 1934

Reported net operating income of this Railway has increased 56% in first six months of 1922.

Price to yield about
5.60%
Circular on request

The National City Company

Main Office: National City Bank Building
Uptown Office: 42nd St. & Madison Ave.

Electric Light & Power Bonds

There are over twenty-five Electric Light and Power issues listed in our Bond Circular. They mature from one year to thirty-five years and yield from 4½% to 6¾%.

Ask for Circular A-11

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine St., Cor. William
NEW YORK

$75,000

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company

5% Bonds
Due July, 1938

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States.

To yield about 4.80%

Information regarding these bonds and our complete list of Railroad offerings will be sent on request.

Estabrook & Co.

24 Broad St. New York — 15 State St. Boston

We extend our facilities to those desiring to purchase or sell bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Canadian Bonds

Government—Municipal
Provincial

Investors seeking high grade security, combined with a liberal rate of income, should not overlook the opportunities afforded by Canadian Government, Provincial and Municipal bonds, which may now be purchased at prices to yield from

5.10% to 6%

Write for Circular T-814

Wood, Gundy & Co.
Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

Toronto — Montreal
London, Eng. — Winnipeg

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Attitude After a Trying Week—Conditions When the Strikes Are Ended.

Judging only by the past week's movement on the Stock Exchange, the casual observer might have imagined that nothing of great importance to the financial situation was happening, but that the general drift of events was favorable. Of the apprehensions which found utterance elsewhere, in regard to an impending social, political or economic crisis, he would have found no reflection in the market. Even with the railway shares it has been a week of slow but persistent recovery.

Two inferences may be drawn from this composure. If long continuance of the coal strike had seemed probable to financial judgment, or if formal extension of the railway shopmen's strike to the operating forces had been apprehended, the markets would unquestionably have indicated such belief by a positive reaction. Even if those results were deemed unlikely, but if the financial and industrial outlook for the Autumn were unfavorable for other reasons, the labor uncertainty would naturally have tipped the scales in the direction of declining prices. The stock market's stability, even its dullness and inaction, have therefore been reasonably good evidence that conservative financial opinion looked for the early termination of the labor crisis; also that expectations for Autumn trade and industry have been highly favorable, always supposing the fuel deadlock to be broken.

Exactly what situation would result if the strikes were to be extended or indefinitely prolonged, it is not altogether easy to imagine. Apart from the question of individual suffering, in case the insurgent unions were to deprive the community of heating facilities in the coming Winter, the resultant paralysis of production has already been faintly indicated by the decrease of 17 per cent. in active iron-making capacity during the past five weeks. hTe question of unemployment would grow daily more formidable. The question of distributing food supplies or of conserving perishable goods would assume a shape for which the imagination finds no precedent save possibly in the period of acute congestion of transportation which came with our entry into the European war.

But even assuming early resumption of fuel production and transportation, a peculiar situation lies before us. Problems would still confront the country's industries as to the actual capacity of railway facilities, under the best of circumstances, to make up the known deficiency in fuel supplies, caused by the four months' suspension of coal production at the union mines. Distribution of such coal as is still being produced is already rationed by priority, in which its use for manufacture occupies a subordinate place. Those priorities could not be abandoned with the resumption of coal production. It will therefore be inevitable that facilities of the country's manufacturing plant to meet such orders as the Autumn would bring to it will be cramped during a period of months.

What those requisitions are likely to be, one may judge from the fact that even under existing circumstances, recent car-loadings of general merchandise have nearly reached the high weekly record of the Autumn of 1920, in which year the Autumn loadings ran 70,000 cars per week above the midsummer average. Orders on the United States Steel Corporation's books at the beginning of this month were larger by 35 per cent. than at the beginning of the year. They had increased 2½ per cent. during July, notwithstanding the company's reluctance to undertake positive contracts under existing circumstances. With the building trade especially, in its present condition of nation-wide activity, a very great increase would normally be assured in the Autumn months. While pressure to move manufactured products, in steel and in other industries, is thus plainly indicated, the railroads will simultaneously be called upon to carry to market grain crops whose total yield, by last week's Government estimate, will be 800,000,000 bushels larger than last year's, an increase in quantity of 6 per cent. So far as railway traffic and earnings are concerned, settlement of the strikes would eventually insure a very substantial income. But it may be a period of months before production and distribution of goods in general industries will have reached even a normal status.

One highly important contributory influence to the stability of financial markets during these trying weeks has undoubtedly been easy money. That influence will necessarily continue; the chance of a tightening of money would indeed be lessened by the enforced restraint on Autumn industrial activities. Had the country entered the Autumn of 1919 or 1920 with its fuel and transportation facilities in their present position, and with its credit facilities tied up, as they were during both those years, in a mass of old loans which could not be paid off because of the sudden shrinkage of markets and decline of prices, the financial problem would have been very grave.

Happily for the financial outlook, the Federal Reserve reports and all other banking testimony indicate that the liquidation of the frozen credits has been completed to a degree which no one would have imagined, even a very few months ago. It has been our good fortune that the labor deadlock which England had to face in the crisis of forced deflation in all her markets, has occurred with us only when the money and credit situation was stronger and sounder than at any time since the early years of the European war.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 12, 1922.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$3,809,424	$158,826,996
Same period a year ago	2,152,041	106,101,022

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	85.41	83.96	85.41	66.21
Same period a year ago	63.74	60.89	72.13	58.35

1922 High.	1922 Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
78	48	6,500	ADAMS EXPRESS	75	70	77¼	+ 6½
21½	10½	6,200	Advance Rumely	21½	19¾	21½	+ 3½
59¾	31½	5,900	Do pf (7)	57¾	53	58	+ 6¾
87¼	45¾	1,400	Air Reduction (4)	85¾	83¼	85¾	+ 2
15¾	9½	4,800	Ajax Rubber	13½	11¾	11¾	— 2
⅞	¼		800 Alaska Gold Mines	¾	¾	¾	..
1¼	¼		400 Alaska Juneau	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
116	107	948	All Am Cables (7)	115	113¾	113¾	+ 5¾
74¾	38¼	7,300	Allied Chem & Dye (4)	73¼	72¾	73¼	..
110	101	900	Do pf (7)	108¼	108	108	..
56	37¾	3,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg (4)	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ¼
100	86½	300	Do pf (7)	95¾	95½	95½	..
43¾	30¾	1,900	Am Agr Chem	37¾	36¾	37¼	— ½
70¾	55¾	700	Do pf	63¾	63½	63½	— 1¾
77¼	57	500	Am Bank Note (4)	70	68	70	+ 1
54	31½	100	Do pf (6)	53	53	53	— ¾
49	31¾	4,000	Am Best Sugar	49	46	46	— 1½
49	31¼	700	Am Boech Magneto	38½	35½	38	+ 2½
73¾	51	3,500	Am Brake S & Fdy (4)	73¼	65	70¼	+ 5½
61½	32½	25,418	Am Can	60¾	57¾	57¾	— 1¾
109¾	93¼	100	Do pf (7)	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
173	141	1,500	Am Car & Fdy (12b)	170	171¼	172¼	+ 1¼
124	115½	100	Do pf (7)	120	124	124	+ 1
14	7	800	Am Chicle	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ½
39½	19¾	900	Am Cotton Oil	29¾	28	30½	..
61	41	200	Do pf	51½	51	51	— 2
6¼	4¼	2,100	Am Drugist Syndicate	6	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
153½	136	400	Am Express (8)	150	137	137	— 1½
17¾	13	900	Am Hide & Leather	14½	14	14	..
73	58	3,400	Do pf	71½	69¼	71¼	+ 1½
114½	78	2,000	Am Ice (7)	113¾	110¾	111¾	— 1
93¾	72	1,100	Do pf (6)	94½	93	94	— ½
50¾	34¾	23,000	Am International	38¾	34¾	37¼	+ 2½
13¾	9¼	1,000	Am La Fr Fire Eng (1)	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
40¾	29¾	500	Am Linseed	34	33¾	34	..
60¾	53	725	Do pf	53½	53	53	— 3
131½	102	24,800	Am Locomotive (6)	121¼	118½	118¾	— ¾
116	113	100	Do pf (7)	113	113	113	..
47	45	3,800	Am Metal (3)	46¾	45	45¾	+ ¾
109¾	107¾	1,000	Do pf (7)	108	107¼	107¾	— ¼
116	83	8,500	Am Radiator (4)	116	104	115¾	+11¾
8¾	5¾	37,700	Am Safety Razor ($5c)	7½	6¼	7¼	+ ½
25¼	8¼	2,200	Am Ship & Commerce	18¾	17	17½	— 1½
67½	43¾	4,535	Am Smelt & Ref	61¾	60	60¾	— ¼
90¼	66¼	1,300	Do pf (7)	93¼	90	90	+ 1½
96	87	300	Do pf A (6)	96	90¼	90	+ ¾
186½	100¼	1,000	Am Snuff (12)	185	136½	138¾	+ 1¾
43	30¾	37,200	Am Steel Foundries (8)	42	38¾	41¾	+ 2¾
100	91	100	Do pf (7)	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
63¾	54¼	2,600	Am Sugar Refining	61¾	60¼	60¾	— 1¼
109¼	84	400	Do pf (7)	109¼	108	108¾	+ 1¼
47	29¼	700	Am Sumatra Tobacco	40	38	39	— 1¼
71	53¼	300	Do pf	64¾	64¼	64¼	+ 1¾
70	54	600	Am Tel & Cable (5)	58½	56¾	58½	+ 1½
134½	114¼	22,500	Am Tel & Tel (9)	125¾	123¼	123¾	+ ¾
163¼	139¼	6,300	Am Tobacco (12)	153¾	147¾	149¾	+ 2
148¼	129	8,900	Do Class B (12)	148¼	144	144¾	+ 2¾
17¾	8	2,200	Am Water Wks & Elec	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ¾
88	67	400	Do 1st pf (7)	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
43	17¾	2,000	Do participating pf	41¾	40	40¾	— ½
95¾	78¼	6,800	Am Woolen (7)	92	90¾	91¼	+ ¼
109	103¾	100	Do pf (7)	106¼	108	108	— ¼
87¼	23¼	1,200	Am Writing Paper pf	33	27	33	+ 6
30¾	13¾	1,100	Am Zinc, L & S	18¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
48¾	44	300	Do pf	47¼	46	46	+ 1
57	47	20,600	Anaconda Copper	54¾	53¾	53½	..
51¾	39	400	Ann Arbor pf	44½	44	44¼	+ ¾
16¾	16	100	Art Metal Constr (1)	16½	16½	16½	..
3	¾	1,000	Assets Realization	3	1¾	1¾	— ½
57½	42	15,300	Associated D G (4)	57¾	55¾	56	+ ¾
188¼	99	600	Associated Oil (6)	116	113	116	+ 4
102¾	91¾	15,900	Atch, Top & S F (6)	102¼	100¾	101	— 1
93¾	85	1,300	Do pf (5)	93¾	93	93	— ½
5½	¾	1,800	Atlanta, Birm & At	5¾	3¼	3¼	— ¼
115	88	3,900	Atlantic C Line (7)	115	113	113½	..
6½	2¾	8,000	Atlantic Fruit	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
2	1¼	100	Do cfts	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
42¾	23½	7,400	Atlantic Gulf & W Ind	33½	29½	31½	— 1
115⅞	114	100	Atlantic Refin pf (7)	117½	117½	117½	+ ¼
23¼	13½	100	Atlas Tack	17	17	17	..
35⅞	9¼	1,900	Austin Nichols	22¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¾
90	68	100	Do pf (7)	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
7	3	200	Auto Sales	3½	3	3	— ¾
122⅜	92⅜	65,400	BALDWIN LOCO (7)	125¼	120	124	+ 4
68¾	33¼	38,300	Baltimore & Ohio	58¾	57½	57½	— ¾
64	58¾	585	Do pf (4)	63½	63¾	63⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	19¾	3,800	Barnsdall, Class A	33½	29¾	31½	— ¾
83	23	100	Do Class B	23	23	23	— 1
288	204	100	Bank of Com (12)	276	276	276	..
1⅝	¼	400	Batopilas Mining	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
59⅝	38	200	Bayuk Bros	65¾	54½	54½	— 1
36¾	30	1,600	Beech Nut Packing	34	31	33	..
78	51	1,400	Bethlehem Steel (8)	77	75	76¾	+ 2¾
83¾	55¼	15,500	Do Class B (5)	80	77¾	79½	+ 2¼
101	90¾	200	Do pf (7)	97¾	97½	97½	— ¾
116¾	104	200	Do pf (8)	114	114	114	— ¾
5¾	4⅜	3,800	Booth Fisheries	9¼	8½	8½	..
48	34	100	Do 1st pf	45	45	48	+ 1¾
14¼	8¼	100	Brit Empire Steel	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
96½	19¾	800	Do pf	90	84	84	— 5
117¾	100	4,100	Bklyn Edison Elec (8)	117¾	116¼	117¾	+ 2¾
29	6¾	6,500	Bklyn Rap Transit	26	24½	25½	+ 1¼
24¾	6¾	2,300	Do cfs of dep	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ¾
119	70	3,100	Bklyn Union Gas (8)	114¾	111½	113¾	+ 2¾
54½	42	900	Brown Shoe	54	52	52	— 1
6¾	2¼	700	Brunswick Ter & Ry Sec	3	3	3	..
86	85	1,900	Buff, Roch & P (6)	85	85	85	..
136¼	118	11,400	Burns Bros (110)	135¾	134	136¾	+ 2¾
99¾	64	100	Do pf (7)	96½	96½	96½	..
50	28¾	27,500	Do Class B (2)	50	46	49¾	+ 3¾
84	54	1,100	Butte Copper & Zinc	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¼
33¾	20¾	2,300	Butte & Superior	31	29¾	30	— ¼
34	18	600	Butterick Co	21	20	20½	— 1½
15½	10	2,100	CADDO CENT O & R	11	10½	10¾	..
83½	69	7,600	California Pack (6)	83½	80	82½	+ 3½
71½	48¼	4,800	California Petroleum	58	56¼	57	..
99½	83	300	Do pf (7)	99	99	99	— ¼
11¾	5¼	1,800	Callahan Zinc Lead	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
66¼	57¾	100	Calumet & Ariz (2)	69¾	69½	69¼	— ¾
145	119¼	6,600	Canad Pacific (10)	143¾	140	141¾	— ¾
9¼	2	100	Case (J I) Plow	7	6	7	+ 1
42	40	2,000	Do Thresh Mach	42	40	42	..
88	88	100	Do pf (7)	87	87	87	— 1
42	29¾	8,800	Central Leather Co	35¾	27¾	28¾	+ 1½
74¾	68¾	2,000	Do pf	73¾	70¾	73¼	+ 2
197	184	100	Cent R R of N J (8)	195	195	195	+ 1
40¾	32¾	8,200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	40¼	38¾	39¼	+ 1¾
72½	47¾	28,000	Chandler Motor (6)	59½	58¾	59	— ¼
77¾	54	25,800	Chesapeake & Ohio (4)	77¾	73¼	76¾	+ 2¾
12¾	1¾	2,900	Chicago & Alton	12	11¼	11¾	— ¼
20½	8¼	1,600	Do pf	19¾	19	19	— ¾
39¾	12¾	900	Chi & Eastern Illinois	36¾	35¾	36¾	+ ¾
59	31¼	2,900	Do pf	57	55	57	+ 1¾
10¾	5¾	1,900	Chi Gt Western	9	9	9¾	— ¼
24¼	14¼	2,400	Do pf	22	20¾	21¾	— ¾
32¾	16½	37,500	Chi, Mil & St P	33¾	31¾	31¾	— ¾
49¾	29	42,100	Do pf	49¾	47½	48¾	+ ¾
87¼	59	89,500	Chi & Northwestern (5)	87¼	80¾	86¼	+ 4¾
115¾	100	200	Do pf (7)	115	114½	115	— ½
71¾	59	800	Chi Pneu Tool (4)	70¾	69½	69¾	+ 1¼
48¾	30¾	28,800	Chi, R I & Pac	46¾	44¾	44¾	— ¾
98¼	85¼	1,000	Do pf (7)	97	96½	96¾	+ ¼
85	70¾	2,800	Do pf (6)	85	85¾	85¾	— ¼
78	51	3,400	C, St P, M & O (5)	78	49¾	72	+ 5¼
103	88	50	Do pf (7)	103¾	100¾	100¾	..
23¾	15¼	9,400	Chile Copper	22¾	21¾	22¼	+ ¼
37¾	25¾	2,800	Chino Copper	30¾	29¼	29¼	— ¾
73	54	100	C, C, C & St L (3)	78	78	78	+ 1
98¼	72¾	500	Do pf (5)	98¼	97¾	98	+ 1
60¾	42	900	Cluett, Peabody	58¾	56¼	56½	+ ½
101	87½	100	Do pf (7)	101	101	101	— ½
74½	41	10,500	Coca-Cola (4)	71	69½	69¼	— ¾
37	24	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	30	29¾	30	— ¼
53½	38	1,800	Colorado Southern (3)	50	48¼	49¾	+ 1
60¾	40	100	Do 2d pf (4)	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
97¾	64¾	10,500	Columbia Gas & El (6)	97¾	96¼	97	— ¼
58¾	1¼	15,300	Columbia Graphaphone	4¼	3¾	3¾	— ¼
21	5	8,000	Do pf	11	11¾	13½	— 2¼
79¾	55¼	2,600	Comp Tab Record (6)	69¾	66¼	68	— ¾
2¼	¼	1,200	Consolidated Distrib	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
38½	18¾	500	Consolidated Cigar	37¾	36	36	— ½
125¾	86	11,000	Consolidated Gas (8)	125	121¼	123	+ 2¾
13¾	9	10,100	Consolidated Textile	11	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
79¾	45¾	2,200	Continental Can	78¾	75¾	79¼	+ 2¾
87	66	200	Continental Ins (6)	80¾	80	86	— 1
116¾	91¼	28,850	Corn Products Ref (4)	116¾	110¾	114¼	+ 2¾
119	111	300	Do pf (7)	119	118½	119	+ ¼
53¾	31¾	14,500	Cosden Co (2½)	44	42¾	43¼	— ½
35¾	24	200	Cruc Carpet	28	24	24	—11
94½	52¾	21,800	Crucible Steel	93	90¾	93¼	+ ¼
95	80	300	Do pf (7)	93	93¾	93	..
28	14½	19,800	Cuban American Sugar	30	25¼	26¾	— 1½
86	78¼	700	Do pf (7)	86	85¾	85¾	— 1¼
19¾	6¼	6,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	15¾	14¾	15¾	..
41¼	15¼	4,900	Do pf	40¾	38	38¾	— 1½
67¾	43	6,300	DAVISON CHEMICAL	49¾	47¾	48¼	+ ¼
24½	15½	300	De Beers Mines	22¾	21¾	21¾	— ¾
127	100¾	600	Delaware & Hudson (9)	126¾	125	125	— 1
133¾	110½	3,800	D, L & W (18½)	135¾	130¾	133	+ 2½
113¾	100¾	2,900	Detroit Edison Co (3)	113¾	107¾	111	+ 3¼
63¾	57½	100	Det United Ry (*10)	60¾	60¾	60¾	— 2¼
23¾	18½	9,800	Dome Mines (2)	23¾	21¼	23¾	+ 1½
6	2¾	200	Dul, So Sh & Atlantic	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
150	115	1,800	Dupont de Nemours (5)	134¾	131	131	— 3½
85	80	100	Do deb (6)	83½	83½	83½	+ 1
26	20	100	Durham Hosiery	21	21	21	— 2
77¼	70	4,400	EASTM'N KODAK (5)	76¼	75¾	76¼	+ ¾
48	40¼	2,800	Elec Storage Bat (3)	47	46¼	46¼	— ¾
23¾	14¾	6,900	Elk Horn Coal	21¾	18¾	20¾	+ ¾
11¼	5¾	200	Emerson Brantingham	9	8	8	..
44¾	22	1,900	Do pf	41	35¾	41	+ 5
67¾	76¼	2,800	Endicott-Johnson (5)	84½	82	83	+ 1¾
113	104	200	Do pf (7)	113¾	113	113½	— ¼
18¾	7	16,800	Erie	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
27¾	11¾	11,700	Do 1st pf	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
20¾	7¼	1,600	Do 2d pf	19¾	18½	19¾	+ ¾
87¼	76¼	14,800	FAM PLAY-LASKY (8)	86¼	82¾	83	+ 1¼
90	91½	1,800	Do pf (8)	95¾	94¼	95¾	+ 1¾
10¼	9	100	Federal Mining & Sm	14	14	14	— 1¼
64¾	37	2,600	Do pf (8)	64¾	58¾	63¼	— ¼
137¾	75	500	Fisher Body (10)	110¾	110¼	110¾	+ ¾
111	100¼	100	Do pf (7)	111	111	111	..
105¾	79¾	600	Fisher Body Cnic pf (8)	88	86¾	88	+ 1½
16¾	11¼	8,800	Flak Rubber	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
30¾	13¾	7,700	Freeport-Texas	21¾	20	20	— 1¼
67½	49¾	1,200	GEN AM TANK C (8)	63¼	61¼	62	— ¾
108¼	96¼	900	Do pf (7)	102¾	102	102	— ¾
79¾	65¼	84,900	General Asphalt	71¼	68¾	69¼	+ 2¾
111	60	100	Do pf (6)	106	106	106	— ¾
78¾	65	400	General Cigar (6)	77	76¾	76¾	— ¼
108	94	100	Do deb pf (7)	108	108	108¾	+ ¾
183	126	700	Gen Electric ($12)	119	178	178	— ¾
15¾	8¼	33,100	General Motors	10¾	10	13¾	— ¼
63½	60	800	Do pf (6)	62	61¾	62	— ¼
97	78¼	1,900	Do deb (7)	96¼	94¾	94¾	+ 1
84	67¾	1,200	Do deb (6)	82	81¼	81½	+ ¼
18¾	13½	1,100	Glidden Co	13	14½	14½	— ¾
44¾	32¾	19,400	Goodrich (B F) Co	37¼	32¾	36	+ 1
91	86¼	900	Do pf (7)	86	85¾	86	..
33	25	6,300	Granby Consol	32¾	30¾	31½	+ 1¾
19¾	13	16,400	Gray & Davis	16¼	15¼	15¼	— ¾
90¼	70¾	48,100	Gt North pf (7)	90¼	84¾	88¾	+ 4½
46¾	31¾	3,700	Do Ctfs for Ore P (4)	40	38¾	40	..
5¾	2¾	2,600	Greene Cananea	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
14¾	6¾	3,400	Guantanamo Sugar	13¾	13¼	13	— ¾
13	8		400 Gulf, Mobile & North	11	11¾	11¾	— 1¼
41	16	100	Do pf	40½	40¾	40½	+ 2½
90¼	44¾	1,600	Gulf States Steel	83¾	80¾	82¼	..
5¾	¾	800	HABIRSHAW ELEC C	5¾	3	3	— ⅝
105	80½	200	Hartman Corp (7)	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
95¾	15	700	Handley Manufacturing	20	21¾	21¾	— ¼
75	53	100	Homestake Min (3)	73	70	70	— 1
85	70	2,300	Houston Oil	70¾	74¾	75	..
24	12½	10,600	Hudson Motor Car (2)	21	19¾	20½	..
21¾	10¾	8,000	Hupp Motor Car (1)	17¾	16¾	17¾	— ¼
14½	8¼	5,600	Hydraulic Steel	9¼	8¼	8¾	— ⅞
109⅝	97½	2,200	ILLINOIS CENT (7)	110	108	109¾	+ 1¾
113¾	106⅜	200	Do pf (6)	113¾	111¾	111¾	— ¾
4⅝	3¼	6,200	Indiahoma Refining	4¼	3¾	3¾	..
11¾	8¾	900	Indian Refining	9	8	8	— 1
45	37½	2,300	Inspiration Copper	41¾	40¾	41¼	+ ¾
5	1	6,100	Interboro Consol	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
12¾	8¼	6,300	Do pf	9¾	8¾	9¾	+ 1¼
30⅝	23¾	200	Interboro Rap Tran	29	29	29	+ ¾
11¾	7¾	100	Internat Agriculture	9	9	9	..
46¼	28	1,800	Do pf	39	37	39¾	+ ¾
58¾	30	1,000	Internat Cement (5¾)	53	50¾	51	— 1¾
26⅝	20¼	1,300	Internat Comb Eng (1)	25¾	23¼	23¾	..
30⅝	22¼	1,600	Internat & Gt North	25¾	25	22	— 1¼
114¼	79¾	8,300	Inter Harv, new (5)	114¾	104½	114¼	+11
27½	13½	9,100	Internat Mer Marine	15¼	13¾	14¾	— ¾
87¾	62¾	16,800	Do pf (3)	86¾	83¾	86¾	— ¾
19¾	11¾	8,900	Internat Nickel	13¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¾
87½	43¾	13,200	Internat Paper	87¾	83¾	86¾	+ 2¾
74½	50	1,500	Do pf stamped (6)	74¾	71	74¼	+ 3
69	60	300	Internat Salt (6)	69	68	69	+ 3
20¾	12½	9,900	Invincible Oil	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ¾
35⅝	34	700	Iron Products	35¾	31	31	— 2
3	⅝	14,200	Island Oil & Trans	¾	¾	¾	..
22¾	10	800	JEWEL TEA	15¾	14	15	+ ⅝
73½	28½	200	Do pf	65	66	66	+ 2
47	34½	1,000	Jones Bros Tea	45¾	44¾	44¾	— ¾
30¼	22	5,800	KAN CITY SOUTH	27	25½	26	— ¾
69¾	53¾	1,300	Do pf (4)	57¾	56¾	56¾	— ¼
6¾	3¾	15,200	Kansas & Gulf	4¾	3¾	4¼	..
48¾	34	6,900	Kayser (Julius) & Co	46½	45	45	+ ⅝
58¾	34½	9,300	Kelly Springf Tire	44	42¾	43½	— ½
39¾	25½	10,000	Kennecott Copper	37½	36	36¾	+ ¾
24¾	8	15,300	Keystone Tire & Rub	9½	8	8	— 1⅝
174	110	3,500	Kresge (S S) Co (7)	102¾	155¼

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WEEK OF NERVOUS TENSION AT LONDON

Stock Market Holds Steady, but Foreign Exchanges in Much Unsettlement.

FRANC AND MARK DECLINE

Financial Confidence Regained at Week's Close on Belief in Compromise Over German Terms.

Copyright 1922, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A condition of nervous tension has existed in financial London throughout the week, an obvious result of the seemingly critical condition into which what the city calls "the debt conference" had fallen. During the days of particular uneasiness, German and French exchange fluctuated excitedly. Marks were at one time offered unreservedly at the rate of 4,000 to the pound sterling, as against 2,325 at the end of July, and the pound sterling temporarily commanded more than 56 francs, as compared with 53½ two weeks ago.

The week closed, however, with very noticeable signs of improvement. On Friday and Saturday a feeling of far greater confidence was expressed in financial circles regarding the outcome of the conference. In the best financial quarters, indeed, it had all along been considered that the very gravity of the situation which would result from an actual rupture between the French and English Premiers would of itself prevent such an occurrence.

A Moratorium for Germany.

Furthermore, the granting of a temporary moratorium to Germany's reparation payments until a more permanent solution of the problem is found was confidently expected in the City, where it was pointed out that the fact is sometimes overlooked that the Reparation Commission itself has the power to grant such a moratorium by majority vote. This being so, it was considered probable that some such action would be taken under the present circumstances, to the extent at any rate of securing relief to Germany from the payment due Aug. 15.

Meantime, the feeling of alarm and irritation which was created in financial circles by the ill-timed publication of the Balfour note seemed last week to be dying down. The City was indeed doing its best to forget what it regarded as a blunder, but at the same time it fully recognized that the difficulties of the present conference might have been much less acute had the British Government reserved its expression of opinion regarding the interallied debts for a later date.

Fall of the Mark.

The extreme weakness of the German mark was ascribed here not alone to the critical state of the conference, but to the accentuating of all political influences by the continued manufacture of paper money by the German Government at an unprecedented weekly rate and by the fear that the German Reichsbank, in its effort to attract support for German Treasury bills, may presently raise its rate much higher. As against the action of Continental exchange, it is once more a matter of highly favorable comment that the New York rate for sterling has continued to withstand all shocks arising from the recurrent crises in European financial affairs. The time is believed to be now approaching, however, when sterling will have to stand the further test of largely increased European remittances to America.

At the moment business in American exchange is greatly restricted by the delay in cable service resulting from the loss of the Irish connection. If the conference of premiers should eventually produce results which would contribute to restoration of political confidence, the strength of sterling might continue. So far as French exchange is concerned, however, it is feared that if France were to begin buying sterling or dollars for special Autumn requirements, the franc might fall considerably.

Currency notes outstanding at the close of the week were £300,514,394, as compared with £298,147,632 in the week preceding, and with a low level for the year, four weeks ago, of £294,065,415. This increase in note circulation is still ascribed to an exceptionally large holiday demand for cash. The circulation will probably remain at a comparatively high level during the remainder of the present month.

ENGLAND'S COAL SHIPMENTS

Great Activity in the Trade, Caused by American Demand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The American coal strike is having a very pronounced effect on the British coal industry, which is now enjoying something like a boom as a result of the American purchases following a greatly increased business for the European continent. Last week the British market was literally swamped with orders from the United States and to some extent from Canada.

Cardiff is stated now to be booked up absolutely for months ahead. Before the end of this month 250,000 tons of coal will have been shipped to America, while orders for more than a million tons are reported to have been placed on the east coast.

ENGLAND GETS LESS GOLD.

Week's Receipts From Transvaal Smaller—No Shipments to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Gold imports into England last week showed some decrease from the large arrivals of the week preceding. They amounted to £515,511, as against £963,625 the week before. Of last week's arrivals £508,066 came from South Africa, £3,000 from Latvia, 2,200 from Hungary and £2,245 from the United States.

Exports last week amounted to £105,580, of which £92,044 went to India, 9,500 to the Straits Settlements, £1,324 to The Netherlands and £192 to other countries.

WEEK OF UNSETTLEMENT IN FRENCH EXCHANGE

London Conference Rumors Cause Adverse Movement of Rates on England and America.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The Paris Bourse has closed for a four-day mid-August vacation, so that there will be no transactions in the early part of the coming week. During the last week the Bourse was constantly confronted with alarming reports and conjectures, but the good sense of the financial community prevented these rumors from greatly disturbing the stock market.

Foreign exchange rates alone showed appreciable effect of the widespread rumors which at one time prevailed regarding a coming rupture of the Entente at the London conference. On Thursday the rate for sterling rose to 55.93 francs, as against 54.38 the week before and the American dollar to 12.53, as against 12.30. On the same day German exchange fell to 1.10475 francs per hundred marks, less than half the price of three or four weeks ago.

On Friday, however, the much more reassuring news from London produced immediate recovery, even in the exchange market, and final quotations of the day for sterling and the dollar were 55.17 and 12.37, respectively.

Possibly because of the buying proclivities of the great number of American visitors in France, last week's reports showed a very considerable increase of international business doing in the country. This was shown particularly by the indirect taxation returns issued by the Ministry of Finance. For July, the proceeds of such taxation increased 230,000,000 francs and were 20 per cent. above the budget estimate on the returns from indirect taxes, monopolies and similar taxation. The so-called turnover tax also showed increase of 50,500,000 francs over last July.

On the other hand, customs duties are still yielding unsatisfactory revenues. In July they produced 15 per cent. less than the budget estimate, an indication that import business is not yet reviving.

MIDSUMMER RISE IN GERMAN STAPLE PRICES

July's Advance Most Rapid of Year—Average 139 Times That of 1914.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—In German commodity prices, July witnessed the greatest rise of any month this year. The Frankfurter Zeitung's average, based on 100 for the prices of 1914, worked out 13,935 on Aug. 1 as against 9,140 on July 1 and 4,238 on the 1st of January. During July the average for the foodstuffs group rose from 8,323 to 13,691, for textiles from 13,938 to 21,910, for minerals from 12,163 to 18,355, for miscellaneous from 6,881 to 10,993 and for finished articles from 6,750 to 8,549.

It is calculated that at present exchange rates, even these prices would mean gold values less than half the prices of 1914; from which it is arued that Germany's ability to compete is unimpaired by the new rise in prices, which is more than counterweighted by the rapid fall of mark exchange. Since exports are compulsorily invoiced in good currencies at something near the world market price, exporters seem to be reaping enormous profits and the Government has consequently submitted a bill doubling the export duties. The German Trade Industrial Congress and other business bodies are vehemently opposing the increase.

That foreign trade is not slackening in quantity is shown by the fact that last month's arrivals of shipping at Hamburg are reported as 1,065,329 tons against 875,353 in July, 1921, and departures at 948,029 tons against 808,232. In the completed seven-months' period, shipping in both directions reached 14,500,000 tons; in the same months of 1913 it was 16,500,000.

TRANSVAAL OUTPUT RISING.

July Gold Production the Largest Monthly Total in Two Years.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The July output of gold in the Transvaal is now stated to have been 730,635 ounces. This rate of production not only represents a great recovery from the decrease in output earlier in the year, but it is much above even the normal of the last two or three years. On the basis of exact comparison, the July gold production was the largest of any month in two years, not having been exceeded since the 736,099 ounces of July, 1920. Even before the mining strike the monthly average output of the Transvaal in 1921 was 676,200 ounces, and in 1920 it was 679,400.

The rising output of last month was directly due to large increase in the labor force at work on the mines. The number of natives employed on the Rand at the end of last month was 172,886, which is the highest since last December. At the end of March the number of native workers had fallen to 124,169.

THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

Not Believed Her Government Has Asked Allies to Take Control.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The widely circulated rumor that Austria was demanding that the Allies take over the financial responsibility of Government is not confirmed in the Vienna press. The Austrian Minister at London is, however, said to have received instructions to send a note to all the Allies, calling attention to the country's disastrous position and probably also hinting that, as the Austrian Chancellor lately declared, the coming social disturbances will not stop at Austria's frontier.

Direct administration of Austria by the Allies is not in any case regarded as financially practicable, because without spending vast sums the Allies would be unable to redeem Austria's finances. If the Allies were willing to provide these sums, the Austrians could restore their finances themselves.

INFLATION BOOM IN GERMANY RESUMED

Past Fortnight's Unprecedented Paper Currency Issues Cause Furious Speculation.

ACTION OF STOCK MARKET

Loans Up to 8 Per Cent., but Reichsbank Rate Not Expected to Advance Again.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.
Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The result of the London conference is awaited in German business circles with indifference. The attitude taken is that any nominal compromise will merely postpone the real settlement and meantime will not materially affect German trade conditions.

The course of trade, according to this commercial view, will be determined during the next few months by the recent great decline in the mark and the unprecedentedly rapid inflation of the currency. It is confidently believed that these considerations will inevitably prolong the present financial and industrial boom. In that respect, indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the prevalent mood regarding the business future is today more optimistic than at any time since the armistice.

Inflation of the Markets.

This feeling is based distinctly on the Reichsbank reports of July 31 and August 7, which are interpreted as promising continued depreciation of the homo purchasing power of money, with the "panic buying" on the public's part, which experience proves to follow such depreciation. The bank figures are extraordinary. Usually, after a month-end strain on credit, something of a halt or reaction has followed in the use of credit and issue of currency; but the statement for the first week of August shows nearly 4,500,000,000 marks of new Treasury bill and private credit. Increase in note circulation during the last week of July reached the unprecedented amount of nearly 13,000,000,000, but the next week 9,000,000,000 more was put out.

The Government's floating debt as reported at the end of July was 329,044,566,458, of which all but 22,000,000,000 consists of discounted Treasury bills. Nevertheless, it is semi-officially announced that the Reichsbank does not propose a further advance in its discount rate.

Wild Movement on Stock Exchange.

Early in the last week the open money market was slightly easier; day-to-day loans on Treasury bill security going at 5½ to 6 per cent. and on other securities at 6½ to 8. This gave the long-awaited impulse to the stock market, which on Tuesday began to rise violently under the leadership of Harpener and other metal-mining shares, with particularly keen demand for General Electricity and the potash stocks—potash prices having been again put up approximately 30 per cent.

But nearly all other stocks rose with these, some of them moving up more than 700 points on Tuesday. On Friday, after a hesitant opening, the upward movement was resumed. Since the end of July Deutsche Bank shares have risen from 482 to 510, Disconto from 388 to 396, Dresdner from 287 to 296, Hamburg-America from 470 to 550, North German Lloyd from 339 to 413, General Electricity from 752 to 900, Badische Anilin from 845 to 1,001, Daimler from 439 to 529, Deutsche Luxemburg from 1,265 to 1,770, Hohenlohe from 828 to 1,450, Mannesman from 1,195 to 1,745, Phoenix Mining from 1,475 to 2,100, Rhenish Steel from 1,400 to 2,380, Schuckert from 783 to 980 and Siemens-Halski from 1,175 to 1,560. Even the Federal 3 per cents joined in the violent upward rush. A week ago they closed at 240. On Thursday they reached 288 and on Friday 294.

MONEY OUTLOOK IN LONDON LESS CLEAR

Some Tightening of Rates Already —Next Bank Rate May Be Higher.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—During the past week the London stock market remained extraordinarily indifferent to the admitted gravity of the situation in international politics and finance. The view seemed to be taken that money will keep cheap so long as Europe remains in a state of economic confusion and that this will mean continued large investment of accruing capital in gilt-edged securities, especially if there is no trade revival to cause withdrawal of the huge sums utilized in that way last year.

In some financial quarters, however, this view of the outlook is considered shortsighted. The money market itself was considerably pinched for funds only last week, owing to large tax payments, and the Government thought seriously enough of the situation to help out the money market by deferring the sale of Treasury bills other than those offered at weekly tender.

Incidentally, however, the Treasury is helping itself by that policy; for last week's spasm of money stringency cost it rather dearly. The rate which it has to pay for Treasury bills tendered last week rose to just over 2½ per cent., which was the highest point in two months. As a result of the past week's money movement, bankers are now more freely predicting that the next change of the Bank of England rate will be upward. But no one looks for any early action.

We invite correspondence from

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desiring to obtain security issues of Power and Light Companies of sound financial condition and established earning power,

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Full Paid and Non Assessable

Dividends are payable quarterly, January 1, April 1, July 1, October 1. Redeemable, as a whole but not in part, at the option of the Company, on any dividend date, upon at least 60 days' notice at 110 and unpaid dividends. This stock has full voting power. Transfer Agent, Central Union Trust Company of New York. Registrar, The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Exempt from the Present Normal Federal Income Tax

Mr. B. C. Cobb, Chairman of the Executive Committee, summarises the particulars in regard to this 7% Cumulative First Preferred Stock as follows:

Business and Territory: The Tennessee Electric Power Company controls one of the most extensive and important systems of properties in the United States engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy, largely from water power. During the past four years, the hydro-electric stations have supplied 96% of the total electrical output of the System.

The electric generating stations of the System have an installed capacity of 137,000 electrical horsepower, of which 108,000 is in water power plants, the most important being the Hales Bar Station, with a capacity of 50,000 horsepower.

The territory served includes practically the entire central and eastern portions of the State of Tennessee, extending nearly 200 miles from east to west and 100 miles from north to south, with an estimated population of over 450,000. This is a section of diversified industries and rich in natural resources. It includes the cities of Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville.

Earnings:

Combined Earnings The Tennessee Electric Power Company System—Year Ended	Dec. 31 1920	Dec. 31 1921	June 30 1922
Gross Earnings	$7,422,826	$7,525,900	$7,625,266
Operating Expenses, including Maintenance and Taxes	4,517,058	4,102,510	4,043,240
Net Earnings	$2,905,768	$3,422,590	$3,582,026
Annual Interest Charges on $29,955,600 outstanding bonds and annual dividends on $1,455,800 Nashville Railway and Light Company 5% Preferred Stock not yet acquired			1,745,871
Balance for Dividends, Depreciation, etc..			$1,836,155
Annual Dividend requirements on $6,000,000 7% First Preferred Stock and $3,283,800 6% First Preferred Stock			617,028

Balance available for Dividends, Depreciation, etc., for the year ended June 30, 1922, is nearly 3 times the present annual requirements of the First Preferred Stock. More than 80% of the aggregate net earnings of the properties is derived from the electric light and power business.

Purpose of Issue: The sale of this First Preferred Stock and of the recent issue of the Company's First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds has provided for certain maturing obligations and all floating indebtedness of the properties, and has made possible the acquisition of the Hales Bar Station. The Company is in excellent current financial condition, with ample working capital.

Value of Property: Based on appraisals made by the Railroad and Public Utilities Commission of the State of Tennessee covering 60% of the properties, together with conservative valuations of the remainder, the aggregate value under average price conditions, less the outstanding bonded debt and Nashville Railway and Light Company Preferred Stock is over $16,000,000 or more than $170 per share of First Preferred Stock outstanding.

All legal details connected with the issue of this First Preferred Stock have been passed upon by Messrs. Winthrop & Stimson, New York City. The books and accounts of the several companies whose properties or securities have been acquired by The Tennessee Electric Power Company, have been audited by the firm of Arthur Andersen & Company, Accountants and Auditors.

Price per share $90 and accrued dividends, to yield over 7¾%

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

The information contained in this advertisement has been obtained from sources which we consider reliable. While not guaranteed, it is accepted by us as accurate.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$800,000

City of Dallas, Texas

5% Gold Bonds

Dated May and July 1, 1922 **Due serially May 1 and July 1, 1923 to 1962 inclusive**

Principal and semi-annual interest payable in gold coin at the Chase National Bank, New York City. Coupon bonds in the denomination of $1,000 with the privilege of registration as to principal only.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and Connecticut

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(As officially reported)

*Actual Valuation for Purposes of Taxation, 1922	$384,755,650
Total Bonded Debt (including these issues)	13,974,250
Waterworks Bonds $2,296,000	
Sinking Fund 1,510,431	
Net Bonded Debt	10,167,819

Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Actual Valuation less than 2¼%
Population, 1920 (U. S. Census) - 158,976

*The Texas law requires assessors to find the actual value of property. In making the tax levy, the city takes for assessment purposes 50% of the actual valuation.

DALLAS, the county seat of Dallas County, is the leading city in Texas. It is the seat of the Federal Reserve Bank of the Eleventh District; its own banking facilities being afforded by twelve banks, with total resources of more than $120,000,000. The city is the largest inland cotton market in the world, and leads all other cities in the manufacture of cotton handling machinery. It is the center of the oil development of Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. The city owns property valued at over eighteen million dollars, or more than the total indebtedness of the city.

These bonds are issued for school and sanitary sewer purposes, and are direct and general obligations of the city.

PRICES TO YIELD

1923 maturity	4.00%	1926-1941 maturities	4.40%
1924-1925 maturities	4.25%	1942-1962 "	4.35%

ELDREDGE AND COMPANY
SEVEN WALL STREET NEW YORK
BANKERS BUILDING BOSTON

We Recommend

Columbia Sugar Co.

First Mortgage 7½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

DUE JULY 1, 1932

Secured by first mortgage on fixed assets valued at $5,113,175 or over 2.9 times the amount of the mortgage.

Earnings have averaged 4¼ times the interest requirements over a period of ten years.

Price par and interest to yield 7½%

Circular T-2 upon request

Kelley, Drayton & Co.

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We have prepared a special letter *descriptive of*

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.

with particular reference to its 4% Gold Bonds maturing June 1, 1925—selling on the New York Stock Exchange at a price to yield about 11%.

Circular R.R.-7 upon request

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NEW YORK

Tel. Bowling Green 1140

Public Utility Bonds

Inquiries Invited

F. L. Carlisle & Co.

Incorporated

49 Wall St., New York

We own and offer

$125,000

City of Victoria

(Capital Prov. B. C.)

4½s due 1925

to yield 5.50%

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120 BROADWAY NEW YORK

RAILROADS TRY PLAN TO SOLICIT BUSINESS

Methods Used by Mercantile Firms Brought Into Use to Aid Revenues.

ALL EMPLOYES SALESMEN

Success Reported by Southern Pacific Leads to Similar Action by Eastern Lines.

Business-getting methods have entered a new phase of activity for the railroads recently, according to officials who are charged with devising plans for obtaining additional revenue for their institutions. The layman does not ordinarily conceive of a railroad having a large staff of salesmen out in various sections of the country working for new orders in the manner of a mercantile house, but this is exactly the turn which transportation competition has taken, according to local officials.

The plan—as developed lately by many large carriers—provides that every employe, by virtue of his affiliation with the road, is an integral part of the business-getting campaign, and is charged with being constantly on the alert for additional business possibilities. The scheme, as practiced by the Southern Pacific, one of the railways which has been unusually successful in its new employe business-getting campaign, is described in the current magazine of that company as follows:

"During the short time since the plan was placed in actual operation through distribution of traffic tip cards, returns have piled up in increasing volume. The cards that have been turned in, reporting prospective freight and passenger business, have kept the company's regular solicitation forces busy 'hot-footing' it on the trail of many prospects. Real business has been developed.

"When every one in the service becomes thoroughly acquainted with the plan, it is evident that there will be no limit to what can be accomplished. Clerks, conductors, engineers, brakemen, women station matrons and stenographers, gatemen, baggage men, 'red caps,' mechanics, yardmen, a deck hand and a captain, car men, a divisional superintendent—in fact men and women of every rank and in every branch of the Southern Pacific Company's wide service are joining the movement."

The campaign slogan is "Every employe a Business Getter." Whenever any employe learns of a person planning a trip, moving to another section of the country or preparing to ship freight, he promptly turns in a tip card. The road's solicitors do the rest.

In the first list of "business getters" of the Southern Pacific there are 137 names, many of whom merely turned in a tip of a passenger who was planning a trip to some distant point. Others constituted hints as to probable shipments of household goods, manufactured goods or other commodities. Many Eastern roads are planning to adopt the idea. It is understood, and local executives predict that in a short time a New Yorker who is planning a trip West will be given a chance to learn of a half dozen transportation accommodations by personal representatives of the roads who will call at his home or office for the purpose.

LONDON SPECULATING IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Mark Moves Too Violently, but Dealings in Rumanian and Czech Currencies Large.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The daily turnover of German marks in the London exchange market has lately been much smaller than its previous magnitude. The violence of last week's movements may have seemed to indicate the contrary, but the present case is that speculators in exchange are finding it increasingly difficult to make profits out of marks, owing to the very rapid fluctuations from hour to hour. They are therefore turning their attention to other currencies.

Polish and Austrian paper notes are in a hopeless plight and scarcely invite even speculation, but certain other Central European exchanges have of late improved considerably. This has been noticeably true of the Czechoslovakian crown. At the end of March the quotation for that paper was 230 to the pound sterling; the present rate is 180. Much of this rise in value is ascribed to substantial American buying.

Rumanian exchange last week touched 5,740 to the pound, as against a recent quotation of nearly 7,000. That appreciation was manifestly due to reports that the placing of a Rumanian loan in London was imminent. Statements to that effect were premature; but Rumania will be a borrower later on, and so will Argentina. At the moment no new securities of any kind are being offered, but financial circles look for considerable activity in the Autumn.

AUSTRIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Belated Report for 1921 Shows Import Surplus of $156,700,000.

A recent much-delayed statement by the Austrian Government regarding the country's foreign trade in 1921 states that measured in gold the imports were 1,098,000,000 crowns, and the exports 926,000,000, leaving a surplus of imports amounting to 772,000,000 gold crowns. Since the Austrian crown is valued at 20.3 cents, the surplus of imports for the year would amount in American values to $156,700,000.

On the other hand, the 772,000,000 gold surplus of imports was stated as amounting in paper crowns to 43,000,000,000. Classifying the imports of the year, the statement showed that 136,000,000 gold crowns were fuel, 729,000,000 foodstuffs and 201,000,000 raw materials of industry.

PRODUCTION DROP IN STEEL SEASONAL

Recent Rate of Decline in Mill Output Not in Excess of Pre-War Years.

20% OFF FROM THE HIGH

With Mills Having All They Can Do Under Conditions, Prices Go Up on New Orders.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13.—Production of steel ingots in July was at a rate of about 36,000,000 gross tons a year, making the average rate, for the four months since the coal strike started, about 36,150,000 tons, the rate being just 35 per cent. greater than the average rate in the first three months of the year. The rate during July was far from uniform, probably about 37,000,000 tons July 1 and 34,000,000 or less July 31. Since about the middle of July blast furnaces have been banking or blowing out, while in one or two instances mills have had to close before all the attendant blast furnaces went out. The shortage of blast furnace coke is due to the double influence of receipts of coal, at by-product coking plants, from nonunion fields, being reduced, and of coal stocks at these plants playing out.

The rate of steel production at the present time is probably in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 tons a year, representing a drop of about 20 per cent. from the recent high point. The reduced rate, however, is just equal to the average production in 1912 and 1913, the two biggest tonnage years before the war, while it is one-half greater than the average rate in 1921.

U. S. Steel's Unfilled Obligations.

More steel consumers are now feeling the effects of coal shortage, and manufacturing operations involving the use of steel are being curtailed. In a number of instances the consumers have instructed mills to curtail or discontinue steel shipments for the time being, but it is probable that in other cases steel is being allowed to accumulate, to permit of a quick resumption of manufacturing when coal becomes available.

The United States Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage statement for July indicates that the corporation booked more business during the month than was commonly supposed. It had been practically out of the market for early deliveries, and has been disposed to enter blanket or requirement contracts for fourth quarter, but it is generally ready to close on actual orders, involving manufacturing or building operations, shipment to be at such time as the corporation finds possible.

Unfilled obligations at the end of July totaled 5,776,161 tons, equivalent to five and one-half months' production at 79 per cent. of rated capacity, approximately the rate at which the corporation has been shipping in the past few months. The increase in unfilled tonnage during July was 140,630 tons, equal to 11 per cent. of the month's capacity. With shipments at 78 per cent. of capacity, the total bookings in the month appear to have been 86 per cent. of capacity, against 103 per cent. in June, 84 per cent. in May, 115 per cent. in April, 90 per cent. in March and less than 50 per cent. in any of the seventeen preceding months since September, 1920.

Prices of most steel products show a stiffening tendency, and various mills have made definite advances. The policy of a couple of months ago of holding prices down so as to furnish an attractive basis for buyers in the late months of the year appears to have been abandoned. One apparent reason for it is that there is little room left for transacting business for late in the year, mills being already well filled in view of their reduced operating rates.

With Plenty to Do, Mills Stiffen Prices.

The minimum price on bars, shapes and plates has advanced from $1.70 to $1.80 per 100 pounds, an advance of $2 a net ton in the week and of $4 a net ton within thirty days. Hoops in general remain at a base price of $2.50, but hoops under one inch in width are now held at $2.75 base. Nominally sheets remain on the old basis of $3.15 for common black, but mills having this price are as a rule sold ahead as far as they care to go, while other mills are demanding and securing premiums ranging from $2 to $5 a ton on blue annealed, black and galvanized, while automobile sheets are going regularly at $4.75 to $4.80, or $3 to $7 a ton premium.

The general market in pig iron has disappeared completely, there being no market except for spot or prompt shipment, involving small tonnages, and on such business prices advance with greater facility, being on an average about $2 a ton higher in the local market in the week.

Carload lots of foundry iron have been going this week at $28, valley, with malleable at $29, valley. Recent sales of basic iron at $25, valley, an advance of $1, have been followed by a 2,000-ton transaction at $25.50, and it is held that if there is any further buying, a higher price still will have to be paid. An occasional carload of Bessemer has gone at $27.

Connellsville foundry coke is easier, at $15, and some furnace coke is going at $14.

RECOVERY IN THE SOUTH.

Reserve Bank Describes Economy, Trade Improvement and Re-Employment.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, the significant sign of the times in the Eastern part of the cotton belt is the increase in employment as compared with the recent period of reaction. This re-employment, the bank points out, "is having an influence on the continued increase in savings deposits. Banks also state that their deposits on open account are showing an increase, and that while in some cases their loans are increasing, as a general rule agricultural loans are being held down to a minimum and farmers and merchants are borrowing only what is absolutely necessary.

"Member banks report that people generally are spending money much less freely than they were eighteen months ago, and this in part accounts for the fact that there is less business in some mercantile lines than might be expected in view of the improvement already made in employment conditions and in some other lines."

Free From All Tax

$444,000

Hudson County, N. J.

Boulevard Reconstruction

4½% Bonds

Dated August 15, 1922 Due Serially

Denominations $1,000. Coupon Bonds with registration privileges.

Financial Statement

Assessed Valuation $762,767,805.00
Net Debt 16,307,677.22

Population - 654,705

Legality approved by Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow

We offer the following Maturities at Prices set forth

To Yield 4.20%

$30,000	Aug. 15,	1924	100.57	$30,000	Aug. 15,	1931	102.23
30,000	" "	1925	100.84	30,000	" "	1932	102.43
30,000	" "	1926	101.09	35,000	" "	1933	102.62
30,000	" "	1927	101.34	35,000	" "	1934	102.81
30,000	" "	1928	101.58	35,000	" "	1935	102.98
30,000	" "	1929	101.80	35,000	" "	1936	103.15
30,000	" "	1930	102.02	34,000	" "	1937	103.31

Farson, Son & Co. New York

M. M. Freeman & Co. Philadelphia

The Coal & Iron National Bank New York

$1,785,000

State of Mississippi

4¾% Notes

Due May 1, 1924

$1,500,000 dated August 1, 1922 (New Issue) $285,000 dated May 1, 1922

OFFICIAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

As of July 1, 1922

Assessed Valuation $765,198,345
Total Bonded Debt 10,296,250

(The State has since sold $1,500,000 Notes and $711,000 long term Bonds)

Price to yield 4.25% to maturity

Lamport, Barker & Jennings

INC.

44 PINE ST., cor. WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

Having sold all of the above Notes this advertisement appears for record purposes only

The Building Secures the Bond

COLUMBIA First Mortgage BONDS 6½%

FOUNDED ON A ROCK

Send for Circular A-2

This magnificent Apartment Hotel, The Gladstone, is being erected at 114-122 East 52nd Street, New York City—adjoining the Ambassador Hotel—around the corner from the Racquet and Tennis Club and St. Bartholomew's—a stone's throw from Sherry's, Pierres, Hotel Chatham and the Ritz-Carlton. It is in the very heart of the most exclusive section of New York, which of course means one of the most valuable sites in the world for an Apartment Hotel.

The building is of the most substantial nature—fireproof—and is to contain every convenience and luxury demanded by those willing and able to pay for the best that city life provides. A building of this desirable character is certain to receive maximum rentals and to be fully occupied. It will earn several times over the interest on the first mortgage.

Can you conceive of any better security for your investment than a conservative first mortgage on this splendid property?

When you reflect that you can invest as little as $1000, $500 or even $100 with such absolute security and receive 6½% interest, you will begin to understand what the modern and unique Columbia System means to you.

Let Us Explain the Columbia System in Detail

It is an established fact that a first mortgage on improved real estate constitutes one of the soundest securities that exists. Savings Banks are required to invest a considerable portion of their funds in such securities because of their absolute safety. But in the Columbia System an ordinary, old-fashioned first mortgage is by no means acceptable.

Columbia First Mortgage Bonds are based only on the very finest real estate—located in the actual center of the social and business life of America—which is certain to produce maximum earnings.

By that, of course, we mean the very best type of new Apartment Houses and Office Buildings *and nothing else*. Location and the great number of tenants assure large and continued earnings. The fact that these are new buildings disposes of the question of depreciation during the life of the bond.

It is obvious that so far as safety of principle goes, Columbia Bonds are unique.

The Columbia System provides not only for the payment of liberal interest but also for an automatic return of the principal. The owners of the property must pay each month a sum sufficient to cover interest charges and also to discharge a portion of the mortgage itself. Each month your security grows stronger. If these monthly payments of interest and principal should stop for just one month an official of our company acting as your trustee, is empowered to take charge of the property.

A Columbia First Mortgage Bond is simply a part of the original mortgage, possessing all of its protections and privileges. It constitutes a direct, first lien on the particular building on which the mortgage is placed.

Columbia Bonds may be had in denominations of $1000, $500 and $100 earning 6½% interest with Normal Federal Income Tax paid.

A convenient method of purchasing is provided.

Investors are strongly advised to obtain full information regarding these gilt edged, absolutely safe securities which yield generous interest of 6½% and which positively provide for repayment of principal.

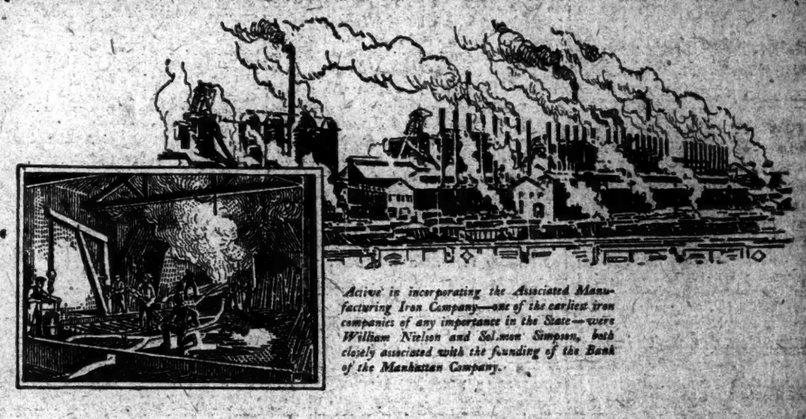
This information will be sent to you by mail or we should welcome an opportunity to explain it to you in person providing you can visit the Columbia Mortgage Company's Building on 43rd St. just east of 5th Avenue.

COLUMBIA MORTGAGE COMPANY

Columbia Mortgage Company Building

4 East 43rd Street New York

Telephone Vanderbilt 0340



Active in incorporating the Associated Manufacturing Iron Company—one of the earliest iron companies of any importance in the State—were William Nielson and Solomon Simpson, both closely associated with the founding of the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

The Commercial Services of the Bank of the Manhattan Company for 123 Years

MORE than a century ago the Bank of the Manhattan Company witnessed the crude beginnings of iron manufacture in this country.

A fore-runner of the great *Age of Steel* that has built our railroads, revolutionized building-construction, farming, manufacturing—in short, altered the whole fabric of our commercial and industrial life.

Today, as from the very beginning of this tremendous economic revolution, sound banking co-operation plays a vital part in industrial achievement. With its 123 years' successful banking experience, and its comprehensive grasp on modern production and marketing conditions, the Bank of the Manhattan Company is unusually well fitted to meet the problems of its customers.

BANK *of the* MANHATTAN COMPANY

CHARTERED 1799

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Capital $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, $17,277,459.35

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Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St., New York

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We have ready for distribution our 1922 handbook of the leading Sugar Producing and Refining Companies, which presents in convenient form statistics on earning power and financial position, with description of property and management. Investors interested in sugar securities will find this a valuable reference manual.

We will send it free upon request for Pamphlet T.

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PURCHASE $7,000,000 U.S. RUBBER BONDS

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Offer Refunding Mortgage Obligations at 90½ and Interest.

$800,000 DALLAS ISSUE

Price Yields 4 Per Cent. on 1923 Maturity, With Gradual Increase to 4.35.

The United States Rubber Company has sold an issue of $7,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, Series A., due Jan. 1, 1947, to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The bankers are offering the bonds at 90½ and interest. Proceeds of the sale will be used to retire on Dec. 1, 1922, $6,000,000 of the company's 7 per cent. secured notes.

C. B. Seger, President of the company, in a letter to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in part says:

"The first and refunding mortgage bonds are the direct obligations of the company and are secured on all the properties owned or controlled by the company either by direct mortgage or by pledge of mortgage bonds of the companies owning or controlling the same, or by pledge under the first and refunding mortgage, or under the mortgages securing the mortgage bonds so pledged, of shares of stock of the companies owning or controlling the same, with a covenant not to permit mortgages thereupon, excepting only $2,000,000 Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Ltd., 6 per cent. bonds due in 1946, for the retirement of which first and refunding mortgage bonds may be issued.

"On Jan. 1 of each year the company is to pay to the trustee as a sinking fund 1 per cent. in cash upon the face value of the bonds of this issue then outstanding plus the amount retired by the sinking fund. Bondholders shall be invited to tender Series A bonds for sale to the sinking fund, and the trustee shall accept the bonds tendered at the lowest prices, not exceeding 103 per cent. and interest to the extent of the moneys in the sinking fund available for bonds of Series A.

"Bonds of this issue are now listed on the New York Stock Exchange and application will be made in due course to list these additional bonds."

Eldredge & Co. are offering $800,000 City of Dallas, Texas, 5 per cent. gold bonds, due serially May 1 and July 1, 1923 to 1962, inclusive. These bonds, according to the bankers, are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York and Connecticut and are issued for school and sanitary purposes and are a direct obligation of the city. The bonds are being offered at prices to yield 4 per cent. for 1923 maturity, 4.25 per cent. for maturities 1924 and 1925, 4.40 per cent. for maturities 1926 to 1941 and 4.35 per cent. for maturities 1942 to 1962.

Farson Son & Co., M. M. Freeman & Co. and the Coal and Iron National Bank are offering $444,000 Hudson County, N. J., Boulevard Reconstruction 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1924 and 1937, at prices to yield 4.20 per cent.

BRITISH EXPORT TRADE LARGER, IMPORTS DOWN

Excess of Imports for July Only One-Half Last Year's.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Following are the Board of Trade figures for the month of July of Great Britain's foreign trade: Total imports, £81,780,000; exports of British products, £20,416,000; re-exports of foreign goods, £8,210,000; total exports, £28,720,000; excess of imports, £13,060,000.

Compared with June, 1922, the above statement shows the following changes: Exports of British products increased £8,204,049
Re-exports of foreign goods decreased 419,200
Total exports increased 7,863,940
Imports decreased 2,538,106
Excess of imports decreased 10,372,090

Compared with July of 1921, the changes are as follows:
Exports of British products increased £17,337,901
Re-exports of foreign goods decreased 1,051,556
Total exports increased 16,186,985
Imports increased 1,062,828
Excess of imports decreased 15,153,219

The trade for July, 1922, compares as follows with July, 1921, and with July, 1920:

	1922.	1921.	1920.
Exports, British products	£20,416,000	£43,712,899	£137,457,904
Re-exports, foreign goods	8,210,000	9,261,556	17,849,479
Total exports	£28,720,000	£52,533,955	£155,300,383
Imports	81,780,000	80,757,174	163,126,786
Excess of imports	£53,060,000	£28,213,219	£7,826,403

The trade for the seven months ended July 31, 1922, compares as follows with the same period of 1921 and 1920:

	1922.	1921.	1920.
Exports, British products	£412,171,605	£413,067,426	£714,918,788
Re-exports, foreign goods	62,985,820	59,047,245	152,739,627
Total exports	£476,157,425	£471,114,671	£928,658,315
Imports	530,042,611	552,748,038	1,196,819,350
Excess of imports	£122,885,186	£181,233,367	£267,161,035

Exports of British products since the beginning of the year make the following comparison:

	1922.	1921.	1920.
July	£60,410,000	£43,172,899	£137,451,904
June	82,145,931	88,142,233	116,352,350
May	58,045,253	43,935,418	119,319,422
April	55,307,585	50,351,692	106,351,692
March	64,580,193	64,808,361	102,693,381
Feb.	58,335,140	65,221,731	36,994,130
Jan.	63,146,940	92,756,604	105,879,909

Imports during the same period compare as follows:

	1922.	1921.	1920.
July	£81,780,000	£80,757,174	£163,126,786
June	84,296,106	88,171,892	170,265,687
May	68,324,459	80,275,269	166,414,052
April	80,881,235	80,031,467	167,126,955
March	76,870,824	93,773,962	176,646,915
Feb.	69,834,822	97,019,491	170,454,226
Jan.	70,455,231	117,049,115	183,342,988

For the same period the monthly excess of imports, after allowing for imported merchandise re-exported, compares as follows:

	1922.	1921.	1920.
July	£53,960,000	£28,213,219	£7,826,403
June	23,432,800	42,686,800	33,769,400
May	21,944,207	23,954,980	25,324,512
April	25,983,703	21,980,155	40,740,844
March	12,145,019	18,086,936	58,916,777
Feb.	865,612	20,784,427	11,886,807
Jan.	4,882,416	14,239,902	51,996,802

The British foreign trade in July makes the following comparison with July, 1914:

Exp's. British products	£60,410,000
Re-exp's. foreign goods	8,210,000
Total exports	£68,720,000
Imports	81,780,000
Excess of imports	£13,060,000

Increase of Bank's Capital Approved

The Banking Department of the State of New York has approved the proposal of the Municipal Bank of Brooklyn to increase its capital stock from $200,000 to $400,000. Applications have been received and filed from the Atlas Bank, 39 Cooper Square, for opening a branch at 188 Rivington Street, and from the Bank of Manhattan Company for permission to open branches at Seventy-eighth Street, and Rockaway Boulevard, Aqueduct, and between Willard and Hebbs Avenues, Hollis, New York.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 12, 1922.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$67,706,747	$2,763,260,102
Same period a year ago	54,094,450	1,676,700,245

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	81.53	81.41	81.53	75.01
Same period a year ago	70.94	70.28	71.80	67.56

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS

Range, 1922 High	Low	Issue	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
101.26	94.84	3924	Lib 3½s, 1928-47	101.24	100.92	100.94	— .32
101.04	94.82	28	Lib 3½s, 32-47 reg	100.90	100.88	100.88	— .02
101.08	95.70	27	Lib 1st 4s, 1932-47	101.28	100.90	101.38	..
100.50	95.80	46	Lib 2d 4s, 1927-42	100.50	100.38	100.42	— .08
102.00	98.00	1	Lib 1st cv 4s, 1932-47	101.10	101.10	101.10	— .80
101.78	96.00	1071	Lib 1st cv 4¼s, 32-47	101.38	101.14	101.24	..
101.30	95.86	15	Lib 1st cv 4¼s, reg	101.24	101.04	101.04	+ .10
101.00	94.82	20044	Lib 2d cv 4¼s, 27-42	100.56	100.48	100.52	— .02
100.80	95.68	71	Lib 2d cv 4¼s, 1927-42, reg	100.50	100.36	100.36	— .06
101.00	96.24	7352	Lib 3d cv 4½s, 1928	100.60	100.46	100.56	— .06
100.86	93.72	436	Lib 3d cv 4¼s, reg	100.50	100.32	100.46	+ .10
101.86	96.96	97360	Lib 4th 4¼s, 33-38	101.36	101.14	101.24	— .06
101.62	96.70	8854	Lib 4th 4¼s, 33-38, registered	101.34	100.94	101.10	— .10
100.36	100.02	3265	Vict 4½s, 1922-23	100.34	100.34	100.34	— .04
100.30	99.84	111	Vict 4½s, 1922-23, reg	100.28	100.24	100.26	— .18
100.62	100.40	207744	Victory 4½s, 1922 (called)	100.52	100.48	100.50	..
100.50	100.30	188	Victory 4½s, 1922-23 reg (called)	100.46	100.32	100.36	— .10
			Total sales				$24,576,200

PREWAR ISSUES

92	79	1	Panama 2s, reg	92	92	92	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

102¼	80	360	Argentine 4s temp ctfs	87.101	100¼	101	+ ¾
87	77	10	Argentine 6s, 1945	86	84½	84½	— 1½
87	84½	36	Chinese Gov 5s, 1925	84	82	82½	2
142	105¾	44½	City of Bergen 8s, 1945	108¾	100	109	— 4½
116	108¾	42	City of Berne 8s, 1945	115	112	112	— 1½
90	80¾	56	City of Bordeaux 6s, 1934	83½	82½	82½	— ¾
1724	106	19	City of Christiania 8s, '45	110¾	109¼	109¼	— 1¼
85½	78½	75	City of Copen 5½s, 1944	82	80½	81¾	+ 1
91¼	82	256	City of Getr Prague 7½s, 1952, ctfs	88¼	85½	83	— 3¼
90	80¾	44	City of Lyons 6s, 1934	85½	82½	83	— 3¼
90	80½	27	City of Marseilles 6s, 1934	85½	82½	83	— ¾
94¼	93½	39	City of Montevideo 6s, '52, certificates	94¼	93¼	94¼	..
105	100	14	City of Porto Alegre 8s, 1961, Int ctfs	100¾	100	100¾	+ ¾
103¾	98½	53	City of Rio de Jan 5s, '46	99¾	98½	98½	— ½
104¾	99¼	343	City of R de J 8s, '47, ctfs	100	98½	98¾	— ½
104¾	99	55	City of Sao Paulo 8s, '52	100	99	99¾	— ¾
84¾	79¼	63	City of Belgrade 7s, 1936, temp ctfs	87¼	84½	84½	— ¾
78¾	67	2914	City of Tokio 5s, 1952	72	71¾	72	..
115	107	86	City of Zurich 8s, 1945	115	112	113	— 1½
100¾	94½	104	Czechoslovak Rep 8s, 1951, Int ctfs	100¾	100	100¾	+ ¾
112¾	105½	26	Danish Munic 4½s, '46	110	109	110	+ 1
112	105	20	Danish Munic 4½s, '46	110	109	110	+ 1½
98	80	1764	Dept of Seine 7s, '42, temp ctfs	92	90½	90½	— 1½
100	96	150	Dom of Can 5s, 1926	99¾	99¼	99¼	— ¾
103¾	99¾	100	Dom of Can 5½s, 1929	103¾	102½	102¾	— ¾
100	94¾	2914	Dom of Can 5s, 1931	100	99¼	99¾	— ¾
106¼	97¾	858	D of G 5s, '52, temp ctfs	99	97¾	97¾	— ¾
93	81	17	Dominican Rep 5½s, '42	84	83½	83½	— ¾
81	80	32	Douzy Ry 6½s, '42, ctfs	91	90	90	— 1
97	94	244	Dutch-E Ind 5s, '47, tr rcts	96	95	95½	— ¾
97	93¾	454	Dutch-E Ind 5s, 4 tr rcts	95¾	94¼	94¼	— ¾
103¾	95	55	Dutch-E Ind 5s, 4 tr rcts	95¾	94¼	94¼	— ¾
103¾	99¼	2354	Franconian Industrial Dev 7½s, 1942, temp ctfs	97	96	96¼	..
104¾	94	4284	French Govt 5s, 1945	101	100	100¾	..
97	88	41	French Govt 7½s, 1941	95½	90	95¼	+ ¾
91	88	40	Gold-A-A 4½s, 1965	90	89¼	89¼	— ¾
47¾	31	5	Irrigation (Mex) 4½s, '43	38	38	38	..
94	89¾	67	Japanese 4½s, 1925	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ¾
93¾	89¾	32	Jap 4½s, 2d series, 1925	93¼	92¾	93¼	+ ¾
79	76	188	Jap 4s, sterling loan, 1931	79	78	78¾	+ ¾
91	81	200	Jugoslavia 1st 8s, 1956 temp ctfs	87	86	86	— 1
104¼	94¼	47	Kingdom of Belg 6s, 1925	100	99½	99¾	— ¼
107.40	95.86	313	Kingdom of Belg 6½s, '45	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¾
104¾	102¾	421	Kingdom of Belg 6½s, 1941	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¾
112¾	107	67	Kingdom of Den 5s, 1945	111	110	111	+ 1
99¾	94	188	Kingdom of Den 6s, 1942	99¼	98¾	99	+ ¼
94¾	82¼	54	Kingdom of Italy, 6½s, '25	90¼	89¾	90¼	..
98¾	93¾	107	King of Serbia 7½s, 1962	96¾	96¼	96¾	— ¾
112¾	100	42	King of Norway 6s, '40	111	110¾	111	+ ¾
104¼	94	65	King of Sweeden 6s, '39	103½	104	104¼	+ ¼
85	76	82144	Paris-Lyons-Med 6s, 1958, int ctfs	78¼	77	78¼	— ¼
102	98	208	Rep of Bol 8s, '47, item ctfs	99¾	98	98	— ¾
103¾	98¾	84	Rep of Chile 8s, 1926	102¼	102	102¼	+ ¼
106	102	74	Rep of Chile 8s, 1941	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
106	100¼	44	Rep of Chile 8s, 1946	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ 1
82	72	3	Rep of Cuba 4½s, 1949	81½	81	81	..
97¾	94½	5	Rep of Cuba 4½s, 1949	96	95	95	..
108¾	103	27	Rep of Uruguay 8s, '46	105¾	104¼	104½	— ¼
103¾	99	43	Rio Grande do Sul 8s, '46	100	99	99	— 1¼
106¼	100	41	State of Sao Paulo 8s, '36	103¾	100	100	— 4¼
114¾	107	48	State of Queens 7s, '41	109¾	108¾	109¾	..
103	97	41	State of Queensland 5½s, '57	100	100	100	+ ¾
120¾	112½	61	Swiss Confed 5½s, '42	119¾	119¼	119¼	..
110¾	100	213	U K of G B & I 5½s, '22	110	109¾	110	+ ¼
112¾	98¾	109	U K of G B & I 5½s, '29	110	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
105¾	96	402	U K of G B & I 5½s, '37	105¾	104½	104¾	+ ¼
98¾	94½	250	U S of Brazil 7½s, '52 ctfs	96¾	96	96¾	..
108	100	292	U S of Brazil 8s, '41	101½	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
98¾	90	163	U S of B C Ry El 7s, '52	94	92	93	+ 1
78¾	54	1214	U S of Mexico 5s, '45	60	58¼	58¾	+ 2½
88¾	80	44	U S of Mexico 6s, large	85	84	84	— 1
82	39¾	75	U S of Mexico 4s, '68	46¾	46¼	46	..
95½	92	47	Un SS of Copn 6s, '37 ctfs	93¼	92	92¾	— 1
			Total sales				$8,755,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

100¾	83½	2	4s, 1957	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
100¾	95¾	1	4s, 1958	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
100¾	93¾	7	4s, 1959	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
101½	98	16	4½s, 1960	101¾	101	101½	..
107½	103	19	4½s, 1963	107½	107½	107¾	— ¼
108	103	2	4½s, 1965	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
			Total sales				$49,000

CORPORATION ISSUES.

80½	75	6	ADAMS EXP 4s, 1948	80½	80½	80½	+ ¼
103¼	99¾	1	Ajax Rubber 8s, ctfs, '26	99½	99¾	99½	— ¼
102¼	97	3	Alaska G M cv 6s, '33	97	97	97	— 1
10¾	6	2	Alaska G M cv 6s, B '26	6½	6½	6¼	— ¼
100	88¾	1	Alabama Midland 5s, '28	100	100	100	..
86¾	81¾	5	Am Ag Chem cv 5s, '28	86½	85	86¼	+ ¼
108	100	21	Am Ag Chem 7s, '41	104¾	104	104¾	+ ¼
93	81	17	Am Cotton Oil 5s, '61	91	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
96	90¾	61	Am Sm & Ref 5s, '47	96	94¾	95¾	..
104¼	97	141	Am Sugar temp ctfs	37.104	103¾	104	+ ¼
87¾	80¾	4	Am Tel & Tel cv 4s, '36	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ 1
103	99¾	4	Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s, '33	103½	103¼	103¼	+ 1
116¾	105	121	Am Tel & Tel cv 5s, '25	116	115	116	— ¼
120¾	114¾	178	Am Tel & Tel col 5s, '46	99¾	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
93¾	86¾	187	Am Tel & Tel col 4s, '29	93½	92¾	93	— ¼
82¾	70	11	A W W & El col tr 5s, '34	81½	81½	81¾	— ¼
98	90	1	Anaconda Wiring 6s, '29	97	97	97	— 1
92	80¼	102	Armour & Co. 4½s, '39	91¼	90	91	+ 1
95¾	85	302	Atch Top & Sf gen 4s, '95	93¾	93¼	93¾	— ¼
86	77½	10	A, T & S F 4d 4s, '95	86	84	85¾	+ ¼
86	78¾	41	A, T & S F adj 4s, '95	86	84¾	85¾	+ ¼
83¾	76	4	A, T & S F cv 4s, '60-1004	83	83	83	— ¼
84	76	12	A, T & S F cv 4s, '55	84	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
104	91¼	5	A, T & S F cv 4s, '60-1004	103	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
93	79¾	6	A, T & S F L 4s, '62	87½	87	87	..
100	94¾	6	Atl C A L 1st 5s, '44	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
100	96	54	Atl Coast L 1st 4s, 1952	93¼	93	93¼	+ ¼
89	83¾	38	Atl O L unified 4½s, 1964	90	90	90	+ ¼
108	104½	5	Atl Coast Line 7s, '30	108	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
85¾	76½	115	Atl O L, Ln N 7s, 1952	85½	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
80¼	23¾	17	Atlantic Fruit 7s, 1934	39	36½	38½	— 1
78	72	1	Atl & Danville 4s, '48	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ¾
82	72¾	6	Atl & Yadkin 4s, '49	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ 3
105	100¾	90	Atlantic Ref 5s, 1961	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
100¾	90	111	Atl Ref deb 5s, 1937	100	99	99	— ¼
110	103¾	1	Atlas Powder cv 7½s, '36	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¼
103½	99¼	16	BALDWIN LOCO 5s, '40	103½	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
82	75	1	B & O P ref 4s, 1948	79	79	79	— 1
82	75	1	Bo registered	79	79	79	— 1
96¾	76¾	17	Balt & Ohio gold 4s, '48	86¾	86¼	86	..
80¾	74	153	Balt & Ohio cv 4½s, '33	80¾	80	80¼	— ¼
80	74	70	Balt & Ohio ref 5s, 1960	80	79¾	79¾	— ¼
83	77¾	30	Bal Gas & El 5s, 1939	80	80	80	+ 1
93¼	86	107	B & O C & L E&W 4s, 41	92¾	92¾	93	+ ¼
73	69¾	35	B & O S W Div 3½s, '25	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
73	69¾	35	B & O Tol & O 4s, 1959	73	69¾	70¾	..
106	102¾	34	Bamag-Meguin 6s, '51	104¾	104¾	104¾	..
106	102¾	1	Barnad ref 5s, Ser B, '51	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
109	107	35	Bell Tel (Pa) 7s, 1945	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¼
100	93¾	37	Beth Steel ext 5s, 1926	99¾	99¾	99	..
94½	89	30	Beth Steel p m 5s, 1939	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¼
100¾	91	81	Beth Steel ref 5s, 1948	99¾	98¾	100	+ ¼
97¾	90	22	Beth Steel ref 5s, 1942	96¾	96	96¼	..
100¼	95	82	Braden Copper 6s, 1931	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
73	59	1	Broadway & 7th Av 5s, '43	73	73	73	+ 1
99	97¾	15	Bklyn Edison gen 5s, '49	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
107¼	102	2	Bklyn Ed gen 5s, C, '50	105	105	105	— ¼
103	100	7	Bklyn Edison gen 5s, '30	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¼
107¾	104¾	12	Bklyn Ed gen 5s, D, '30	107½	107¾	107½	..
64¾	61	3	Bklyn R T gold 4s, '45	63	63	63	..
88	56	38	Bklyn R T 5s, 1921	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
163	151	1884	Bklyn R T gold 4s, cfs of d	62	58	62	+ 3
87	83½	9	B-R T 7s, '21, ctfs of d	82½	82	82½	+ ¼
83	83	3	B-R T 7s, c of d temp	79	79	79	— 4
99¾	93	11	B-R T Equip 5s, 1951	98	97	98	— ¼
99	87½	42	B U Gas 5s, 1945	98	97	98	— ¼
110¾	110	10	B U Gas cv 7s, '42	97½	110¾	110	..
94¼	88¾	24	Buff R & P con 4½s, '57	93	92¾	93	..
100	98	1	Buff Gen Elec 4½s, '39	98	98	98	— ¼
95	92¾	20	Bush Term Bldgs 5s, '60	95	95	95	— ¼
92¾	82¾	2	Bush Terminal 5s, '55	91	91	91	..
97¾	92	70	CAL GAS & EL 5s, '37	97½	97½	97½	+ ¼
100¾	93	5	Can South con 5s, 1962	100¾	100	100	— ¼
103	101	29	Can Gen El deb 6s, '42	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
115	108¾	17	Can North 7s, 1940	113	113	113	..
114	107¾	22	Can Northern 6s, 1946	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
81	77	146	Can Pacific deb 4s	80½	80	80	..
94	83	3	Cary Clinch & O 5s, '38	87¼	86¾	87¼	..
100	97¾	21	Cent Dist Tel 5s, 1943	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
98	78	5	Cent Foundry 6s, '31	85	85	85	..
100	99¾	4	Cent of Ga gen 5s, '45	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
102	98¾	30	Cent of Ga, Mob Div 5s, '46	97	97	97	..
97	95¾	1	Cent of Ga, Mob Div 5s, '46	97	97	97	..
99¾	95¼	21	Central Leather 5s, '51	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
104¾	95¼	178	Central N E 4s, '39	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
93¾	86¾	187	Cent of NJ gen 6s, '87	93½	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
87¾	70	11	Central Pac 1st 4s, '49	84	83¾	83¾	— ¼
91¾	81¾	62	Central Pac 4s, 1949	91	90¾	91	+ ¼
87¾	78¼	15	Cent Pac T R 1st 4s, '54	85	85	85	..
127¾	110	146	Cerro de Pasco 6s, '31	124¾	124¾	124¾	..
103¾	94½	8	Ches & Ohio gen 5s, '92	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
98¾	82¾	32	Ches & Ohio gen 4½s, '92	87¾	86¾	87	— ¼
88	80¾	1	Ches & Ohio fund 5s, '29	86¾	86¾	86¾	..
88	80¾	1	Ches & Ohio cv 5s, '30	86¾	86¾	86¾	..
90	82¾	218	Chesa & Ohio cv 4½s, '30	87¾	87¾	87¾	..
85¾	78¾	2	C & O, Rich & A 1st 6s, '89	83	83	83	..
83¾	72½	1	Chicago & Alton 3½s, '50	72	72	72	..
52	37¼	288	Chi & Alton 3½s, '50	52	50¾	51¾	..
94¼	86	1	Chi Ind & Lou 6s, 1965	94¼	94¼	94¼	..
90	83¾	1	Chi Ind & Lou ref 6s, '47	90	90	90	..
85	79¾	15	C, B & Q, Ill Div 3½s, '49	83¾	83¾	82¾	— ¼
83	78¾	6	C, B & Q, Ill Div 4s, '49	82	82	81¾	+ ¼
99¾	93¾	3	C, B & Q, Neb Ext 4s, '27	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
83	78	253	C, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s, '31	83	83	83	..
97¾	90	2	Chi & Erie 1st 5s, '82	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
65	39	53	Chi Great West 4s, '59	60	61	60	— ¼
100¾	90¾	5	Chi, Ind & L gen 6s	96.100	95	100	..
107	101	48	Chi, Ind & L ref 6s, '47	107	107	107	+ ¼
77	71	13	Chi, Ind & L ref 4s, '66	77	77	77	..
96¾	87½	40	Chi, Ind & L ref 5s, '47	95	95	95	— ¼
89¾	83	76	C, M & St P gen 4½s, A	89	88¾	88½	..
83½	70	7	C, M & St P gen 4½s, B	89	88¾	88½

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR the purchase of Steel Boat, Angle Bars, and Steel Scrap.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 14:30 o'clock A. M., September 1, 1922, at which time they will be opened in public, for purchasing the above-mentioned material. Blanks and information relative to this Circular (1491) may be obtained from this Office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 611 Grawier Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., also from the United States engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

U. S. RUBBER SHOWS PROFIT OF $3,052,918

Semi-Annual Report in Contrast With Figures of 1921 Giving $4,875,223 Deficit.

VOLUME OF SALES LARGER

For the First Half of 1922 They Amounted to $73,933,771, Says President Seger.

The United States Rubber Company, for the six months ended June 30, 1922, reports net profits of $3,052,918, after all charges and interest. After allowing for the regular dividends of $2,129,000 on the 8 per cent. preferred stock, the balance of $332,918 available for the $81,000,000 common stock is equal to about 41 cents a share. In the first half of last year the company reported a deficit of $4,875,223 after interest and other charges.

C. B. Seger, President of the company, says in a statement to stockholders that the volume of business has shown a steady improvement since the close of last year. The net sales for the first six months of 1922 amounted to $73,933,771, which is considered satisfactory in view of the lower level of selling prices.

Mr. Seger further points out that the net income for the six months, before interest, amounted to $6,305,113; interest on the funded debt amounted to $2,445,610, and all other interest amounted to $508,585, making a total of $3,252,195, thus leaving net profits for the period, after interest and other charges, amounting to $3,052,918.

"The total current assets at June 30, 1922, amounted to $132,745,000, consisting of $56,752,000 in cash and accounts receivable, and $75,993,000 in inventories of finished goods and raw materials. Total current liabilities amounted to $46,352,000, consisting of $11,362,000 in current accounts payable, including acceptances for importation of crude rubber and accrued liabilities and $34,990,000 in notes and loans payable.

"Through the operation of sinking funds the company has retired, since Dec. 31, 1921, $790,000 of its first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds and $180,000 of its 7½ per cent. gold notes, thus making a reduction of $970,000 in the funded debt.

"Contractual liabilities representing commitments for purchase of raw materials and supplies covered only current requirements and are at prices were at or below current market.

"The company's surplus at June 30, 1922 (exclusive of fixed surpluses of subsidiary companies), amounted to $30,231,456."

CARRYOVER FROM PAST SEASON'S COTTON CROP

Southern Holdings 3,209,000 Bales Below Year Ago—Total Surplus Down 4,460,000.

The report on the last season's cotton crop, just issued by Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, is taken in the trade as one of the highest authorities on the carryover from one season to another. The figures show that the amount of cotton carried over at the end of last month from the previous season's crop has been reduced, as a result of the small yield of new cotton that season, to the lowest figure since 1918. For the whole world the carryover of American cotton at the end of July, 1918, was 4,422,000 bales. At the end of July, 1919, it was 6,844,000, at the same date of 1920 it was 6,216,000 and at the end of July, 1921, it had risen to 9,364,000. At the end of last month, however, the total carryover had been reduced to 4,904,000.

Since the normal carryover is estimated by the trade as something over 4,000,000 bales, the huge surplus which was lately weighing on the market appears to have been disposed of. Mr. Hester's report states that "plantations have been pretty thoroughly swept of cotton and the farmers will start the new season with almost a clean sheet. This is indicated by the amount held in the cotton belt itself, where the carryover at the end of July was 2,814,000 in 1918, rising to 3,574,000 in 1919, standing at 3,108,000 in 1920, and at 5,215,000 in 1921, but falling to the very low figure of 1,906,000 at the end of last month.

The classified table of carryover at the close of July in the last three years is stated as follows; in thousands of bales:

	1922.	1921.	1920.
Southern mill stocks	630	525	700
Counted interior towns	512	977	708
Uncounted towns and plantations	964	3,713	1,703
Total held in cotton belt	1,906	5,215	3,108
U. S. port stocks	450	1,335	756
Northern mill stocks	399	489	584
European mill stocks	800	630	475
European port stocks	1,149	1,695	1,293
Total carryover July 31	4,904	9,364	6,216
Lint cotton carried, carried over	4,872	8,690	5,216
Linters carried over	532	665	1,000
	4,941	9,364	6,216

EMPIRE GAS STORING OIL.

Cut in It Was Inevitable, Says Henry L. Doherty.

The Empire Gas & Fuel Company, a subsidiary of the Cities Service Company, is beginning to purchase crude oil in addition to storing its own production, because of the current low price of $1.25 a barrel for mid-continent crude, according to Henry L. Doherty, President of the Cities Service Company.

"The recent cut in crude oil," said Mr. Doherty, "was not surprising, for conditions have been such for many months as would justify a drastic cut.

"The chief reason for the cut in price has been the heavy production due to an unprecedented record of discoveries during the last two years.

"World consumption of petroleum is bound to continue to increase with great rapidity, and nothing short of new and improbable discoveries will prevent an early inroad upon the stocks which are now being stored."

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 7	21.05	20.60
Aug. 8	20.56	20.08
Aug. 9	20.46	20.00
Aug. 10	20.81	20.05
Aug. 11	21.42	20.86
Aug. 12	21.28	20.80
Week's range	21.42	20.00

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Aug. 7	21.05	20.62	20.93	20.53
Aug. 8	20.60	20.15	20.50	20.05
Aug. 9	20.52	20.06	20.42	19.98
Aug. 10	20.88	20.12	20.86	20.06
Aug. 11	21.44	20.86	21.30	20.73
Aug. 12	21.28	20.75	21.19	20.62
Week's range	21.44	20.05	21.30	19.98

	Mch. High.	Mch. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Aug. 7	20.95	20.57	20.87	20.54
Aug. 8	20.60	20.10	20.51	20.05
Aug. 9	20.42	20.00	20.41	20.07
Aug. 10	20.70	20.11	20.66	20.10
Aug. 11	21.34	20.79	21.27	20.73
Aug. 12	21.16	20.68	21.09	20.67
Week's range	21.34	20.00	21.27	20.07

SPOT COTTON.

	New Liverpool.	New Orleans.	New York.
Aug. 7	Holiday	21.00c	21.10c
Aug. 8	12.62d	20.50c	20.35c
Aug. 9	12.17d	20.50c	20.45c
Aug. 10	12.15d	20.75c	20.95c
Aug. 11	12.45d	21.15c	21.40c
Aug. 12	Holiday	21.15c	21.05c
Week's range—			
High	12.43d	21.15c	21.40c
Low	12.10d	20.50c	20.35c
Year to date—			
High 13.75d July 5	22.75 June 19	23.75 July 3	
Low 8.18d Feb. 6	15.30 Jan. 30	16.45 Jan. 30	

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK IN RUMANIA DISCUSSED

Country's Resources Described by London Bank—Budget May Be Balanced.

Reporting on economic conditions in Rumania, the Chairman of the Bank of Rumania at the recent London annual meeting stated that "the considerable increase in taxation and the efforts which the Government is making to stabilize the financial situation by careful examination of the expenses of the State should have the effect of bringing about gradually the balancing of the budget. The industrial situation is set forth as follows:

"The harvest of last year was larger than that of the previous year, and the export of cereals amounted to 1,472,760 tons, as against 917,730 tons in 1920. Hopes are entertained that the figures for this year will be even better, although it is still too early to speak definitely on the subject.

"The total production of unrefined petrol also increased in 1921 to 1,160,885 tons, as against 1,030,086 tons in 1920, an increase of 129,799 tons; while the oil exported amounted to 362,340 tons, compared with 246,912 tons in 1920. The production has not yet reached the level attained before the war, owing to the insufficient means of transport, the lack of labor, and the difficulty of importing drilling materials. During the year, however, new oil companies have been formed and the position of existing ones has been improved, so that there is every ground for believing that the production will increase greatly in the future. I may add that there are large areas owned by the State and also by private individuals which only await more favorable conditions for exploitation.

"Rumania is relatively one of the richest countries in Europe in forests. In the old kingdom, as well as in her new territories, the production of timber, &c., is not only sufficient for her own needs, but should constitute one of her principal exports. It is estimated that new Rumania alone could export annually about 100,000 wagons of timber. So far, however, the export has not been proportionate to the resources, owing principally to the lack of adequate transport to the ports on the Danube."

FOR BANKERS' CELEBRATION

Committee Named to Arrange Association's Semicentennial.

Thomas B. McAdams, President of the American Bankers Association, has named a committee of bankers to take charge of preliminary plans for the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the association. The organization was formed at a meeting of seventeen bankers at Barnum's Hotel in New York, May 24, 1875. The committee, several of whom have been identified with the association throughout its life, is as follows:

Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board, Irving National Bank, New York City, Chairman; Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France; Walker Hill, Executive Manager, First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; George M. Reynolds, Chairman of the Board, Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Logan C. Murray, Commercial Executive, Harriman National Bank, New York; Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury under President McKinley, Point Loma, Cal., and E. F. Swinney, President First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo. All are former Presidents of the association, and Logan C. Murray also was one of the founders.

The first meeting of the committee will be called during the convention of the association here, Oct. 2-6, which will bring together from all parts of the country bankers who have been identified with the history of the organization since its formation in 1875.

STRIKES NOW CLOUD PROGRESS IN WEST

But in Spite of the Tie-Up Rail Loadings of the Week Exceed Those of Last Year.

OUTLOOK IN GRAIN MARKET

Fear That Exporters May Be Able to Dictate Prices at Which They Shall Buy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Strike conditions are the dominating influence in the Western business situation at the moment, with a still further slowing down in many lines of trade. Manufacturing plants are commencing to curtail operations on account of the shortage of coal, and, unless the Outer Belt strike is settled shortly, the steel output at Gary will be cut down materially. The uncertainty over the strike is causing caution in the buying of commodities, and the persistent decline in grain values is also attracting attention, although the effect of the reduction on the purchasing power of the agricultural regions may not be fully reflected for some weeks.

The leading Western railroads, despite the strike, continue to report large loadings of freight, with the Northwestern 10 per cent., Burlington 9, St. Paul 1½, Illinois Central 26 and the Santa Fe 18 per cent. in excess of last year, while the Rock Island was off 1 per cent. The big drop in coal traffic was the outstanding feature, as compared with a year ago, although, on the Illinois Central, it was about equal to that of 1921.

Shortage of motive power, incident to the strike, is now making itself felt on practically all of the Western lines and a curtailment in tonnage movement is looked for. The grain movement is irregular, but primary arrivals of wheat for the week of over 15,000,000 bushels were about an average for this season. Corn was above the average, at nearly 5,000,000 bushels, while oats are moving slowly and were under the average.

There is very strong belief that as soon as the various strikes are settled, business will increase materially, the set-back being regarded as only temporary. Seasonal slackness may make itself felt in some lines, but this will be more than offset by increases in others. Building operations here are on a large scale, with a shortage of skilled labor working under the provisions of the Landis award.

Prices of all grains are the lowest of the season and despite the break, the buying power has not increased, so that a majority of traders are looking for further recessions. Despite the effect a further decline might have on the general business situation, it is on account of the latter factor that many of the leading operators are now taking less than of late, even though there is nothing in the general character of news that would seem to justify an advance. Foreign buyers seem to be able practically dictate the price at which they will buy, and, of course, grains have weakened in sympathy and under the prospect of crops larger than expected a while ago.

North America seems to have around 425,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export, only part of which has been sold. Very little business has been done in Manitoba's forward shipment, and harvesting is getting rapidly under way there, with the first car of new wheat of the season expected some time this week at Winnipeg.

At the last, wheat was off 2⅝@3¼, corn 3⅜@5⅝, and oats ½@⅞, as compared with the finish of the previous week.

INDUSTRY HANGING ON COAL SHORTAGE

Acute Lack of Fuel Would Check All Trade, but Financiers Are Not Worried.

CUT IN OUTPUT IS SMALL

Six and One-Half Months' Production is Only 7 Per Cent. Less Than 1921 Period.

Industry's immediate future is entirely dependent upon the extent of the expected shortage of coal this Fall, in the opinion of local financial leaders. If the pinch of fuel is acute there will obviously be a slowing up in all trade, it is pointed out, but if the picture of the coal situation has been exaggerated the layman need not be so apprehensive.

An analysis of fuel conditions which attracted wide interest in the financial district during the past week because of its optimistic sentiment compared with previous surveys was completed by Walter J. Fahy, a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Lyman D. Smith & Co. Mr. Fahy, who has been closely identified with several large coal operators in recent years, compiled the following figures of bituminous and anthracite production directly from the offices of these producers.

BITUMINOUS PRODUCTION.

Year.	Tons.
1901	223,000,000
1902	261,000,000
1903	357,000,000
1920	568,000,000
1921	407,000,000
1922 (to July 15)	*196,000,000
*From Jan. 1 to July 15, 1921	210,000,000

ANTHRACITE PRODUCTION.

1901	60,000,000
1902	37,000,000
1903	67,000,000
1920	80,000,000
1921	80,700,000
1922	20,000,000

The fact that the six and one-half months' production for this year shows a decrease, compared with the same period of 1921, of only 7 per cent., is grounds for Mr. Fahy's belief that it is extremely improbable that industry will be seriously menaced, especially in view of the fact that as the strike is prolonged the tendency is toward increased production." In the anthracite field, however, it was stated that there has been lost to the country, without hope of recovery, one-third of the annual output of hard coal which is normally above ground at this time of year.

Contrasting the present strike with that of 1902—the only other coal strike of similar dimensions—the analysis continues:

"Another important element, and one which may be looked upon favorably, is that the strike has reached public sooner than did the strike of 1902. In that year the strike went into effect May 12. President Roosevelt did not become active in his efforts to bring about a resumption of production until early in October, and the miners did not return to work until Oct. 23. This year production ceased April 1. From a nonproduction standpoint the recent strike compares with the situation as it existed on Sept. 16, 1902. It was not until six weeks after that date that President Roosevelt ended the strike. No one seriously believes that the current strike will continue six weeks more, and while the anthracite shortage will be acute a 7 per cent. reduction in the production of soft coal holds forth no menace for industrial plants."

FRENCH AND GERMAN INFLATION CONTRASTED

Status of the Two Paper Circulations, During and Since the War.

The Economiste Européen of Paris publishes the following comparison of outstanding note circulation at different times, before and since the war, of Bank of France notes and German Reichsbank notes. The French figures are in francs, the German in marks:

	France.	Germany.
Jan., 1914	5,652,000,000	5,407,000,000
July, 1919	35,025,000,000	29,289,000,000
Jan., 1920	37,583,000,000	38,039,000,000
July, 1920	37,096,000,000	55,769,000,000
Jan., 1921	37,913,000,000	66,821,000,000
July, 1921	36,941,000,000	77,201,000,000
Jan., 1922	36,445,000,000	115,376,000,000
July, 1922	36,370,000,000	172,737,000,000

In a second table the price in paper francs or marks of a corresponding nominal sum in gold francs or marks is given as of the various dates:

	Francs.	Marks.
Jan., 1914	100	100
July, 1919	139	391
July, 1920	246	972
Jan., 1921	270	1,885
July, 1921	260	1,887
Jan., 1922	235	4,578
July, 1922	225	11,363

The comment is added that the parallelism between the fluctuations of the gold premium and the circulation of notes is much plainer in the case of Germany than in the case of France, which is explained by the fact that "inflation having been much more exaggerated at the Reichsbank than at the Bank of France, its effect on gold values has been preponderant, and has not been so frequently offset by other influences."

BELGIAN EXPENDITURE ON RECONSTRUCTION

Government Has Laid Out 16,000,000,000 Francs, Receiving 4,000,000,000 From Germany.

In the course of a recent debate in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies it was reported in behalf of the Government that by the end of 1922 Belgium itself will have expended on reconstruction of war damage 16,000,000,000 francs, against which there has been received on reparation payments from Germany 4,000,000,000. It was added that advances by the Government to various industries up to date amount to 1,500,000,000 francs, and that 1,500,000,000 more will be payable on restoration account, not including requirements for payment of war claims not yet passed upon.

The Minister of Economic Affairs stated in connection with his budget speech that by the end of last May 52,000 buildings in Belgium had been rebuilt out of 78,000 which had been destroyed in wartime, that of 1,100 public edifices destroyed 500 had been completely reconstructed and 108 were in course of reconstruction; that 2,165 kilometers of roads had been relaid and 54,000,000 francs spent on restoration of bridges and engineering works of that character.

Unemployment In England.

At the close of June the British Labor Gazette reported unemployment in Great Britain as amounting to 15.7 per cent. of trades union membership. This is the lowest figure since last October and compares with 16.4 at the end of May, with 17 at the end of April and with 23.1 at the end of June, 1921, which was the high point of the period.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Foodstuffs Record Another Sharp Decline During Past Week—Metals Hold Firm.

The feature of the cash commodity markets during the last week was the further sharp decline in various foodstuffs prices, especially grain. Wheat ended the week with a decline of 6¾ cents a bushel, corn 3¾ cents and oats 1 cent a bushel. Butter and lard were also lower, but coffee and cocoa were slightly higher. Lead was the only metal to advance, while cotton, in spite of the rally late in the week, was lower.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Saturday, a week before and a year ago:

	Aug. 12.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 13. 1921.
FOODSTUFFS—			
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.22½	$1.29	$1.37
Corn, No. 2 yellow	79¾	.82	.77
Oats, No. 2 white	.45¾	.48¼	.45¾
Flour, Minn. patent	7.50	7.50	10.40
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.10	.09½	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.07	.07	.06
Butter, cream 92 score	.34	.34½	.44
Eggs, fresh-gathered firsts, per dozen	.25	.24	.37
Lard, Mid. W	11.50	11.90	11.75
Pork, mess	28.00	28.00	28.00
Beef, family	16.00	16.00	18.50
METALS—			
Iron, 2X, Philadelphia	20.75	20.75	19.75
Steel billets, Pittsburgh	35.00	35.00	30.00
Lead	5.85	5.80	4.40
Copper	13.75	13.75	11.75
Tin	32.00	32.50	26.50
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, mid. upland	21.05	21.45	13.25
Print cloths	.06⅞	.06¼	.04⅜

Range of prices for year to date:

	Highest—		Lowest—	
Wheat	$1.61½	Apr. 22	$1.19	Jan. 3
Corn	.83	July 29	.63¾	Jan. 3
Oats	.50¾	May 16	.45¾	June 15
Flour	9.50	Feb. 27	7.25	Jan. 3
Coffee	.11¼	Apr. 21	.05⅝	Jan. 24
Sugar	.07	Aug. 2	.04⅞	Jan. 5
Butter	.40	Jan. 12	.34½	Jan. 10
Eggs	.54	Jan. 25	.23½	Mar. 7
Lard	12.85	Feb. 28	9.40	Jan. 4
Pork	30.00	July 6	22.50	Jan. 24
Beef	17.00	May 16	14.00	Feb. 14
Iron	20.75	Aug. 3	21.28	Mar. 17
Steel	35.00	May 19	28.00	Jan. 10
Lead	5.85	June 27	4.67½	Feb. 3
Tin	38.25	Jan. 12	28.50	Mar. 10
Copper	13.87½	June 5	12.50	Feb. 21
Cotton	23.75	July 5	16.45	Jan. 30
Printcloths	.07	July 21	.05¾	Feb. 3

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 are as follows:

	Highest—		Lowest—	
Wheat (new)	$1.46½	July 14	$1.05½	Nov. 2
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.42	July 5
Corn	.90¾	Jan. 3	.61¼	Oct. 14
Oats	.50¾	Jan. 3	.44	Oct. 17
Flour	10.50	Jan. 13	7.75	Dec. 19
Coffee	.20½	Dec. 2	.05¾	May 12
Sugar	.05¾	Mar. 18	.048	Dec. 30
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	9.40	Dec. 5
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.29	May 20
Eggs	.79	Jan. 7	.22½	May 9
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.00	July 19
Beef	29.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 9
Iron	33.25	Jan. 25	19.75	Aug. 11
Steel	43.50	Jan. 6	30.00	Sept. 23
Lead	5.25	Jan. 10	4.00	Feb. 28
Tin	39.50	Jan. 10	26.26	Aug. 2
Copper	13.75	Dec. 6	11.75	Mar. 11
Cotton	21.55	Jan. 27	10.65	June 11
Printcloths	.06¼	Oct. 1	.04½	June 24

WEEK'S MONEY MARKET.

Call Money.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
Last week	6	Aug. 10	3½	Aug. 7
Same week 1921	6	Aug. 8	6	Aug. 8
Year to date	6	Jan. 3	2¾	June 12
Last year to date	9	Feb. 2	3½	July 28

Time Money.

Last week	4½	Aug. 7	4	Aug. 7
Same week 1921	6¼	Aug. 8	6¼	Aug. 8
Year to date	6¼	Jan. 3	3½	June 22
Last year to date	7½	Jan. 3	5½	July 27

Commercial Paper.

Last week	4½	Aug. 7	4	Aug. 7
Same week 1921	6¼	Aug. 8	6	Aug. 8
Year to date	5¼	Jan. 3	4	Jan. 3
Last year to date	8	Jan. 6	6	July 28

RESERVE BANK'S DISCOUNT RATES.

Discounted bills maturing within 90 days (including member banks' 15-day collateral notes) secured by:

Federal Reserve Bank of	Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.	Liberty and Bonds.	Otherwise Secured and Unsecured.
Boston	4	4	4
New York	4	4	4
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	5	5	5
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	4	4	4

	Discounted for Member Banks.	Agricultural and Trade Live Stock Acceptances Maturing Within 90 Days.	Bankers' Acceptances Maturing 91 to 180 Days.
Boston	4	4	4
New York	4	4	4
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	5	5	5
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	4	4	4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Aug. 7	4.61¾	4.59¾	4.59¾	4.62	4.60	4.60½
Aug. 8	4.63¼	4.59¾	4.62	4.63½	4.61	4.61½
Aug. 9	4.62	4.60	4.60	4.63	4.61	4.61
Aug. 10	4.61¾	4.59¾	4.61¼	4.62¾	4.60¾	4.61
Aug. 11	4.62	4.59	4.59	4.62¾	4.60¾	4.59
Aug. 12	4.62	4.60	4.61¼	4.62¾	4.60¾	4.62
Week's range—						
High	4.63¼	Friday		4.63½	Friday	
Low	4.59	Thursday		4.63½	Thursday	
Year to date—						
High	5.02¼	Apr. 17		5.03¼	Apr. 17	
Low	4.20⅜	Jan. 9		4.21	Jan. 9	

SPAIN.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Aug. 7	15.54	15.51	15.52	15.56	15.53	15.54
Aug. 8	15.58	15.51	15.51	15.55	15.53	15.51
Aug. 9	15.51	15.48	15.48	15.53	15.50	15.50
Aug. 10	15.51	15.47	15.51	15.53	15.50	15.50
Aug. 11	15.54	15.52	15.52	15.56	15.54	15.55
Aug. 12	15.56	15.52	15.55	15.58	15.54	15.57
Week's range						
High	15.58	Saturday		15.58	Saturday	
Low	15.47	Thursday		15.49	Thursday	
Year to date—						
High	16.10	Feb. 27		16.11	Feb. 27	
Low	14.83	Jan. 6		14.85	Jan. 6	

HOLLAND.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Aug. 7	38.19	38.13	38.13	38.22	38.16	38.16
Aug. 8	38.18	38.10	38.10	38.18	38.15	38.15
Aug. 9	38.13	38.07	38.07	38.16	38.12	38.12
Aug. 10	38.13	38.07	38.12	38.16	38.12	38.14
Aug. 11	38.18	38.13	38.13	38.20	38.16	38.16
Aug. 12	38.17	38.11	38.11	38.19	38.15	38.15
Week's range						
High	38.19	Monday		38.22	Monday	
Low	38.07	Thursday		38.12	Thursday	
Year to date—						
High	39.10	June 6		39.15	June 6	
Low	36.22	Jan. 23		36.23	Jan. 23	

GERMANY.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Aug. 7	.11¾	.11¼	.11¼	.11¾	.11¼	.11¼
Aug. 8	.12	.11¾	.11¾	.12	.11¾	.11¾
Aug. 9	.12¼	.11¾	.12	.12¼	.11¾	.12
Aug. 10	.12¾	.11¾	.12¾	.13¼	.11¾	.12¾
Aug. 11	.13¼	.12¾	.13¼	.13¾	.12¾	.13¼
Aug. 12	.13¾	.13¼	.13¼	.14¼	.13¼	.13¼
Week's range—						
High	.14¼	Monday		.14¾	Monday	
Low	.11¼	Thursday		.11¾	Thursday	
Year to date—						
High	.60¾	Jan. 9		.60¾	Jan. 9	
Low	.18¼	July 8		.11¼	Aug. 2	

SCANDINAVIA.

	Denmark. Dem.	Denmark. Cab.	Sweden. Dem.	Sweden. Cab.	Norway. Dem.	Norway. Cab.
Aug. 7	21.45	21.47	26.09	26.12	17.18	17.19
Aug. 8	21.50	21.52	26.12	26.15	17.19	17.21
Aug. 9	21.50	21.52	26.14	26.17	17.21	17.22
Aug. 10	21.53	21.55	26.17	26.20	17.20	17.22
Aug. 11	21.46	21.48	26.21	26.24	17.25	17.27
Aug. 12	21.50	21.53	26.25	26.28	17.30	17.32
Week's range—						
High	21.53	21.55	26.25	26.28	17.30	17.32
Low	21.46	21.47	26.09	26.12	17.18	17.19
Year to date—						
High	22.13	22.15	26.60	26.65	19.05	19.06
Low	19.70	19.75	24.65	24.70	15.45	15.50

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cab.	Belgium. Dem.	Belgium. Cab.	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cab.
Aug. 7	19.02	19.06	7.69	7.69½	.0021	.0021
Aug. 8	19.01	19.03	7.66¾	7.67	.0021	.0021
Aug. 9	19.01	19.02	7.65¾	7.69	.0023	.0023
Aug. 10	19.03	19.04	7.64½	7.65	.0021	.0021
Aug. 11	19.03	19.04	7.70¼	7.71	.0021	.0022
Aug. 12	19.04	19.05	7.75	7.76	.00205	.0022
Week's range—						
High	19.04	19.05	7.75	7.76	.0023	.0023
Low	19.01	19.02	7.59½	7.60	.00205	.0020
Year to date—						
High	19.60	19.62	8.71	8.72	.04	.04
Low	18.70	18.75	7.25	7.30	.0019	.0020

	Hongkong. Dem.	Hongkong. Cab.	Peking. Dem.	Peking. Cab.	Shanghai. Dem.	Shanghai. Cab.
Week's range—						
High	57.875	58.125	79.75	80.00	72.00	72.125

LIFE OF A $5 NOTE ABOUT TEN MONTHS

Reserve Bank Keeps $500,000,000 Supply to Replace Worn-Out Money.

BILLIONS HANDLED IN YEAR

New York Hardest on Paper Currency—Printing New Issues Costs $2,875,000 Annually.

A supply of approximately $500,000,000 in new paper currency is constantly kept in the vaults of the New York Federal Reserve Bank to replace worn out paper money as it is sent in by banks scattered throughout the district. The problem of keeping fit money in circulation is a massive undertaking for the local bank, as well as banks throughout the country. An illustration of the amount of work involved in keeping clean currency in operation is furnished by figures given by the local Reserve bank. These show that in one year 687,000,000 individual notes were counted, of which 186,000,000 notes aggregating $171,000,000 were cancelled. This work has grown, as the local bank does much of the work previously carried on through the Subtreasury.

The New York Reserve Bank, in a summary of these operations, says:

"There is at present about $4,500,000,000 of currency in circulation in the United States. While a considerable part of it at any given moment is in the safes of individuals, business concerns, or banks, yet much of it is in the people's pockets or in process of passing from hand to hand, and so is subject to wear.

"In this country paper money, which forms about four-fifths of our whole supply of currency, is generally preferred above coin because of its lightness and convenience. But paper money wears out rapidly and has to be replaced frequently. The life of a $5 note, for example, is on the average about ten months, and in New York City is about two months less than the average, owing mainly to the more rapid rate at which it circulates. This same tendency is seen in the higher rate at which bank deposits turn over in New York City than in other parts of the country.

"The work of keeping the paper currency in good condition is done very largely by the Federal Reserve Banks, which, in the course of their daily business, handle all forms of currency and coin, eliminating that which is unfit for further circulation. This service is a large item in their annual costs of operation. Last year, for instance, the supply of currency and coin caused an expenditure at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York amounting to about $2,875,000, of which somewhat more than one-third represented the cost of printing new Federal Reserve currency to replace worn notes in circulation and the increase supplies unissued and on hand."

The process of replacement ordinarily works as follows:

"When a man has a worn-out bill—whether it be a Federal Reserve note, a Federal Reserve Bank note, a legal tender note, a gold certificate, or a national bank note—he takes it to his bank and receives in return for it a note fit for circulation; or if he wishes obtains credit for it in his deposit account. Banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System ordinarily do not keep more currency on hand than they are likely to need for the day-to-day use of their customers.

"Accordingly, shipments of currency are constantly passing between member banks and their Federal Reserve Banks, and notes unfit for further circulation are usually sent along with shipments of currency, which for the time being may be in excess of requirements. Such a shipment the Federal Reserve Bank places to the credit of the transmitting member bank in its deposit account for use as the member bank desires. A non-member bank may also ship notes directly to the Federal Reserve Bank.

"The volume of currency handled by the banks runs into billions of dollars annually, the amount being almost double the total supplies of the entire country because of the constant changing going on from day to day. In connection with the volume, the bank says that "in 1921 all twelve Federal Reserve Banks received from member and non-member banks $7,750,000,000 in paper money and coin. Payments to banks amounted to $6,490,000,000. As a net result, more than $1,000,000,000 in paper money and coin was retired from circulation, illustrating the lessened demand on the part of the public for hand-to-hand currency. There were 175,000 different shipments of currency and coin to and from out-of-town banks.

SEIZES RUSSIAN JEWEL.

Belgium Holds Emerald Believed to Have Belonged to the Romanoffs.

ARION, Belgium, Aug. 13 (Associated Press).—What is believed to be a priceless jewel, formerly the property of the Romanoffs of Russia, has been seized by the Customs authorities here. It is a splendid emerald, an inch and three-quarters long and an inch wide, and holds a pendant of twenty large diamonds, the largest of which is said to be of the purest quality.

The jewel was on its way from Berlin to a firm of diamond cutters in Antwerp and its declared value was 180,000 francs. Customs experts assert that the jewel is valued at several million francs.

MADE CLUB SHORE BASE.

Navy Club Entertained 4,000 Men During Visit of Atlantic Fleet.

A record number of marines and sailors visited the Navy Club at 15 East Forty-first Street during the recent visit of the Atlantic Fleet. More than 4,000 men made the clubhouse their shore headquarters and 1,200 men got sleeping accommodations while they were not on duty.

The Navy Club canteen, operated by a corps of voluntary workers, served 2,000 meals to the sailors while the ships were in port, making a total of 52,200 served during the last eighteen months. Thousands of tickets to theatres and other amusements also were distributed through the club.

FRANCE AT BRAZIL'S FAIR.

Its Pavilion at Rio Janeiro Will Copy Petit Trianon Palace.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The illustrated press prints today a picture of the French building at the Brazilian Centennial Exposition at Rio Janeiro, together with photographs of some of the exhibits, among them the regency table of Louis XV and arm chairs of Louis XVI.

Alexandre R. Conti, French Ambassador to Brazil, will head the French Extraordinary Mission at the celebration. Francois Crozier, Minister Plenipotentiary, has been appointed General Commissary of the French Pavilion, which will be a reproduction of the Petit Trianon Palace and will be decorated with Gobelin tapestries and Sèvres vases.

Argentina's President-Elect in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Don Marcello de Alvear, President-elect of Argentina, arrived here early this morning from Belgium. He expressed the greatest satisfaction over his visit to Belgium and sent a telegram to King Albert thanking him in the warmest terms for his hospitality. He congratulated Belgium on the country's remarkable recovery from the war.

OBREGON TO CONFER ON DEBT RATIFICATION

Rumors Persist That Foreign Secretary Pani Will Leave the Mexican Cabinet.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—Secretary de la Huerta will leave for Lake Chapala this week to join President Obregon and discuss plans for placing the bankers' agreement before Congress, which meets in September.

Rumors published in local papers of a Cabinet crisis being near seem true, as persistent rumors state that Alberto Pani, Secretary of Foreign Relations, will resign.

A few days ago Pani issued a statement to the editors of the local papers which gave very favorable views of the proximity of recognition. The Hughes statement, issued the following day, stating that conditions had not changed and would not change unless the Mexican Government gave positive guarantees, caused strong feeling against Pani.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—President Obregon is convalescing rapidly from his recent illness, but he expects to remain at Ocotlan, a resort near Guadalajara, for another week on advice of his physicians.

The Chief Executive will be visited this week by the Secretary of the Treasury, Señor de la Huerta, who after a conference on State afafirs, will himself take a few days' rest at another resort near Lake Chapala, State of Jalisco.

The newspapers say that Señor de la Huerta will go to Sonora the first week in October to investigate conditions in that State, of which he is Governor.

Disagreements among the Telegraph Department employes have demoralized the service in the last few days. Ricardo C. Lopez has been named acting director of the nation's telegraphs, succeeding Luis G. Zepeda, who resigned.

An order has been issued by the Puebla Court for the arrest of José Maria Sanchez, former Governor of Puebla, upon his return to Mexico from several months' investigation of Soviet methods in Europe. He is charged with the killing of Antonio and Alfonso Moro, brothers, in Puebla in February. The order stipulates that Sanchez be taken into custody as soon as he sets foot on Mexican soil.

The Moro Brothers were killed by police agents in the course of wholesale shooting in the streets of Puebla, brought on by political quarrels. Sanchez was Governor at the time.

WILL BREAK GROUND FOR $9-A-ROOM HOMES

Metropolitan Life President to Lift First Spadeful on Wednesday.

Formal ceremonies at 10:30 A. M. Wednesday will mark the breaking of ground for the first of the $9-a-room apartments which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is building under authority of the law passed by the last Legislature, it was announced yesterday.

The apartments will be erected at Annabel and Gosman Avenues, Long Island City, two or three blocks from the Bliss Street station of the Corona subway. Haley Fiske, President of the Metropolitan, will lift the first spadeful of earth. Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing, will be present, and all members of the committee have been invited. Remarks will be made by officers of the company.

The formal exercises will begin with the calling of assembly by a bugler, after which the American flag and the company flag will be raised. Then Miss Glenn, daughter of the Superintendent of Construction, will hand a spade to President Fiske. As soon as Mr. Fiske has broken the ground a large steam shovel, with power up, will begin excavating.

BURNS TIRES OF INACTION.

Famous British Labor Leader May Again Be Heard in Parliament.

Remarkable as a natural orator and leader of men, John Burns, who has been long in retirement, announces his intention of asking the electors of Nottingham, in England, to return him as a Member of Parliament. Time was when John Burns was regarded as the foremost labor leader of the British Isles, and his retirement was voluntary, as all classes, if disagreeing with him, maintained confidence in his honesty of purpose.

John Burns was born in London in 1858, and served his apprenticeship as an engineer in that city. He had little education, but spent his spare time in reading and attending night schools, until when T. P. O'Connor floated his paper, the "Americanized" Star, John Burns was often asked to write for it, or to furnish the material for articles.

He was the principal speaker at the meeting which led to the Trafalgar Square riots, and suffered much unpopularity, but swung into the limelight during the famous London Dock Strike of 1889. This widespread strike was managed by Champion, who afterward became editor of an Australian paper, but John Burns was the picturesque public figurehead.

The dockers were rarely employed, had to fight at the dock gates to get near the engaging clerk, and received only about 5 cents an hour; and the object of the strike was to obtain for them a minimum of 12 cents an hour, which was won for them, largely through John Burns receiving the support of the majority of the London newspapers.

Workingmen in London were so impressed that for years they subscribed $1,000 a year to maintain John Burns, and from 1892 until 1918 he represented Battersea (Southwest London) in Parliament. He was also a prominent member of the London County Council. From 1905 until 1914 he was President of the Local Government Board, and in the latter year became President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet.

When war broke out, it was rumored that John Burns had declared hostilities would be averted if the British sent troops to Belgium. Some color was lent to the report from the fact that the British Government prepared for contingencies, and sent 100,000 men across the Channel on Sunday, Aug. 2, 1914, declaring war on Monday, Aug. 4.

Lord Morley and John Burns resigned from the British Cabinet in company, and it is not considered honorable for Cabinet Ministers to disclose reasons for their resignations. John Burns has been a silent sufferer since. Mrs. Andrew Carnegie thought so much of the labor leader and ex-Cabinet Minister that he left John Burns $5,000 a year in his will.

John Burns is a powerful and fluent public speaker. His platform and parliamentary methods are cool and deliberate. Nobody has ever been successful in efforts to heckle him, as he can make a stinging retort at a moment's notice. He once stated that no man was worth more than $1,500 a year. When he became a member of the British Government, and accepted the accompanying salary, he was publicly chaffed as to his previous statement, and replied: "I am only taking the trade union rate of pay."

METAL MINES FACE SHORTAGE IN LABOR

Production of Copper, However, Continues to Show a Steady Increase.

NOT HURT BY COAL STRIKE

Zinc and Lead Output Also Shows Gain—Prices Improve in Good Market.

Although the coal and railroad strikes are having no effect upon the metal mining industry in this country, the problem of obtaining an adequate number of competent miners is the outstanding feature as expressed by interests associated with copper, lead and zinc productions.

In some quarters anxiety is expressed regarding the outlook for the next few weeks or months, but in no quarter is it reported that current production is being affected by a lack of fuel to operate either power or smelting plants. This is partly due to the fact that in most sections of the West hydroelectric and fuel oil power plants supply a good portion of the power requirements of the mines, and where coal is needed it is being supplied from non-union fields. In the States further East, however, the situation is not so favorable, especially in the copper mining section of Michigan, Wisconsin and the Tri-State lead-zinc region, where the outlook is not so bright for the Winter months.

The production of copper, however, continues to show a slow but steady increase.

The following table shows the estimated monthly rate of current production by some of the larger companies:

Utah Copper	8,500,000
Inspiration	5,500,000
Anaconda	16,000,000
Calumet and Hecla	4,000,000
Ahmeek	1,200,000
Copper Range	2,000,000
Quincy	600,000
Mohawk	800,000
United Verde Extension	3,000,000
Calumet and Arizona	5,500,000
New Cornelia	8,000,000
Miami	6,000,000
Arizona Commercial	700,000
Old Dominion	2,000,000
North Butte	800,000
Granby Consolidated	2,500,000
Engels	1,250,000
Chino	3,000,000
Ray Consolidated	6,000,000
Phelps Dodge	9,000,000
United Verde	5,000,000
Nevada Consolidated	2,000,000

Arthur E. Parsons, in the current issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal, says "the feature of the shortage of competent miners is the fact that complaint is made on nearly every hand. Emphasis is placed on the word 'competent.' Western operators are appreciating more than ever the fact that common laborers don't make miners. The real miner is something of a skilled workman. In the Michigan copper country, Calumet and Hecla has enough men. The other companies are shorthanded."

"Definite shortage of labor is reported in Alabama, Minnesota, the Joplin-Miami district, Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Nevada and California. It is a well-known fact that many men who are essentially miners, but accustomed to spend a few months during the Summer at outside work, return to the mines in the Fall. This year, however, it is difficult to gauge the importance of this factor.

"Incidentally, there is a possibility that the shortage of miners is a blessing in disguise. It is conceivable that if more good men were available the production would be so largely increased as to affect the metal market unfavorably. The gradual improvement in prices for copper, zinc and lead is a cause for optimism among producers, but a large increase in output might easily be a disturbing factor."

Steady increase in zinc and lead production is noted by the Journal.

LUMBER TRADE IN BELGIUM.

Quality of American Timber Is Appreciated, Says Attache.

The forest area of Belgium is estimated at approximately 1,100,000 acres, or about one-sixth of the total area of the country. It is calculated that during the war between 50,000 and 75,000 acres were deforested by the Germans for trench construction, while probably about the same amount has been consumed since the armistice owing to high lumber prices. The dangers of deforestation have led the Government to authorize communes in the forest districts to replant otherwise unoccupied areas and to grant subsidies for this purpose, according to Acting Commercial Attaché Samuel H. Cross in Brussels.

"Practically half the Belgian forest area is found in the Provinces of Luxemburg and Namur, the highest sections of the country, and the greatest part of this belongs to individuals and communes, with the State owning not more than 125,000 acres," he continues. "Brabant, west of the forest of Soignes, just outside Brussels, and Flanders, as a whole, possesses practically no woodland whatever. The forest area of Eastern Belgium was formerly much larger than at present. What was cut from it was consumed mainly for charcoal smelting and other fuel purposes before the use of coal and coke became general.

"The principal species native to Belgium are beech, chestnut oak, beech ash, poplar, elm, maple, horn-beam and birch, together with some alder, cherry, crabapple and willow. American red oak has been introduced successfully in the Campine, the northern part of the Provinces of Antwerp and Limbourg. From time to time municipalities owning forest put on sale a cut, which is bought up by small dealers or manufacturers, who sell direct to the consumer.

"Native oak is used mainly for furnitures, wood rims and railway ties, but, though generally durable, it is too small and knotty for large construction. Belgian ash is customarily employed for tool handles and other uses for which hickory is used in the United States. Birch, elm, willow and alder are employed for wooden shoes and poplar and aspen for match sticks, replacing the Russian wood formerly used for this purpose. Walnut has practically disappeared from Belgium.

"Originally evergreens were not of much importance in Belgium, but during the last decades of the nineteenth century Scotch pine and spruce, principally employed for telegraph poles, pit props, hop poles and wood pulp manufactures, became fairly profitable in the Campine and the Ardennes, though as apparent from their uses, too small for use for construction purposes. Practically all heavy construction lumber and finer grades woods for cabinet making and carriage work must be imported from abroad.

"Under normal conditions the annual consumption of structural and cabinet makers' woods, pit props and pulp wood in Belgium is 60,000,000 cubic feet, of which approximately one-third was supplied by Belgian forests. At present, however, with car and building construction and furniture production working considerably under capacity, Belgian consumption may be said to have dropped about one-third, standing at present, therefore, in the neighborhood of 50,000,000 cubic feet.

"The submormal activity of staple wood-consuming industries has obviated the necessity of special efforts to replace completely the Russian supply, which in 1913 amounted to approximately one-half of the total Belgian imports. However, Finnish pine shipments have in 1922 more than doubled in volume, and the Soviets have also had more success in placing White Sea pine dimensions though only upon furnishing guarantees of delivery.

"While the prospects for Southern yellow pine are not bright in Belgium, it may be mentioned whether any improvement may be anticipated in the present demand for quartered oak cabinet makers' woods and oak flooring for railway cars, the furniture and rolling stock industries being involved in the general depression of Belgian exports due to inefficient marketing and Central European price competition. The competition of Central Europeans oak is also likely to exercise a restraining influence on American pine. This factor, however, does not affect sales of Southern pine and American oak stand on notwithstanding shows that the quality of American lumber is appreciated."

BOUGHT $275,896,000 OF LIBERTY BONDS

Secretary Mellon Tells of Sinking Fund Operations in Last Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced tonight that the second fiscal year's operations under the cumulative sinking fund established by the act approved March 3, 1919, were completed June 30, 1922, and that $275,896,000 face amount of Liberty bonds and Victory notes were purchased and retired for account of the sinking fund during the fiscal year. The total principal cost of the bonds and notes purchased was $274,481,902.16.

Mr. Mellon also announced that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, $64,837,900 face amount Liberty bonds were purchased and retired by the Treasury out of repayments of principal by foreign governments. These purchases, he said, were made pursuant to Section 5 of the Second Liberty Bond act, as amended, which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to apply any payments received from foreign governments on account of the principal of their obligations to the redemption or purchase, at not more than par and accrued interest, of any outstanding Liberty bonds.

The foreign repayments from which the purchases were made comprise $32,511,994.26 of repayments by the French Government; $30,500,000 by the British Government on obligations deemed to have been given on account of Pittman silver; $878,500 by the Cuban Government; $440,552.83 by the Belgian Government, and $48,564.63 by the Serbian Government, a total of $64,379,611.72 of repayments. For the most part, these payments were on special account, or by way of adjustment of accounts, and should not be taken to indicate that any general program of repayment of the foreign obligations has begun.

The Liberty bonds retired on this account were Third 4¼s, and the total principal cost was $64,367,997.22.

STUDY TOMPKINS CO. FISH.

State Survey Undertaken in the Interests of Anglers.

From the office of the Conservation Commission at Albany comes a report on the study which the Commission has been making of fish-planting, in the interest of anglers, just completed in the Tompkins County waters, and touching on the many problems encountered in the effort to increase the supply of game fish.

The important question, says the Commissioner, that comes to the mind of every angler is how to improve the fishing. It was formerly taken for granted that the only procedure necessary was to stock waters regularly with more fish and give them some legal protection. New York State early established fish hatcheries, the facilities of which have been increased year by year, until an enormous number of fish can be turned out in public waters annually. Success in this direction has been quite marked and, in some cases, material improvement in the fishing has been brought about.

However, it was early recognized by the Conservation Commission that the mere production of fish to plant and the legal protection afforded them in public waters were not the only factors involved. It developed that many thousands of young fish were improperly planted in waters not fitted for their existence. Some waters were badly polluted, others were receiving trout, when bass, perch or some other species should have been planted. Still others were receiving brown trout or rainbow trout when the conditions were entirely suited to the more highly esteemed speckled trout.

There were certain streams which formerly had plenty of water throughout the Summer but were now known to go dry regularly. It was discovered also that some waters possessed a greater capacity than others for supporting fish life. Thus there was danger of overstocking some streams and understocking others. There was also the question of permitting commercial fishing in certain streams and lakes. Many streams were known by several different names, resulting in much confusion in the assignment of fish and it was even suspected in a few cases that certain named streams did not exist.

These and many other questions prompted the Conservation Commission to put investigators in the field to study streams and lakes with the idea of improving the fishing therein. The waters of Oneida County were first studied and reported upon and now the Commission has published in pamphlet form a report upon the fish-producing waters of Tompkins County by G. C. Embody of Cornell University. More than fifty streams are covered, of which about thirty-five are inhabited by some species of trout.

The rainbow and steelhead trout, which were distributed quite generally, in the majority of cases did not establish themselves in streams. In Tompkins County this was found to be due to the migratory instinct of the two species. Rainbows and steelheads ordinarily remain in smaller streams one year and occasionally two years after planting. They then migrate down stream and if a suitable habitat is not found, they disappear altogether. But if the stream flows directly into a lake or large deep river, this migration seems to be stopped. Becoming mature in the lake, the trout return to the streams during March and April to spawn, after which they move down stream again to the lake. The lakes thus become the principal home of the larger fish while the streams are used for spawning purposes only.

The following summary of conclusions arrived at is given, concerning the stocking of trout streams:

Our purest and coldest streams should be stocked with the speckled brook trout exclusively.

Brown trout should be planted only in those streams whose temperature ranges above 75 degree F. during the greater part of the Summer, or, in colder streams, which, because of impurities in the water, are not suitable for brook trout.

Where a stream is suitable for brook trout in its upper course and unsuitable in the lower part with impassible falls between, it is often possible to increase the productiveness by planting brook trout above and brown trout below this barrier.

In order to secure the best results with rainbow trout they should be planted only in streams directly tributary to a cold lake or river where there are no impassible falls preventing the upstream migration of adults for purposes of spawning.

Cayuga Lake, the southern end of which lies in Tompkins County, is covered in some detail in the report. The principal food fishes include the lake trout, black bass, northern pike, pickerel, yellow perch, bullhead, sunfish and rock bass. Owasco Lake, although wholly outside of Tompkins County, is considered briefly, because its principal inlet rises in Tompkins County. The Owasco Lake Inlet is the principal rainbow trout stream in Tompkins County. These trout mature in Owasco Lake but run up stream in Spring furnishing excellent fishing in April and May. Each stream in Tompkins County is briefly described with recommendations for future treatment. A specially prepared map locates each stream, indicates the present fish, if any, and suggests the places where fish may be early planted.

The report is recommended as facilitating the planting of fish and for making it possible to more intelligently assign fish to their proper environment.

TRAIN OPERATING COSTS ARE REDUCED

Interstate Commerce Figures Show Cuts on 181 Class 1 Railroads.

GREATER EFFICIENCY SEEN

Statistics Ascribe the Improvement Both to Men and Machinery.

Substantial reductions in the cost of operating trains, due to the attainment of greater efficiency in men and machinery, is indicated in an analysis of the reports of 181 Class 1 railroads conducted by the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The summary shows the freight and passenger train service costs for the five-month period ended May 31, 1922, as compared with the same period last year.

In the five-month period in 1921, the officials state, costs of repairs on freight locomotives per mile run were 4.43 cents and in 1922 4.10 cents. In 1921 freight engine house expenses for each mile run per locomotive amounted to 1.13 cents. In 1922 these costs were reduced to 0.87 cent.

"The costs of freight engine men and trainmen, for each mile run in 1921, were 2.51 cents and 3.00 cents, respectively," it is added. "In 1922 these were reduced to 2.25 and 2.66 cents.

"Reductions in costs of fuel consumed for each mile run were reduced from 6.85 cents to 4.63 cents, and costs of locomotive and train supplies were reduced from 1.15 cents to 1.07 cents.

"For passenger traffic the figures show similar reductions. Locomotive repairs were recuced from 2.63 cents to 2.49 cents, and engine house expenses from .80 cent to .62 cent per mile.

"Costs of the engine men and trainmen per passenger train mile were reduced from 1.37 cents to 1.26 cents and 1.60 cents to 1.39 cents, respectively.

"Fuel costs per mile were reduced from 2.63 cents to 2.11 cents and other supplies for trains and locomotives from 1.05 cents to .90 cent."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Page 19.

Range, 1922 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
53½	37	11	Nassau Elec Ry 4s, '27	51¼	50¼	51¼	— 2
100¼	97¾	10	Nat Tube 5s, 1952	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
45	21¾	18	Nat Fys Mexico 4½s July, 1957, coupon on	30	30	30	..
99¼	97¼	250	N E T & T 1st 5s, ref, '52	99¼	98	99	+ 1
90	70	21	NO & NE Ry & L 4½s, '52	84½	83¾	84½	+ ½
80¼	70¾	15	New Or Term 4s, 1953	79¼	79	79	— 1
103¼	95¼	5	N O T & M 6s, '25, A	100	100	100	..
72¾	67	20	N O T & M 1st 5s, '35	72¾	71¾	72¾	+ ¾
101¼	97	18	N Y Air Brake 6s, '23	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
91	83	15	N Y Cent deb 4s, '42	91	90	91	+ ¼
93¾	88¼	20	N Y Cent deb 4s, '34	91	89¾	91	+ ¼
90	84½	8	NYCent refdmg 4½s, 2013	88	87¾	88	+ ¼
108	104¾	180	N Y Cent 7s, 1930	106¾	105¼	106¾	..
70¼	63¾	23	N Y Cent 6s, 1935	70¼	69¾	70¼	..
108¼	98¾	139	N Y Cent deb 6s, '35	108½	108	108¾	+ ¼
97¾	90¾	1,000	NY Cent ref4½s, Se, 2013	97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ¼
94	85¾	20	N Y Cent con 4s, 1998	85¾	85	85	..
70¾	69¾	21	N Y Cent, Mich C 3½s, '98	70¾	70¼	70¼	— ¼
80	71¾	3	N Y Cent, Mich C 3½s, '98	73	70	70	— 3
74¾	73	4	N Y Cent, L Sod 2½s, reg, '97	74½	74¼	74½	..
97¾	90	9	N Y, C & St L deb 4s, '31	97¾	97¼	97¾	..
90¾	87	15	N Y C & St L 1st 4s, '37	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ¼
90¾	81½	15	N Y Connecting 4½s, '53, 90%	90	89¾	90	+ ¼
80	76	3	N Y Dock 4s, 1951	80	80	80	+ ¼
112	105¾	58	NYEdison 1st ref 5s, '41	112	110¾	111¾	+ ¼
83	78	2	N Y G, E L, H&P 5s, '49	83	83	83	..
83¾	79	4	N Y G, E L, H&P 5s, '48	83¾	83¾	83¾	..
93	86¾	280	NY, NH & H cv deb 6s, '48	93¼	92¾	93¼	+ ¼
60¾	40¾	2	N Y, NHAH non-cv 4s, '55	57¼	57¼	57¼	..
35¼	33½	3	N Y, NH&H non-cv3½s, '54	50	50	50	— 1½
52¼	47¾	4	NY, NH & H cv 3½s, '56	52	50	52	..
60	60	1	NY, Ont & Wn 4s, '39	60	60	60	— 2
57	31	18	N Y, N H & H 6s, '27	57	56¾	56¾	..
77½	69	1	N Y, O & W ref 4s, '92	77	77	77	..
44	24	26	N Y Rys 4s, ctfs of dep, '42	37	36¼	36¼	— 1¼
15	6¾	18	N Y Rys adj 5s, 1942	11	10¾	10¾	..
13½	4	7	N Y Rys adj 5s, '42, ctfs	8	7	7	..
72¾	66¼	11	N Y State Rys 4½s, '62	71	69¾	68¾	..
71	54	11	N Y S & W 1st ref 5s, '37	71	68	69½	..
60	35¾	17	N Y, Sus & W gen 5s, '40	55	54¼	54½	..
106¾	101¾	124	N Y Tel ref 5s, '41	106¾	106	106¾	+ ¼
108	103	24	N Y Tel s f deb 6s, '49	108	107	107	..
95¾	88¼	67	N Y Tel 4½s, '39	95¾	95	95¼	..
59½	33	48	N Y, Westch & B 4½s, '64	55¼	54¼	55¼	+ ¼
104¾	100¾	3	Niag Falls Pow 6s, '32	104¼	104	104¾	..
101	91	5	Niagara Falls Pow 5s, '32	100¾	100	100¾	+ ¼
70	26	26	Nor Ohio Trac 5s, '61	69	68¼	68¾	..
94½	85¾	58	Nor Ind & W con 4s, '65	93¾	93¼	93¾	..
117½	103¾	53	Nor Ind & W cv 6s, 1929	117	115¾	116	..
107¾	104	1	Nor Ind & W gen 6s, 1931	104	104	104	— 2½
106¾	103¾	2	Nor Ind & W, NewRiv 6s, '32	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
90	85¾	6	Nor Ind & W div 4s, 1944	90	88¼	90	..
93	90	199½	N Am Edison 5s, 6s, A, interim receipts, '52	93	92¼	92½	..
97¾	95	42	N Ohio T & L ref 6s, '47	95¼	95	95¼	..
95	90	10	Northern Pac 3s, 2047	95	93¾	94¼	+ ¼
90¾	84	61	Northern Pac 4s, 1947	91	90¾	91	+ ¼
98	90¾	196	Nor P ref&imp 5s, '47, ctfs	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
100	101¼	469	N P & P Sus 4s, 2047	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¼
101¾	98	4	Nor St Pow ref 6s, '41	100¾	100¼	100¾	— ¼
95	88	34	N Y Q E 1st ref 5s, '41	91¼	91	91¼	— ¼
108¾	106	77	N W Bell Tel 7s, 1941	108	107¾	107¾	..
73¼	66	3	OG & LAKE C 4s, '42	75	75	75	— ¼
99	90	1	Ont Power 1st 5s, 1943	96¼	96¼	95¼	..
101	97	3	Ont & Qu 1st 5s, 1923	100¾	100¼	100¾	..
88¾	83¾	4	Ore, R & N con 4s, '46	89¼	89¼	89¼	..
106½	97¼	28	Ore Sh L con g5s, '46	105	104¼	104¾	..
98¾	86¾	56	Ore S L ref 4s, 1929	93¾	93¼	93¼	..
100¾	98¾	7	Ore S L ref 1st con 5s, '46	104¾	104¼	104¾	..
84	77	148	Ore-Wash 1st & ref 4s, '61	101	100	100	..
105	90½	43	Otis Steel s f 5s, '41	101	100	100	..
92¾	87	91	PAC GAS & EL 5s, '42	91¾	91	91¾	+ ¼
96	92	2	Pac of Md 1st 5s, '39	96	96	96	..
94¾	91¾	171	Pac T & T 5s, '52, int cts	94	92¾	94	+ ¼
98¾	91¾	29	Pac T & T 5s, 1937	98	97½	98	+ ¼
108¾	108	22	Packard M Car 8s, '31	107¾	107¼	107¾	..
93	90	2	Paducah & Ill s f 4½s, '55	93	93	93	..
103	94½	22	Pan-A P & P 1st sq 7s, '30	101¾	101	101	..
93¾	83¼	38	Penn 4s, 1948	93¾	93	93	..
90	90	2	Penn 4s, 1948, stpd	90	90	90	..
99¾	99¾	3	Penn R R real est 4s, '23	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
103¾	94¾	84	Penn gen 6s, 1936	103¾	103¼	103¾	..
94	85¾	151	Penn gen 4½s, 1965	94¾	93	93¾	..
110¾	103¾	160	Penn 6½s, 1936	110¾	109¾	110¼	..
103	92¾	18	Penn con 4½s, '60	100¾	100	100	..
111¼	109¾	16	Penn gold 7s, 1930	111¾	110¾	110¾	..
92¼	84½	2	Penn Co gtd 4s, '21	92¼	92¼	92¼	..
93¾	80	1	Penn Co gtd 4s, '52, Ser E	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¼
92	85	8	Peo Gas & C ref 5s, '47	91	91	91	..
83	70¾	7	Peo & East 1st 4s, '40	83	81	82	— 1
79	22¾	67	Peo & East inc 4s, '90	35¼	34¼	34¼	..
83	75	7	Pere Marquette 1st 4s, '56	85	82½	82½	+ ¼
87	77	2	Pere Marq 1st 5s, '56	99	97¾	98¼	..
59	41¾	25	Philippine Ry 4s, '37	53	51¾	53	..
90¼	86¾	10	Phila Co ref 5s, '44	90¼	89¾	90¼	..
102¾	94¼	16	Pierce Oil s f deb 6s, '31	99¼	98	98¼	..
99	90	28	P, C, C & St L g 5s, A, '70	99¼	98¾	99	..
98	88¾	1	P, C, C & St L 4½s, Ser B, '42	96	96	96	..
99	88¾	22	P, C, C & St L 4½s, '60, A	98	98	98	..
85¾	85¾	2	Pitts, Va & Ch 6s, '38	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
92	87¾	1	Poco con col s f 5s, '57	91	91	91	..
104	99	4	P Rican-Am Tob 6s, '31	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
104¾	73½	4	Port R, L & P 1st 5s, '35	87	86	87	..
104	102	10	Port Ry, L & P 7½s, '46	104	102	104	+ 1
103	99	39	Prod & Ref 5s, '31	102	101	102	+ 1¼
115	102	5	Do with warrants	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ 1¼
56	26	23	Prov Securities deb 4s, '57	51	50¾	50¾	..
85¾	73½	53	Public Service 5s, 1959	85¾	85	85¾	+ 1¼
111¾	101¼	110	Punta Alegre 2 tem7s, '37	110¾	109¾	110	— 1¼
87¾	80	232	READING GEN 4s, '97	85

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

15 cents a word each insertion.

Bank and business references required from all advertisers in this classification.

Swindlers are warned against replying to advertisements in The New York Times. Improper use of the mails is referred to the Post Office Department.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

INVESTOR wanted to buy part or whole of going retail business located in busiest section of Newark, N. J.; excellent opportunity. X 2100 Times Annex.

WILL FINANCE and furnish office space for first-class, established, paying business. L. Bry, 259 8th Av.

MONEY to loan on any legitimate proposition. J 285 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

SALES MANAGER AND SALES ENGINEERS:

For a simple, new, accepted and proven mechanical device necessary in all factories and mills; its accomplishments and the demand are phenomenal; a separate department and personnel is to be established; personnel to be mechanical engineers; must be able to provide own finances to at least $2,500. Call after 2 P. M. any day. Preferred Utilities Co., 57th St. and Broadway, New York City.

EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR.

Opportunity for sound business man possessing highest credentials to connect as active officer with reputable, established company manufacturing high-class universal building material with national reputation; over $1,500,000 worth of material on specification; profitable contracts in work; investment required. L. R., 701 Times Downtown.

PARTNER desired to take active participation in mercantile firm of unquestioned integrity and highest rating; capital contribution not less than $100,000, which would be secured; additional partner desired mainly to assist in conduct of business; give full particulars. B 466 Times.

TRADE MAGAZINE OF FOUR YEARS' STANDING REQUIRES $5,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL FOR EXPANSION; INVESTMENT BASIS; LIBERAL INTEREST. X 2170 TIMES ANNEX.

OPPORTUNITY for live young man to obtain half interest in established Christian manufacturing concern; we prefer a man to assist in outside work; investment of $7,500 necessary. 4th floor, 155 Waverly Place.

CAPITAL wanted; established concern manufacturing a new high-class patented necessity needs financing. Address Sincere, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED man who can invest $15,000 in established concern, with or without personal services; exceptional opportunity. J 285 Times.

ENERGETIC, trustworthy man to manage chain store; national business; salary and half profits; state age, experience, references; $1,500 required. B 439 Times.

WANTED—Salesman to take place of partner in an old established concern manufacturing children's dresses and middies; investment required. B 491 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for young man capable of managing branch office to acquire interest in old established concern. Address Drawer 54, Staunton, Va.

ESTABLISHED children's, juniors' and misses' dress house will take in partner salesman with following; must have $5,000. E. N., 426 Times.

WELL-ESTABLISHED manufacturing business with jobbing and mail order trade desires partner, $10,000-$15,000; must have business ability. D 970 Times Downtown.

WONDERFUL opportunity for active man with $3,000 in profitable, established business; quick action essential. B 365 Times.

PARTNER with some capital for development cord wood industry in Putnam County. X 279 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

SALES EXECUTIVE.

A New York corporation now marketing a non-competitive line to bakers, grocers, restaurants and hotels, wants to negotiate with able sales executive with a view of taking over the sale of the line for the metropolitan district; this is an unusual opportunity for a man with ability to organize a sales force; no investment required for carrying of stock; the company is willing to finance everything but the sales force; please give all information in your first letter and an interview will be arranged. S 302 Times.

AN EQUIPPED KNITTING PLANT—SPRING NEEDLE AND LATCH NEEDLE MACHINES; WILLING TO TURN OVER ENTIRE OUTPUT TO COMMISSION AGENTS OR FACTORS WHO WILL FINANCE OUTPUT. BOX 46, 620 ST. JAMES BLDG.

YOUNG MAN in Providence, with limited capital, desires to connect with reputable and established manufacturer as agent in the New England States selling to the manufacturing trade. Please write full particulars to F. E. Alexander, 75 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

YOUNG MEN (2), with limited capital, are desirous of becoming agents for Northeast Pennsylvania, for some reputable manufacturing concern. Address S. H. Woodward, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

BUSINESS is good in Detroit; reliable electrical manufacturers wanting successful representation, write A. W. Hillis, 4,612 Woodward Av., Detroit.

SALES AGENCY WITH TERRITORY RIGHTS WANTED BY TWO CAPABLE SALESMEN. 35 N. Y. TIMES BROOKLYN BRANCH.

SALESMAN with store and car covering Long Island, open for good article. Sullivan, 90 West Jackson Av., Corona.

VALETING concession or store in first-class apartment house wanted. K 179 Times.

DRUG STORE wanted, New York or Brooklyn; established. J 281 Times.

FOR SALE.

SPRING NEEDLE PLANT, FULLY EQUIPPED, FOR SALE OR RENT; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD MAN; REASONABLE. BOX 47, 620 ST. JAMES BLDG.

GARAGE and service station at Five Corners, Lynbrook, L. I.; capacity 25 cars; other interests; terms. Stegeman's Broadway Garage, Lynbrook, L. I.

LAUNDRY, doing wet wash and finished work; large business; near Newark, N. J.; $20,000 cash required. Address Laundry, X 2118 Times Annex.

GAS STATION, established, commercial busy main throughfare, year round traffic; lease; must leave town. 5th and Jackson Av., Long Island City.

EXECUTRIX sale of a flourishing meat, grocery and produce business, established 20 years, at Chester, Penn. Address X 2101 Times Annex.

FOR SALE, furrier business on corner, 47 East 91st St.

GARAGE, Bronx—200 capacity, now 146; $15,000 required. Phillips Co., 47 West 42d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INFANTS' and children's wear department to let; a well established specialty store doing a successful business in the ready-to-wear line for the last seventeen years wishes to let out an infants' and children's wear department; a splendid opportunity for the right merchant. Philip Spies, Inc., 176 Springfield Av., Newark, N. J.

GOOD LOCATION for a lunch wagon, prominent corner, Jericho Turnpike and Willis Av., Mineola, L. I.; good traffic day and night; right spot for a live wire. Louis Blank, P. O. Box 642, Mineola, L. I.

BUSINESS LOANS.

THE MORRIS PLAN CO.
WILL LEND YOU
$50 to $5,000 for any useful purpose; one year or less; weekly or monthly payment plan. Apply any office.
261 BROADWAY.
1 Union Square. 1,808 Pitkin Av., Bklyn.
16 Court St., Bklyn. 804 Manhattan Av., Bklyn.
361 EAST 149TH ST. 265 GRAND ST.

LIBERAL LOANS
IN ANY AMOUNT
ON JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
BERNSTEIN,
213 WEST 125TH ST.
32 YEARS SAME ADDRESS.

EMERGENCY FINANCING—Our clientele includes many successful and respected merchants; jewelry collateral only; large or small amounts; strictly legal rates. J. E. Lamon & Co. (Est. 1878), 478 6th Av., at 28th St. Telephone Watkins 4128.

MONEY! MONEY MAKES MONEY!
Money loaned in any amount on diamonds, jewelry, silverware; safe deposit vaults; special rate for short-time loans.
EQUITABLE PLEDGE SOCIETY, INC.,
3 EAST 14TH ST.

CASH ADVANCED to business firms on outstanding accounts, acceptances, notes, &c., at lowest rates. S 316 Times.

CASH advanced on second mortgages, chattels, notes, automobiles; low rates. W 780 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS SERVICES.

LETTERS that get what they're sent after. Tracy, 17 West 42d.

NAVY TRIES TO KEEP ROCKAWAY AIR SITE

Acting Secretary Roosevelt Asks War Department to Cede Tract in Exchange.

FOLLOWS CITY'S PROPOSAL

Some Ninety Acres of Fort Tilden Property Will Be Accepted for Beach Park.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Announcement was made by Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt today that negotiations for the retention of the naval air station at Rockaway Beach, New York City, are progressing, and that he hopes for a favorable conclusion. New York City has made two proposals in the direction of an adjustment. The city has proposed, first, that the navy take over and develop Barren Island as a site for the station, and second, that the Navy Department induce the War Department to cede to the city about ninety-four acres of the land of the Fort Tilden site in exchange for the land now occupied by the Naval Air Station.

Mr. Roosevelt said tonight that Barren Island was not considered suitable, and its development would entail a large expenditure of money, but that he had written to Secretary of War Weeks asking whether the War Department would be willing to cede the Fort Tilden site to New York City in exchange for the Rockaway site. Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Weeks follows:

"Aug. 11, 1922.

"Sir: The navy has need of a naval air station in the neighborhood of New York from which to conduct coastal naval activities that would be required during war, and for use in training reserves during peace. This is the mission of the naval air station located at Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. Unfortunately, the land on which this station is situated belongs to the City of New York, and constitutes a part of an organization of parks. Attempts by the navy to obtain ownership of the land have so far been unsuccessful.

"In my letter of April 4, 1922, information was requested as to whether the War Department would contemplate the joint army and navy operation of Miller Field. Informal discussions have taken place which lead me to believe that joint use of Miller Field will not be considered practicable, and in this case the navy will have no air station in the vicinity of New York from which to conduct coastal naval activities unless some pressure can be brought to bear which will induce the New York authorities to cede to the navy the land now occupied at Rockaway Beach, L. I.

"It is believed that the New York authorities will consider the cession to the navy of the Rockaway site, provided they are given in return a similar amount of land to be included in their organization of parks.

"It is understood that the War Department owns approximately 302.5 acres of land, comprising the Fort Tilden site, which is to the westward of and adjoins the site of the naval air station at Rockaway.

"Information is requested as to whether the War Department would contemplate ceding to the City of New York a parcel of approximately ninety-four acres of land of the Fort Tilden site, this parcel of land to be to the westward of the railroad and southward of the public highway State road, as shown on Construction Division, War Department Plan No. 101, and extending westward for a distance of approximately 2,400 feet.

"It is requested that a decision be rendered as early as convenient, as such decision will affect the course pursued by the Navy Department in the negotiations with the city officials of New York. Respectfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

FARRELL OUT FOR SENATE.

Seeks Nassau-Suffolk Democratic Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 13.—The candidacy of Edward J. Farrell of Long Beach, the youngest city in the State, for the Democratic nomination for State Senator in the Nassau-Suffolk district, was announced yesterday.

Mr. Farrell is expected to run against Senator George L. Thompson, who is understood to be slated for renomination by the Republicans. He is Secretary of the Business Men's Association of Long Beach and a Director of the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce. Prior to entering the realty business here he was a member of the staff of the New York Sun.

MEDALS BESTOWED ON 69TH VETERANS

Noted Military Figures Witness Awarding of Honors at Peekskill Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 13.—A notable array of military officers saw decorations bestowed upon several military men for distinguished service and reviewed the 165th Infantry, formerly the old Sixty-ninth Regiment of Manhattan, at the State military camp in Peekskill this afternoon.

There was a throng of visitors who enjoyed the exercises of the most exciting day at the camp this year. The Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn, commanded by Colonel F. W. Baldwin, was escorted out of camp in the morning by Colonel John J. Phelan and the members of the 165th, and in the afternoon the Tenth Infantry, commanded by Colonel Charles F. Walsh of Albany, was escorted into camp.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commander on leave of the Twenty-seventh Division; Brig. Gen. George Dyer of the Eighty-seventh Brigade; General James M. Lester, Acting Commander of the Twenty-seventh Division; Colonel W. N. Haskell of the United States Army, and Colonel William R. Wright, Post Chief of Staff of the Peekskill camp were among those who saw Major. Gen. O'Ryan present the medals. The decorations were given out as the 165th Regiment was drawn up in regimental front on the parade ground before the troops passed in review.

Those decorated were:

Lieutenant Richard O'Neill of the 165th, the French medallie Militaire for bravery at the Ourcq River in France.

Lieut. Col. George Stewart, U. S. A., instructor at the camp, given the State Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieut. Col. William J. Costigan of the 165th and Major Bernard F. Cummings, given the Twenty-five Years Service Medal for completing twenty-five years' service in the State militia.

Regimental Sergeant Major Patrick J. McAvoy, Twenty Years Service Medal.

Captain Richard Allen, Captain Joseph Healey and Sergeant William Nolan, each awarded the Ten Years Service Medal.

General O'Ryan and other officers reviewed the regiment after the distribution of honors.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

What the Exhibitors Say About Their First Week At the FIRST NATIONAL

Merchandise Fair

Grand Central Palace AND 71st Regiment Armory

New York August 7th to 25th

FREE ADMISSION FOR MERCHANDISE BUYERS ONLY

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE NUMEROUS UNSOLICITED EXPRESSIONS OF THE EXPERIENCES OF BOOTH HOLDERS AT THE FAIR.

S. Blumenthal & Co., Buttons—We are pleased to advise you that the sales quota which we set for our booth at the National Merchandise Fair was reached today at 3 P. M. (Wednesday, Aug. 9). We take this opportunity to congratulate the sponsors of the Fair and the many retailers who contributed so much towards making the Fair a success. Also to ask you to kindly reserve a booth for us at next season's Fair—same to be twice the size of the space we occupied this year.

Fownes Brothers & Co., Fownes Gloves—We take pleasure in advising you that we are very well pleased with the results thus far obtained at the Fair. It has certainly proven that a Fair held annually, or semi-annually, can be made highly profitable for both manufacturer and buyer.

Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, Silverware, Cutlery—We are heartily in accord with your movement and purposes, and well pleased with the results so far obtained. Quite a number of out-of-town merchants and buyers for the first time have inspected our lines, and we are looking forward to participation in future exhibitions.

Everstyle Skirt Co., Skirts—Like many other manufacturers we were very skeptical about the prospects of taking orders, but the results speak for themselves. We have taken more than one hundred forty orders, of which one hundred twenty-five were new accounts, people whom we have never sold or seen before, among whom were some of the largest Department Stores in the country and Buyers whom we tried repeatedly to reach, but for some reason or other were unable to sell.

Bernhard Ulmann Co., Inc., Yarns—We take this opportunity of congratulating the very efficient management of the National Merchandise Fair, and we predict a wonderful future for the Fair, because we believe merchants both here and abroad are greatly interested in the proposition.

Locke & Clark Company, Novelty Handkerchiefs, Neckwear—We have been literally swamped with buyers since the opening day and have sold a great number of new accounts which we would otherwise never have come in contact with. The volume of business we have booked has been far in excess of our expectations. The buyers seem to appreciate the opportunity of seeing our lines and we appreciate meeting new trade as well as our old friends.

S. Sadowsky, Inc., Coats and Suits—The number of buyers who have been attracted to the city has never before been equalled, and the Fair has undoubtedly given a fresh impetus to buying and business in general.

Fred'k Hissler & Co., Laces and Embroideries—So far as we ourselves are concerned, the Merchandise Fair is an unqualified success. The actual business so far written has exceeded our expectations. What to us appears more important is the large number of new accounts opened.

Samstag & Hilder Bros., Stationery, etc.—It would require too long a letter if we were to go into detail of the many expressions volunteered, but to give you a concrete case, representatives of a very good account of ours called on us yesterday and stated that as a result of their visit to the Fair, they had purchased for the first time several bills consisting of stationery, engraved cards, pencils, hair goods and hair pins.

M. Kirschner & Sons, Manufacturers of Dresses—From the very first day of the showing, we experienced only most encouraging results, having not only booked a phenomenal business, but having opened over 200 new and desirable accounts. This, in conjunction with the real good advertising effect this had had, assured us that not only was this event one of the moment, but was as well a "fruit bearing" event for the establishing of future results.

Adolph Klar, Yeldings—We wish to take this opportunity to tell you what success we have had at our booth. Up to this writing we received a number of orders, about twenty of which were new accounts, and we hope that before the fair is over, we will have opened many more. We think that this venture has been successful and trust that you will make the fair an annual event.

Lyvan Silk Co., Inc., Silks—It is very gratifying to mingle with a large number of people, knowing that each one is a prospective buyer and can be "landed." Although some of them have been kind of holding off the past week, probably prolonging their stay in New York, we feel certain that they will be on deck bright and early next week making up for lost time, with some juicy orders.

The Body & Fant Co., Inc., Coat Manufacturers—We feel very enthusiastic about this Fair and its advertising value, and would certainly encourage its continuance. Our additional business is surely an incentive for us to apply for space in the Fairs to come.

Wm. Fa'r Co., Inc., Dresses—At the time of this writing, we have opened sixty-eight (68) new accounts from all parts of the United States—we have shown our line 413 times, besides the many people whom we have talked to that would have taken an enormous amount of railroad fare and travel to reach.

Sarada Pearl Co., Inc., Pearls—The Baroda Pearl Company is delighted with the returns received through the Fair. Undoubtedly this is a great medium for new business.

Nelson Bead Company, Beads—It is our pleasure to advise that we have opened up 78 new accounts, all of whom are well rated concerns. We regret having taken so small a booth because it has been impossible for us to display the hundreds of other items which we could have sold. Beaded Bags, dress trimmings and millinery ornaments have proven our largest sellers.

Morris A. Magner & Co., Upholstery and Art Novelties—We, as others, are deriving and will continue to derive inestimable benefits and this can best be attested when we ask that you reserve for us for the next Fair twice the amount of space we are now using. Please record this reservation with our thanks.

Theo. L. Stern & Co., Trimmings, Novelties—Results obtained by us at the National Merchandise Fair have been very gratifying. While the orders which were taken were not exceptionally large, we were able to open a great many new accounts and to get in touch with people whom we have never been able to sell before.

Ullman-Jeesel, Inc., Manufacturers of Dresses—We are very much pleased with the results we have obtained as they have been far greater than our expectations. We would appreciate if you would enter our name for the next year's show and if possible reserve for us the same space that has been allotted to us this year.

Jackson Corset Co. and Corset Artistiques, Inc., Corsets—Success has crowned your wonderful efforts. The responding returns demonstrate The National Fair is only the begining of an era of larger assemblages of merchandise and closer business relations between Merchants, Buyers and Manufacturers.

Scotia Mills, Ladies' Knit Underwear—We would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the sponsors of the National Merchandise Fair. It has been a wonderful success and has enabled us to show our line of men's, women's and children's knit underwear to buyers from all parts of the United States and we take pleasure in advising you that we are more than satisfied with the results. We feel that our money was well spent. We have opened quite a few of new accounts and know that the connections we have made will be of lasting benefit.

Standard Novelty Works, Novelties—We take pleasure in informing you that we have opened a great many new accounts through our display at the Fair. We consider this a big success and you may rely upon us as an exhibitor at your next Fair.

Sig-Knit-Ring Yarn Sales Corporation—You will no doubt be interested to know that we are indeed gratified with the results obtained in Booth No. 297. Buyers who visited us are very enthusiastic about the Fair, and many remarked upon the simplicity of this method of locating the latest best sellers for their departments.

Lippmann, Spier & Hahn, Jewelry and Novelties—We our great surprise we have come in contact with some very good new firms with whom we have never before done business, and we have also renewed friendships and business connections with some of our very old friends in business, of whom we had lost track as our business grew.

Peirier & Lindeman Co., Notions and Small Wares—After having our line displayed for the opening week, we are very much pleased with the result. We find it has broadened our field immeasurably. We have been fortunate in getting a number of new accounts started, and in many instances places where we do not cover with our traveling force.

Albert Jordan Co., Fine Cutlery—It has given us the opportunity of meeting and selling to a good many merchants that we have not been able to get into direct communication with before.

Trianon Company, Novelties—It is with great pleasure that we wish to express to you our satisfaction at the excellent results obtained at the Fair. The volume of sales so far has exceeded our best expectations.

Stavisky & Greenblatt, Silks—The word "knockout" is exactly the way we can express our results at the Fair. Surely we had no idea that our first week's sales would be more than twice the figure we had counted on for the three weeks' period. We are indebted to the man who have the initiative and vision to stage an event of this kind, and as "actions speak louder than words," the Fair idea of selling is not merely an hypothesis but rather a FACT.

Alex. J. Hamrah Co., Inc., Linens, Laces—We are glad to write you that the Merchandise Fair, now on for only five days, has already proved to be a success. In this short time we have opened many new accounts in both our Madeira and Finger Linen Booth and our Filet Lace Booth, have made the acquaintance of many buyers, and have had the opportunity to greet and book orders from a large number of our old accounts.

Hanna & Weil, Gloves—After our first week at the Fair we cannot but feel satisfied with the results, and assure the management and those instrumental in arranging the Fair our appreciation, as we realize what a big task it was. It has given us an opportunity of opening quite a number of new accounts, as well as seeing a good many of our friends.

Sandvil Brothers, Art Linens and Laces—The apparent increased business we have secured through the efforts of your present undertaking prompts us to disclose to you that we are entirely satisfied with this medium of promoting sales.

Miller Brothers, Importers—We believe the National Merchandise Fair will live and grow bigger each year. Springing from an idea, it will develop into a necessity. Our business has been more than fair, and we are well satisfied.

There will be two weeks more of The Fair. The buyer who stays away is casting away his golden opportunity.

Buyers for Dry Goods and Department Stores and Apparel Shops May Procure Season Tickets by Registration at the

National Merchandise Fair

Textiles and General Lines at.....Grand Central Palace
Ready-to-Wear Division at.....71st Regiment Armory } NEW YORK

Registration at Either Building Admits Pass Holder to Both.

The *Permanent* Market With *Complete* Assortments

The Merchandise Divisions of Bush Terminal Sales Building have such an excellent sample display and are so properly balanced that buyers eliminate all waste time. *The lowest obtaintable factory prices prevail.* Values can be determined quickly because of greater opportunities for comparison.

Every hour spent in the Bush Terminal Sales Building proves profitable. You buy under ideal conditions. You buy at the best possible prices. You have at your command a Merchandising Service which provides the latest market offerings. You find many values. Why not take advantage of the savings in both time and money which are yours when visiting this *permanent* market-place?

Practical, Time-Saving Displays

The development of display methods has undoubtedly reached its greatest height in the Bush Terminal Sales Building.

Lines are scientifically grouped to simplify the buyer's process of selection. They are shown in a manner that permits a buyer to pass final judgment, without being distracted by conflicting items. They are given sufficient space, thus assisting the buyer to draw definite conclusions in the shortest possible time. Service, maintained strictly in accordance with the buyer's point of view, is in evidence no matter what Division you enter.

Unusual Showings in These Expertly Merchandised Divisions

Art & Gift Novelties
Jewelry & Silverware
Luggage & Leather Goods
Perfumes & Toilet Requisites
and an interesting assortment of Housefurnishings and Toys.

Offerings of Immediate Interest

The wide variety of Merchandise offerings in the Bush Terminal Sales Building contains scores of items your store can ill afford to do without. They are quick selling numbers, specially priced for the present buying season. You have but to see some of these welcome values in order to realize just what the Bush Terminal Sales Building stands for in the minds of Merchandise Managers, Buyers—in fact, all Retail Store Executives.

BUSH TERMINAL SALES BUILDING

130 West 42nd Street

Centrally Located

East of Broadway—At Times Square

Wholesale Only

"Go to Gotham"

For Sweaters

Our Fall assortment — embracing wools, silk and wool mixtures, alpacas, mohairs and pure silks in slip-ons or Tuxedos—is complete.

Individuality — the keynote. Low prices—the rule.

P. S. Have you bought the "Sphinx" & "Silvertint" yet?

GOTHAM KNITTING MILLS
11 E. 26TH ST. NEW YORK

Kleinert's

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Headquarters for the visiting

NOTION TRADE

DRESS SHIELDS—Jiffy Baby Pants, Household and Sanitary Aprons — Bathing Caps — Buster Brown Hose Supporters, etc.

725 Broadway—Corner Waverly Place; reached by Broadway surface car to Waverly Place or Lexington Ave., Subway to Astor Place which is a block from our office, or Broadway subway to 8th Street Station using down town exit which is practically in our building.

I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO., 725 Broadway

ADVERTISEMENT.

Wholesale Only

WEARING APPAREL
FOR
WOMEN, MEN, BOYS AND GIRLS
DISCONTINUED AND OVER-STOCKED FOR UNDER MARKET PRICES
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, INC.
PHONE MAIN 7300
MERCHANDISE OFFICE

FINANCING

of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & CO.
95 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuy. 3300

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

This is to notify you that the partnership heretofore composed of Caspar Bloom and I. B. Horner, under the firm name of Bloom & Horner, has this day been mutually dissolved.
Dated New York, August 9th, 1922.
CASPAR BLOOM.
I. B. HORNER.

National Merchandise Fair

New York City
August 7 to 25

The Christian Science Monitor

Extends a Welcome to All in Attendance

at

Booth No. 178
Grand Central Palace

AUCTIONS. AUCTIONS.

VERY LARGE IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL
AUCTIONEERS, 470-472 BROOME ST., N. Y. C.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, and THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1922
PROMPTLY AT 10 O'CLOCK ON A CREDIT OF 30 DAYS,
SALVAGE FROM THE STOCK OF
J. B. LOCKE and POTTS
IMPORTERS OF LINEN AND COTTON FABRICS,
INCLUDING A LARGE QUANTITY OF
LINEN, UNION MERC. DAMASK and COTTON TABLE CLOTHS, COVERS and NAPKINS, HEMSTITCHED SCARFS, TOWELS and TOWELINGS, DRESS LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS and EMBROIDERY LINEN, Cambric, Long Cloth, Nainsook, Batiste, Pique, Mull, Dotted Swiss, Dimities, Organdies, Chiffon, Lawns, Voiles, Pajama Stripes.

Your special attention is called to this extraordinary sale of Superb Quality Linens and Cotton Fabrics; a very large portion is in original packages.

The stock was exposed to a very slight water damage only and is therefore in excellent condition and worthy the attention of the most critical buyers.

The stock will be ready for inspection with catalogue To-morrow, Tuesday, August 15th, day previous to sale, at the Auctioneers' Salesrooms, 470-472 Broome St., N. Y. C.

And all will be sold ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Lost and Found Advertisements, Page 14.

Wholesale Only

WARNING!

In order to stop the malicious falsehoods being spread by our competitors that our remarkable line of dresses are not made of PURE SILK CANTON CREPE

Take Notice!

That we will bring suit against any concern who continues to spread such rumors, which are absolutely false.

OUR MIRACLE DRESS

Values Still Reign Supreme

TO RETAIL PROFITABLY

AT

$10.95

MIRACLE DRESS CO.

OUR NEW HOME

6-8 WEST 32ND ST.

Wholesale Only

Storyk

Entirely Hand-Made

PortoRican Blouses

Announcing the completion of our Fall Line of specially designed "Entirely Hand Made Blouses" fashioned of the finest quality of French Voiles, Dimities, Batistes and Silks.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT

BOOTH 68

MERCHANDISE FAIR

Storyk Brothers

150 Madison Ave. At 32nd St.

N.Y.

Wholesale Only

Don't Forget

Tip Top Dress Co.'s

(Inc.)

Wonderful Dresses

From $10.75 to $21.75

Leading Cloth and Silk Fabrics

No Better Buy in the Market

Tip Top Dress Co. (Inc.)

35 WEST 32D ST., N. Y.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Used automobiles quickly sold through the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. All announcements subject to censorship.—Advt.

NEW FAIR EXHIBITS FOR SECOND WEEK

Manufacturers in Ready-to-Wear Division Rearrange Merchandise Displays.

EXPECT BIGGER ATTENDANCE

Time Before and After Lunch Cleared to Facilitate the Placing of Orders.

The new exhibitors in the second ready-to-wear division of the National Merchandise Fair in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory were rushing yesterday to get their booths into condition for an early opening of the second week of the Fair this morning, but they have had so little time for the work that much will remain to be done today. The first ready-to-wear division, conducted under the auspices of the National Garment Retailers' Association, has removed its exhibits, making way for other manufacturers who are to display furs, millinery, children's ready-to-wear, negligee and other lines of apparel.

Although the 675 booths in the Grand Central Palace will remain under the control of the same exhibitors for the second week of the Fair, a majority of the exhibits have been rearranged. Many new lines of samples have also been placed in the booths, so that a new idea of the merchandise may be given to buyers from department stores and specialty shops in all parts of the country. Some of the samples were handled so much during the first week that they had to be removed. Virtually all of this work was finished on Saturday. The Palace Fair will be shipshape when the doors are opened again at 8:45 o'clock this morning.

Buyers Total 15,000.

Both the Fair managers and the exhibiting manufacturers expect a larger attendance and a larger volume of business this week than on the first week of the Fair, because it is believed that more buyers will be in town this week. The total number of buyers who registered last week from all parts of the country was about 15,000. A large proportion have remained over for the second week.

Thousands of these buyers spent the first five days of the Fair looking over the various lines of merchandise. They are expected to place their orders this week, either at the booths in the Palace and the Seventy-first Regiment Armory or at the regular showrooms of the manufacturers from whom they intend to buy. Out-of-town buyers who have been interviewed by investigators for the Fair committees have expressed great satisfaction with the displays of merchandise. They say that the idea enables them to see more lines than they would be able to see in a month of running around among scattered showrooms.

Added to the thousands of buyers who will remain over for the second week will be thousands of new arrivals. The Fair managers believe that the incoming buyers will number more than in the first week, so that by Friday, the closing day of the Fair for this week, the total number of registered buyers ought to be more than 30,000. Another week of the Fair will then remain to carry the total over the goal of 50,000.

"I am more than gratified with the results of the first week," said Lew Hahn, General Manager of the Fair and Managing Director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, "but, of course, I am principally interested in what the exhibiting wholesalers, the buyers and the retailers think of what has been accomplished thus far. From what I have heard on every side, all are well pleased and realize that all we predicted for the Fair months ago has come to pass."

Heaviest Buying Hours.

Experienced salesmen in the Grand Central Palace booths say that the heaviest hours for placing orders are just before and just after luncheon. They point out that those hours were cut last week at the Palace by the sessions of the convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. With this buying period free for this week and with the first inspection of the Fair finished by the buyers, a larger volume of orders is expected.

With the convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association ended, its sister organization, the National Garment Retailers' Association, will open its covention in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The opening address will be made by Franklin Simon of Franklin Simon & Co., President of the association. His speech will be followed by a paper by Jacob Rapoport, cloak manufacturer, on "The Development of Industry." The convention will be continued every afternoon, including Friday.

Rehearsals for the new Fashion Show have been completed. It will be ready for presentation this evening. One of its features will be the children's apparel, which will be shown by child models who have been trained especially for the work. The music and the background for the second edition of the show will be virtually the same as last week. Another feature will be the millinery exhibit, under the auspices of the Retail Millinery Association of America, virtually the same show as that put on by the association at the Astor last week. It is not probable that any afternoon sessions of the Fashion Show will be held, because manufacturers found last week that two hours out of the afternoon cut largely into their time for taking orders and meeting prospective new customers. The show will be put on every night at about 9 o'clock.

As was the custom last week, only accredited merchandise buyers of department stores and specialty shops will be admitted to the Fair this week. There is no way for the general public to get in. Thousands of friends and representatives of the exhibiting manufacturers have been visiting the exhibits, especially the Fashion Show, but it is impossible for any one else to get tickets.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Cloudy, probably occasional showers Monday and Tuesday; no change in temperature.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Partly cloudy weather Monday and Tuesday, probably local showers.

Ohio—Fair Monday; Tuesday cloudy and unsettled, probably showers; no change in temperature.

Illinois and Indiana—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday, not much change in temperatures.

Lower Michigan—Fair Monday, probably becoming unsettled Tuesday; not much chance in temperature.

Upper Michigan—Fair Monday, Tuesday unsettled; probably cooler by night west.

Wisconsin—Generally fair Monday probably becoming unsettled and cooler Tuesday.

Missouri—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; lower temperature Tuesday.

Minnesota—Generally fair Monday, cooler west and south; probably fair Tuesday.

Iowa—Generally fair Monday, probably becoming unsettled Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

North Dakota—Generally fair Monday and probably Tuesday; cooler Monday east and south.

South Dakota—Probably fair Monday, cooler; Tuesday fair.

Nebraska—Fair west, probably showers and cooler west Monday, Tuesday unsettled.

Kansas—Generally fair Monday, Tuesday probably fair; lower temperature west and north.

Montana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Wyoming—Unsettled Monday, probably showers south, Tuesday fair; not much change in temperature.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1099.

Buyers visiting the National Merchandise Fair may register at the New York Times booths, No. 106 at Grand Central Palace, or No. 15 at 71st Regiment Armory.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; W. M. Eichner, silks, dress goods; 37 W. 29th (E. M. Sostman).

ALBANY, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; I. H. Kopf, jobs silk dresses, Fall suits, children's Fall coats, dresses, jobs Spring, Summer coats; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

ANDERSON, Ind.—A. Wesslow, domestics, piece goods; 105 Grand (Jay & Co.)

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark.—Newman D. G. Co.; F. E. Wright, house furnishings, toys, &c.; Pennsylvania.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—S. I. Blomberg; T. Moffa, gen. mdse.; 15 W. 30th (T. Moffa).

ATLANTA, Ga.—H. Mendel, gen'l mdse.; Martinique.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; L. F. Handy, A. F. Gardiner, basement goods; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

ATLANTIC, Iowa—L. Oransky & Sons; Mr. Hinman, sweaters, toys; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg Co., Inc.; Mrs. H. Eisenberg, Mrs. H. Katz, infants', children's wear; 445 W. 153d.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; M. C. Smith, underwear, hosiery, knit goods, sweaters; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).

BALTIMORE—The Hub; E. Wolff, boys' clothing, furnishings; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens Co.; Miss M. Champion, corsets; Miss B. Cohn, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; G. H. Collins, silks; 16 W. 30th.

BALTIMORE—Strauss Mfg. Co.; J. M. Strauss, pants, materials; Broztell.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Schroder Bros.; Mrs. C. Stoner, millinery; York.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Mr. Burt, Mr. McKendrick, representing; 23 E. 26th (Mdse. Reporting Co.).

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swarts Co.; R. Swarts, ready-to-wear; 370 7th Av. (Munzer-Mann Co.).

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cahoen Bros.; A. T. Summer, upholstery goods, blankets, linens, house furnishings; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

BONHAM, Texas—R. A. Risser & Co.; R. A. Risser Jr., R. B. Spivy, dress goods, silks, notions; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; M. Waxenberg, children's, juniors' dresses, boys' ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av., Room 611.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; F. E. Meyer, jobs sweaters, aprons, house dresses, silk muslin underwear; 225 5th Av., Room 611.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss I. Burke, infants' wear (basement); F. Colsman, dress goods; P. E. McHugh, dress goods, silks (basement); E. J. Pendergast, mdse. mgr., silks; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—American Cloak Co.; C. E. Hayes, suitings; Breslin.

BOSTON—Freedman & Hornstein; J. Hornstein, ready-to-wear; Broztell.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; Miss K. A. Murphy, dresses, silk, cotton skirts; 225 5th Av., Room 611.

BRANCHVILLE, S. C.—J. B. Henderson; Mrs. J. B. Henderson, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BROCKTON, Mass.—James Edgar Co.; Harry K. King, Miss Anna G. McNamara, women's, misses', children's wearing apparel; Pennsylvania.

BROCKTON, Mass.—James Edgar Co.; Mrs Nora Lagergren, Miss G. Thomas, millinery; Bird, Tammadore.

BROCKTON, Mass.—James Edgar Co.; Arthur St. Louis Jr., house furnishings, china, cut glass; Imperial.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. Adam & Co.; Mrs. B. E. Mayo, trimmed hats; 16 W. 30th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. J. Siegrist Co.; W. F. Fallon, silks; W. Sherer, linens, towels; 3 W. 29th (P. S. Farmer).

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—E. L. B. Co.; L. Bernstein, wash goods; 1 W. 34th (J. Demarest).

CANTON, Ohio—Erlanger Dry Goods Co.; C. Meyers, dresses; J. E. McGilvrey, representing; Pennsylvania.

CAPE CHARLES, Va.—W. B. Wilson & Son, Inc.; J. W. Wilson, mdse. mgr.; Mrs. Ca H. Wagner, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Lathan Co.; G. W. Le Cone, coats, suits; Pennsylvania.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—H. H. Noel Co.; G. F. Hoffman, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 36th St., 8th floor (L. Harris).

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Diamond Shoe & Garment Co.; M. Michaelson, children's, misses' wear, shoes; Pennsylvania.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The Model; M. Feld, ready-to-wear; 15 W. 30th (T. Moffa).

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; upstairs, C. O. Cooper, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; A. C. Berwanger, M. Hannerty, F. Levy, women's coats, suits, dresses; Mr. Thomas, misses' coats, suits, dresses; L. Weltsenfelt, basement, ladies', misses' coats, suits, dresses; 448 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; Wm. Chattin, linens, ribbons, laces and neckwear; 309 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; P. Rinken, crockery; E. Price, linings; Miss H. G. Nicols, novelties; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; W. Weinstein, laces, embroideries, jewelry; G. J. Clark, women's and children's underwear and hosiery; 1,164 Broadway (Fellows Buying Assn.).

CHICAGO—L. H. Ruehl & Co.; L. H. Ruehl, sweaters, knit goods; Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. S. Grathwohl, women's suits; 1,107 B'way, 3d floor.

CHICAGO—A. I. Stephen; Mrs. H. Ortegren, millinery; Latham.

CINCINNATI—Alms, Doepke Co.; J. Farley, linens, fancy linens; Mr. Clark, cloaks, suits and dresses; Miss H. K. Day, corsets; Mrs. F. Jackson, art goods, art needlework; Miss Bright, waists; 350 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Isaac Faller's Sons Co.; E. Beck, ready-to-wear, gents' furnishings, cloaks, rugs, mattings; Martinique.

CINCINNATI—National Millinery Stores Co.; H. Nachman, millinery; 15 W. 38th (V. A. Plaut).

CINCINNATI—S. Blumenkron, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

CINCINNATI—Adler Stores; G. Block, new Fall silk dresses; 1,170 Broadway.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Rauh Co.; J. L. Rauh, cotton piece goods, trimmings; 200 5th Av., Room 822.

CINCINNATI—J. D. Jacobs; J. D. Jacobs, silk dresses; 117 W. 33d (Hoffman & Hartbiay).

CLEVELAND—Adler Stores; G. Adler, furs, coats, wraps; 1,170 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Geo. Goldberg, boys' clothing, furnishings; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

COFFEYVILLE, Kan.—Strasburger Fashion Co.; G. H. Hooper, women's wear, millinery, infants' wear; Pennsylvania.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Lace Shop; Miss A. C. Altmaier, laces, embroideries, trimmings; Martinique.

COVINGTON, Ky.—I. Simon; I. Simon, crepe de chine waists; 3 W. 29th (National Purchasing Co.).

COVINGTON, Ga.—Wolf-Cohen; L. Cohen, general merchandise; Pennsylvania.

DALLAS, Texas—A. Harris & Co.; G. J. Juhan, silks, dress goods, velvets; 23 E. 26th (Mdse. Reporting Co.); Ehrgraves, Dan Vivian, Jill—Mrs. Ford; G. Mels, representing; 139 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

DANVILLE, Ky.—A. B. Robertson, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

DARLINGTON, S. C.—C. E. Sligh Co.; G. W. Sligh, Mrs. T. E. Sligh, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

DAYTON, Ohio—M. Marcus, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

DELPHOS, Ohio—T. Fogelin & Co.; T. Fogelin, J. H. Jenkins, gen'l mdse.; Great Northern.

DENVER, Col.—Denver D. G. Co.; Miss A. E. Morley, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 200 5th Av., Room 356.

DES MOINES, Iowa—L. Oransky & Sons; A. Oransky, jobs silk sweaters; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; J. Nichols, umbrellas, leather goods, gloves; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

DETROIT—L. L. Hudson Co.; C. Gibilin, coats, suits, basement; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Ass'n).

DETROIT—Frank & Seder Co.; R. J. Sullivan, fur coats; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. M. Bivens, silks, dress goods, velvets; Miss K. Burger, representing; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Ass'n).

DETROIT—Fields Cloak and Suit Co.; C. Busch, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way (Perley Buying Ass'n).

DETROIT—Ernst Kern Co.; C. A. Perry, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way (Morgan & Ahrens).

DUBUQUE, Iowa—Roehrk Bros.; F. H. Roehrk, misses' and ladies' coats; 48 E. 25th.

DURHAM, N. C.—Strauss, Rosenberg Co.; S. Strauss, ready-to-wear; 15 W. 30th (T. Moffa).

EAGLE PASS, Texas—The Fair D. G. Co.; F. Kranthor, general mdse.; Martinique.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Fowler & Co.; Miss M. M. Banks, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; G. R. Bright, clothing, shoes, hats, underwear; Latham.

EL RENO, Okla.—Jos. E. Kelso; J. E. Kelso, merchandise manager, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Chauncey Textile Co.; W. A. Forbes, silks; woolens; Prince George.

FLORALA, Ala.—M. Lurie; M. Lurie, general merchandise; ready-to-wear; Martinique.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Schermerhorn Co.; R. G. Worrell; domestics, linens, white goods; H. Evans, notions, fancy goods; M. Pegues, L. W. Brown, representing; 56 W. 35th (W. Van Buren).

FT. WORTH, Texas—W. C. Stripling, J. W. Wyss, laces, trimmings, notions, neckwear, gloves; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).

FREEPORT, Ill.—Wm. Walton Nephews; E. Hall, H. H. Prescott, dry goods, coats, suits, notions, upholstery; Park Av.

GAINSVILLE, Fla.—Newman-Frierson-McIver Co.; W. E. Dozier, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; H. Stoatmacher, art goods; 105 Grand (Jay & Co.).

GRAND ISLAND, Neb.—Nagelstock; A. E. Nagelstock, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way, Room 509.

GREENVILLE, Ala.—Smith D. G. Co.; E. H. Smith, dry goods; Pennsylvania.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—Beaudrot Biers Quality Shop; Miss L. Beaudrot, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Brown's Smart Shop; D. M. Levine, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 36th, 8th floor (L. Harris).

HARRIMAN, Tenn.—Carson & Horton; L. A. Carson, gen'l mdse.; Miss A. Jackson, ready-to-wear, aprons, corsets; Breslin.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Cloos Co.; Mrs. F. P. Galvin, ready-to-wear; 370 5th Av. (Wm. Gross & Co.).

HELENA, Ark.—Leon Rosenberg Specialty Shop; L. Rosenberg, millinery, coats, suits, dresses, ready-to-wear; W. Klein, mdse. mgr., 374 Central Park West.

HEMPSTEAD, Texas—B. Schwarz & Son; H. D. Schwarz, gen'l mdse.; Cumberland.

HOUSTON, Texas—Harris, Hahlo Co.; A. Meyer, piece goods; L. M. Meyer, representing; Mrs. M. Rosson, women's neckwear, handkerchiefs; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartman).

HILLSBORO, Ore.—Weil's Dept. Store; N. Weil, general mdse.; Pennsylvania.

HOUSTON, Texas—Foley Bros.; A. M. Meyer, L. M. Meyer, infants', children's 2-6 undermuslin, house garments, negligees, petticoats; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fisher).

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Mrs. M. K. Chaney, muslin, silk underwear; Miss O. Hallam, corsets; Miss A. Simon, women's dresses; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

INDIANAPOLIS—Traugott Bros.; L. Traugott, women's, children's wear; 117 W. 33d (Hoffman & Hartbiay); Pennsylvania.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. E. Solomon & Co.; H. R. Friedman, dresses; 1,170 Broadway (Weisman & Miller).

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; G. A. Efroymson, gen. mdse.; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Mrs. T. W. Cahill, infants' wear; Miss P. Gauss, petticoats, bathing suits; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; H. C. Keefe, coats; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; Mrs. H. O. Benson, suits, coats; 240 Madison; Pennsylvania.

JACKSON, Mich.—Newman's; P. Schwartz, fall dresses; 370 7th Av. (Munzer-Mann Co.).

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; S. Goldberg, notions, art goods, leather goods, laces; B. Mathman, house furnishings, china, gifts; Miss S. Travis, infants' wear; Mrs. F. Hitt, silk and muslin underwear, house dresses, bath robes; G. B. Yenawine, silks, dress goods, whitegoods, linens; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

JEANERETTE, La.—L. Wormser & Son; J. L. Wormser, dry goods, ready-to-wear, gen. mdse.; Pennsylvania.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—B. N. Z. Clothiers; Frank Bernstein, men's, young men's clothing; McAlpin.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Penn Traffic Co.; H. Schiesinger, basement ready-to-wear; 134 W. 32d (C. S. Logan).

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Paris Fashion Co.; M. Seidler, ready-to-wear; 370 7th Av. (Munzer-Mann Co.).

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Masons; M. Seidler, ready-to-wear; 370 7th Av. (Munzer-Munn Co.).

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith, McCord, Townsend Dry Goods Co.; F. C. Barbee, wash goods; 72 Leonard (H. W. Fitzhugh).

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; A. Hancock, laces, ribbons; 25 Madison Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomer Co.; M. M. Newcomer, mdse. mgr.; Breslin.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—J. P. Smith, dry goods, clothing, shoes; Imperial.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The Little Shoppe; Mrs. M. K. Little, coats, suits, underwear, corsets, children's ready-to-wear; Latham.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. Bart, millinery; 1,123 B'way; Breslin.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Boston Store; Mr. Bernstein, plush coats; 37 W. 26th (B. F. Levis).

LANCASTER, Pa.—Cloos Co.; Miss N. Rattigan, ready-to-wear; 370 7th Av. (Wm. Gross & Co.).

LANCASTER, Pa.—Cloos Co.; Miss Rattigan, ready-to-wear; 370 7th Av. (Wm. Gross Co.).

LANCASTER, Pa.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; J. H. Ross, jobs Spring and Fall polo coats; 37 W. 26th (B. F. Levis).

LANSING, Mich.—Simons D. G. Co.; H. A. Simons, skirts, coats, dresses; Pennsylvania.

LIMA, Ohio—Leader Garment Dept.; H. Kreuger, suits; 120 W. 36th, 8th floor (L. Harris).

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Jacob Blass & Sons; G. J. Blass, women's Fall suits, coats; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Durand-Perry Co.; Miss Hutchinson, millinery; Martinique.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman-Straus Co.; H. Kaufman, laces, embroideries, trimmings, gloves; 220 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss Mr. McKibben, women's neckwear, handkerchiefs; Miss L. McCrory, laces, embroideries, trimmings; 37 W. 26th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; J. B. Gill, gloves, handkerchiefs, fancy goods; Latham.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—N. Rosenblum & Sons; H. Rosenblum, coat suit materials; Imperial.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. H. Almond D. G. Co.; P. H. Almond, dry goods; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl); Pennsylvania.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Barton Co.; J. H. Quiren, men's furnishings, umbrellas, toys; Pennsylvania.

MARIANNA, Ark.—Griffis-Newburn Co.; E. P. Neuburn, general merchandise; Collingwood.

MAYSVILLE, Mo.—Alderman D. G. Co.; C. W. Yehle, dress goods; Pennsylvania.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry Block Merc. Co.; Wm. Wolf, boys' clothing, furnishings; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—John Gerber Co.; R. J. Graham, leather goods, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, gloves; 220 5th Av. (McGreevey, Herring & Howell).

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—John Gerber Co.; W. Moriarity, dress goods, silks, velvets, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av. (McGreevey, Werring Howell, Inc.).

MIAMI, Fla.—Malden Lane Diamond and Jewelry Co.; A. Goldman, jewelry, jewelry novelties, ladies' bags, leather goods; Pennsylvania.

MIAMI, Fla.—Goldies' Sport Toggery Shop; A. Goldman, men's pants, Palm Beach, ironical shirts, men's furnishing goods, hats, caps; Pennsylvania.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; F. Cohen, coats and suits; 26 W. 29th (Frohman & Altman).

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; F. E. Voigtberg, stationery; 16 W. 39th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Paton Co.; E. C. Lauer, notions, jewelry, toys, stationery, leather goods; B. H. Wilson, men's furnishings, hosiery, underwear; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

MINNEAPOLIS—Young-Quinlan Co.; Miss C. Berry, waists; sweaters; Miss F. A. Stoll, sport wear; 220 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; C. C. McCraw, children's dresses, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard, Room 410.

MINNEAPOLIS—J. C. Greenberg & Co.; J. C. Greenberg, sport dresses, coats; 29 W. 35th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss M. Mondell, representing; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Ass'n).

MT. VERNON, Ohio—Walker-McCrackin Co.; J. S. McCracken, general mdse.; Pennsylvania.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—S. Futterman, gen'l mdse., ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

NARVASOTA, Tex.—E. H. Terrill; T. B. Terrill, general merchandise; Imperial.

NATCHEZ, Miss.—Chamberlain & Patterson Co.; W. C. Price, upholstery, dry goods, coats, suits, carpets; Imperial.

NEWBERNE, N. C.—A. Block, women's coats, suits, millinery; Pennsylvania.

NEW ORLEANS—Krauss Co., Ltd.; M. Lieberman, flannel underwear; M. S. Cohen, natural squirrel coats; 38 W. 32d (Livingston & Cohen).

NEW ORLEANS—Shushan Bros. & Co.; J. Shushan, camisoles and teddies; 395 B'way (C. Wolin).

NEW ORLEANS—L. Felbelman & Co.; L. Felbelman, dress goods, silks, &c.; 370 7th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison-Blanche Co.; Miss L. S. Baker, trimmings, laces, embroideries; 120 W. 32d (M. H. Gradwohl).

NEW ORLEANS—Fashion Millinery Co.; G. Liberman, millinery; Collingwood.

NEWPORT, Ky.—H. Jacobs; H. Jacobs, silk dresses; 117 W. 33d (Hoffman & Hartbiay).

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Mrs. M. L. Credle, infants' wear; Miss A. B. Peter, waists; 432 4th Av. (D. G. Union).

NORFOLK, Va.—The Shop Unusual; E. B. Conway, coats, suits, dresses; Imperial.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; H. N. Grossman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av. (J. Brunner).

OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Oppenheimer-Asiop Co.; C. E. Bryant, bargain basement; 172 Madison Av. (D. Carton).

PADUCAH, Ky.—J. A. Rudy & Sons; Mrs. E. Goldie, ready-to-wear; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

PARAGOULD, Ark.—Bertig Bros.; M. H. Benson, J. Bertig, women's Fall coats, suits, dresses; 1,261 B'way. (S. Solomon).

PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kohn Co.; Mr. Morgan, mdse. mgr.; Mr. Bilss, jewelry; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

PETERSBURG, Va.—Rucker D. G. Co.; Miss A. L. Poole, women's ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—Fink Co.; D. Goldstein, fur coats; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder Co.; Wm. Julius, fur coats; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PHILADELPHIA—Fink Co.; Miss E. Grossman, waists; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein, misses' children's ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. C. Williams, metal beds and beddings; 230 6th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. K. Betteridge, jewelry, handkerchiefs, books; Miss A. Eckert, misses' coats, suits, dresses; J. R. Irwin, china, glassware, lamps; C. W. Schwartz, toys, sporting goods, trunks, bags; Miss A. Doerge, toilet and leather goods; Miss E. Adair, notions; 1,149 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—S. Lande & Co.; D. Goldman, woolens; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder, Inc.; V. Kevey, boys' clothing; H. J. Chambers, fur coats; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Bear Co.; M. L. Heyman, basement, girls' 7-14 coats, dresses; 404 4th Av.

PONTIAC, Mich.—Robertson's Ready-to-wear Shop; M. G. Robertson, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

PORT HURON, Mich.—L. Higer & Son; Mrs. June Webster, Miss M. Russell, E. Higer, women's, children's outer garments; Pennsylvania.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss G. Taylor, jewelry, leather goods; 212 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Sam Nemiro; A. Swede, dresses; 3 W. 29th (National Purchasing Co.).

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun; Miss J. Cronin, children's wear; 452 4th Av. (D. G. Union).

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—Divas, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss M. E. Keenan, coats, suits, waists; 240 Madison Av.; Herald Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.—E. J. Ellisberg; E. J. Ellisberg, ready-to-wear; 15 W. 30th (T. Moffa).

READING, Pa.—Cloos Co.; Mrs. N. S. Mackin, ready-to-wear; 370 7th Av. (Wm. Gross & Co.).

READING, Pa.—Kline, Epplihimer & Co.; Miss J. Rogers, women's, children's hosiery; Miss C. Umstead, women's gloves; 452 4th Av. (D. G. Union).

REIDSVILLE, N. C.—Mrs. C. Irvin & Co.; Mrs. C. Irvin, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

RICHMOND—Cohen Co.; Miss E. M. Chuckrow, underwear, house dresses, kimonas, negligees, &c.; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

RICHMOND, Ind.—Adam H. Bartel Co.; R. C. Bartel, notions; J. L. Wilcox, white goods; 42 Leonard, Room 202.

RICHMOND, Va.—The Richmond Clothiers, Inc.; W. C. Crosier, men's and boys' clothing; Cadillac.

ROANOKE, Va.—S. H. Heironimus & Co.; Miss K. Bell, women's ready-to-wear; H. D. Gray, hosiery, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way. (Baer & Lilienthal).

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—B. W. Edwards & Son; Miss G. Goodman, notions, stationery, silverware; Martinique.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss M. Ernstone, children's coats, infants' wear; Miss L. Salinsky, jobs waists, neckwear; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).

ROME, N. Y.—Bee Hive; N. B. Spear, Miss M. Toole, coats, suits, dresses; Imperial.

SALISBURY, N. C.—C. H. Klutz, general mdse.; Alcazar.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Carr Clothing Co.; A. Eidelberg, jobbers men's and boys' suits and pants; 350 B'way, Room 901.

SANDUSKY, Ohio—Kugel Bros.; L. C. Kugel, notions, small wares; Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael Weill & Co.; Miss M. Lademe, downstairs muslin, silk underwear; 15 E. 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—West Coast Trading Co.; L. L. Kahn, general mdse.; Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—B. T. Alexander Co. (Jobbers); B. T. Alexander, sweaters; Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—Max H. Harris Co. (Jobbers); J. Michael, women's bolivts fur trimmed better coats; 1,225 B'way (Jobbers Market).

SAN FRANCISCO—City of Paris Dry Goods Co.; M. J. McAuliffe, domestics, linens; 170 6th Av.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; I. H. Kopf, jobs wash dresses, skirts, Spring coats, suits; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

SCRANTON—Scranton Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. Kelly, waists; R. Mendel, muslin underwear, corsets, laces, embroideries; Miss L. Rose, corsets; Miss B. Saltin, knit goods; L. Goldsmith, house furnishing goods, toys; Miss L. Grossman, women's wear; Martinique.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs Spring polo coats; 37 W. 26th (B. F. Levis).

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; Miss N. Clark, gloves, umbrellas; 440 4th Av.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Bernard Charles Levy; B. C. Levy, men's and boys' clothing; 370 7th Av., Room 424 (J. A. Kollins).

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Fred-Reinhde Co.; C. M. Rohde, ladies' and misses' coats; 48 E. 25th.

SOUR LAKE, Tex.—Harry Blum, general merchandise; Pennsylvania.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—August W. Smith Co.; Mr. Lyles, hosiery, knit underwear, knit goods, &c.; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—M. Kaiserman, jobs cheap velour, wool, silk dresses, coats; 3 W. 29th (National Purchasing Co.).

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Paris Fashion Co.; M. Seidler, ready-to-wear; 370 7th Av. (Munzer-Mann Co.).

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; S. Sinkoff, jobs sweaters, bathrobes, flannelettes; 37 W. 26th (E. M. Sostman).

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; C. E. Hudson, stamped goods, fancy linens; Mrs. Beishberg, fur coats; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller

Seasonal Coat Designs

BUYERS' WANTS—OFFERINGS TO BUYERS

Telephone Bryant 1000

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

ARMADALE Wanted—Spot cash; 21371, 6508, 869, 12376, patret 09165. Waitzhe plan.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Americans 0453 and 10038, all shades; spot cash. Wexler Bros., 151 West 19th. Chelsea 4309.

BOLIVIA and Gerona Wanted—Stewards 569, veritan 064, F. & H. 2856, 2261; all colors; cash. Pitzroy 2050.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Hahnsons 1038 navy, also velours 13419 brown. Liebman & Hurwitz, Longacre 2200.

BOLIVIA—Wanted, Steven's 6198 American, all kinds; others, firsts, seconds. Madison Square 2314.

BOLIVIA Wanted—21371; Deering, Milliken 2892; cash. Blogg & Littauer. Watchs 3430.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—American, 0417, 0453, 6508, all colors; will pay cash. Gramercy 2253.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Raritan 1263 or similar; Sorento color. A. Bender & Son, 18 West 27th.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Stewarts 569 and Somerset 964, all colors, for cash. Longacre 3855.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Stewart's 569, all colors; also Doubait fashons. Watkins 0429.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—21371, 21394, all colors. Monergh Garment Co. Longacre 10370.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Stevens 6195, all colors. Kidoel & Bloom, 229 West 36th.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Spot cash; 21371, 21384. Madison Square 10260, 6401.

BOLIVIA Wanted—21278, black and brown. Joseph Grapes, Watkins 7028.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Spot cash; 0503, 0453. Madison Square 1520, 6191.

BOLIVIA Wanted—21409, 964, all shades; Longacre 7774. Seidin.

BOLIVIA Wanted — American, 0453, all shades. Fitzroy 2133.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Stewarts and Raritan. Watkins 2477.

CAMBRIC and Lawn Wanted at under market price. Ladin Bros., 44 West 28th.

CANTON Crepes Wanted—Also georgettes, crepe de chines, charmeuse, sport satins, crepe back satins, satin face cantons, &c.; spot cash. Stavisky & Greenstone, 457 4th Av.

CANTONS Wanted—Crepe de china, crepe back satins, satin-faces, crepe georgettes; spot cash. Joseph Glück, 174 Madison Av.

CANTONS and Crepe de Chine Wanted—Large quantity, at price. Room 1001, 38 West 32d St.

CANTONS and Satin Canton Wanted—Eagle's 201, 198, 39 West 19th, top floor. Watkins 6390.

CANTONS Wanted—Satin faced or plain, all colors, for cash. Blau & Hirsch, 229 West 30th.

CANTON Crepes Wanted—Can use quantity at a price. Broder, 48 West 25th.

CANTONS Wanted—Plain and satin faced; must be at a price. Longacre 0771.

CANTON Wanted—Satin faced, not over $2.35 yard. Oxford Dress, 2 West 32d St.

CANTON Crepe Wanted—Quantity, for cash. D. Solomon Co., 119 West 23d.

CANTON Crepe Wanted—Large quantities, 25 West 32d St., Room 6.

CANTON Wanted — Quantities, spot cash. Huehm a, 36 West 20th.

CHARMEUSE Wanted, or Liberty satin, 36 and 40 inch. Scharfman Bros., 26 West 26th.

CHIFFON Velvet Wanted—Open for quantity. Wiesen-Cohen-Smith, 51 West 20th.

CHIFFON and Raw Silk Wanted for cash. M. 963 Times Downtown.

CHINCHILLA Wanted—Raritan No. 411; open for brown, gray and navy. Leonora Dress, 32 West 18th. Watkins 2577.

CHINCHILLA Wanted—Clark, Vans, all colors. Longacre 0451, 16th floor, 302 5th Av.

CLOTH Wanted—For girls' and ladies' coats; job lots at the price. Rosenberg, 45 West 25th.

CLOTH Wanted—American 21409; will pay cash, 1,165 Broadway, Room 203.

CLOTH Wanted—Plaid back and double face. Aronow Brothers, 45 West 27th.

COATINGS, Heather Mixture, Wanted—Stevens' 16183. Gramercy 6811.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on garments and children's coats; will match samples between 3 and 5 P. M., Room 301, 42 West 27th.

COATS Wanted—Placing orders on popular priced and better end misses' and juniors' coats; all week. 34 West 33d, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobs juniors' and children's, also ladies' plushes. Isaac Rosenberg, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS Wanted—Open for 50 sealine for cash, from $40 to $50. B. H. Rubin, 142 West 24th St.

COATS Wanted—Placing orders on high-[illegible] and suits only. 12 West 32d, [illegible]

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders [illegible] 9th floor, 127 West 2.th.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on [illegible] styles. 5th Floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted—Placing stock orders. Call all week, 10th floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted—Holvin, jobber placing orders, 113 West 27th, 8th floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber looking at coats. 7 West 30th, 10th floor.

COTTON Goods Wanted—Voils, plain and printed; also cotton serges; immediate. Dominion Textile, 34 Walker.

CREPE de Chines Wanted—Cantons, poiret twill and all other silks; will pay cash. Chelsea 10201.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—3-thread powdered, for cash. Nelson & Levine, 220 5th Av.

CREPE Back Satin Wanted—Black, also cantons. Winthrop Dress Co., 123 West 33d.

CREPES Wanted—Satin back; also canton, under $1.75... Rabinowitz, 127 West 25th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—Black, brown and navy. Brody, 130 East 25th St.

CREPES Wanted—Hamilton, all wool, all colors. Call Spiro, 3971.

DRESSES, Coats and Suits Wanted—$100,000 cash for desirable Fall garments of every description; must be underpriced; don't waste your time unless you have extraordinary values; no lot too big, none too small. Watkins 6390, 1st floor, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on dress house placing quantity business on high grade and popular priced dresses; must be only new models of exceptional value and style. Submit samples 9-5 P. M., 9 East 31st, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—We pay spot cash for jobs of dresses, any quantity, in canton crepe, satin canton, crepe de chine, poiret twill, tricotine and other materials; no lot too large or too small; submit samples; 9-5 daily, 5th floor, 29 West 33d. Pennsylvania 6330.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber now placing stock orders on popular priced to highest grade Fall samples in all wanted materials. Submit samples 9-12, 29 W., 36th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Open to buy for cash snappy cloth and silk dresses; no quantity too large or too small. Glockner Dress, 8 West 30th. Lexington 2588.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on silk and cloth dresses of the better kind. Call with samples, 9 to 11 A. M., Peony Dress, 165 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on satin canton dresses of the better kind; your styles, our material; payment weekly. Wasserman, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing large orders on popular priced cloth and silk dresses. 10 East 33d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing large orders on popular priced cloth and silk dresses. 10 East 33d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at better grade silk dresses. Call between 9 and 12, 119 West 33d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Children's ginghams with and without bloomers. Universal Romper Co., 17 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing large orders on better grade dresses for Fall. Belmont Costume, 23 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Will pay spot cash for silks and woolens; quantity no object. 30 West 32d St., 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Get cash for your silk and cloth dresses, large or small quantity. Longacre 4672.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on useful Canton crepe and cloths. 29 West 35th, 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Highest prices, spot cash, for jobs, all materials, any quantity. Chelsea 4890.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber open for new silk and wool dresses for Fall. Leading, 20 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders Fall styles in canton. Scharfman Bros., 26 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted—Youthful models of canton crepes; own material. 29 West 35th, 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Buying job silk and cloth dresses for cash. 30 West 32d, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on Fall styles. 213 West 38th, 5d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Snappy canton crepe models for Fall. 45 West 37th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—New and snappy cloth and silk dresses. 29 East 31st St., 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—High class, all kinds, jobs; for cash. Telephone Canal 4222.

DRESSES Wanted—High class cloth dresses, 8th Floor, 12 East 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Cantons, Poirets, any quantity; cash. 9 West 31st, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses, 29 West 30th. Melnick.

DRESSES Wanted—Spot cash for jobs silk; also discarded numbers. Watkins 0098.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber now placing stock orders on popular priced to highest grade Fall samples in all wanted materials; submit samples; 9-5 daily. 6th floor, 29 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing quantity orders on new Fall styles, all materials; also buying jobs at top prices for cash. See Schwartz, 7th floor, 8 East 32d.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted—Navy and mauve. Phone Lexington 3322.

FASHONA Wanted—Roubetix, all colors; Also Gerona bolivia 569. Watkins 0429.

FASHONA Wanted, or similar; all colors. Knobel & Bloom, 229 West 36th. Watchs 3430.

FLANNEL Wanted—Slumber, Troy, Amoskeag 1101, white, blue wing, plaid or similar gingham. Phone Canal 2538.

FURS Wanted—Trimmings American and Australian opossum, staggy raccoon, marmots, muffion; also job cash. Abraham Katz, 32 West 21st.

FUR Trimming Wanted—Coonys, beaverette dogs, caracul, opossum, muffion, marmink, Hudsein-Nelson, 129 West 29th. Berciman.

FUR COLLARS Wanted—Open for large quantity raccoon shawl collars. Max Goldman, Inc., 36 West 32d.

FUR Collars Wanted—Beaver and squirrel, for cash; quantities. Vinegard & Kaye, 158 West 27th.

FURS Wanted—Wolves, black opossums, beaver, squirrel. Herman Goldstein, 122 West 37th.

FURS Wanted—Caracul, dog, mole, wolf and beaver collars. Markil-Sherman Co., 15 West 30th.

FUR Collars Wanted—Ringtail opossum, German fitch and wolf. Cohen & Hanger, 151 West 30th.

FURS Wanted—Muskrat coats, 40-inch, trimmed; spot cash. 142 West 27th, 6th floor.

FURS Collars Wanted—Beaverette, Fitch, opossum; cash. H. Cantor, 15 East 26th.

FURS Wanted—Coats and neckpieces on consignment. 186 Lexington Av., 1st floor.

FURS Wanted—Fitch opossum collars and cuffs. Cohen-Adelman, 1,123 Broadway.

FURS Wanted—Jobber placing orders coneys, sealing coats, 45 West 27th.

FURS Wanted—Beaver, squirrel; cash if price is right. Karp, 43 West 27th.

FURS Wanted—Manchurian wolf collars. Bernstein & Co., 121 West 27th.

FURS Wanted—Sealine coats. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Watkins 0644.

FURS Wanted—Contractor wants all kinds of furs. Box 118, 205 7th Av.

FURS Wanted—Squirrel and beaver collars. Drazer Bros., 11 West 20th St.

GERONAS, Marvella and Tarquina Wanted—Kit fox, navy, and all other colors; also kit fox, panvelaine. Shaff & Mandel, Longacre 4372.

GERONA, Marvella, Fashona Wanted—Watkins, 0064 Alexander. Smith & Wegner, 108 West 25th.

GERONAS Wanted—Fashonas, marvellas, any color; good price; spot cash. Lexington 3460.

GERONAS and Fashonas Wanted — Colors black, navy, brown. Pennsylvania 6740. Sol.

GERONA and Marvella Wanted—All shades; also taupe polyanta. Lexington 3530.

GERONA Marvella and Fashona Wanted — Jacobs & Jacobs. Watkins 8023.

GINGHAM Wanted — Kalbourny, Manzille, Amoskeag, Concord, World, Zephyr, Chambray and checks; quantity. Abe Millman, 20 West 33d St. Pennsylvania 6810.

HOSIERY Wanted—Men's, ladies' cotton mercerized and fibre; also children's cotton. Dominion Textile, 34 Walker.

LACES Wanted—Interested to buy lots of imported laces; quantity no object; must be reasonable. Phone Madison Square 7300, Extension 33.

LACES Wanted—Spanish, dark colors; quantity. M. Kirschner & Sons, 101 E. 23d.

MARLEENS Wanted—Navy, brown and black. Gelbwaks, 24 West 31st. Longacre 4320.

MARLEENS Wanted—Geronas, marvellas and Fashonas, all shades. Lexington 3172.

MARLEEN Wanted—F. and H., all shades. Steinhaus & Gumbiner, 19 West 34th.

MARLEENS Wanted—For cash, brown, navy and black. Madison Square 6154.

MARLEEN Wanted—Navy, black, brown, silk fox, for cash. Longacre 0402.

MERCHANDISE of all kinds wanted; must be away below market price for cash. Eureka Mdse. Co., 334 5th Av. Pennsylvania 6383.

MERCHANDISE Wanted, any quantity or description, for cash. S 364 Times.

NORMANDIE American 0453 Wanted—Bolivia and velour, all shades. Chelsea 944?.

OVERPLAID Strong Hewat Wanted—3700, range all colors; also Kingsley 9021, range all colors. Phone Chelsea 4516.

PANVELAINES Wanted—259, also marleens, geronas, pay cash. Wolinsky-Herzig, Chelsea 9342.

PLAID Wanted—Baruch wolf, single width, color 2400. Fidelity Cloak Co., 158 West 27th.

PLUSH Wanted—Blumenthal black, Keramy Deco, also Lacinex. Abraham Katz, 32 West 21st.

POINCIANNA Wanted—Light shades; also cuts. Madison Square 5865.

POIRET TWILLS WANTED—Open for 100 pieces 09165 or similar; also French serge; will pay cash. 10th floor, 129 West 27th.

POIRET Twills Wanted—Tan, all qualities; cash; state lowest. Thos. Posner & Bro., 129 West 27th.

POIRET Twill Wanted—09063-65 or similar cloth; quantity; cash if price is right. Miller Bros., 118 West 22d.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted for cash; 09163, 09165; Arthur Joel 8030, Julliard's 8640. Madison Square 5154.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted—50 pieces 09165 or botany 5275; spot cash. Berk Pronin Co., 12 East 33d.

POIRET Twill Wanted—09163, or similar. Hirshfield Coat Co., 213 West 35th. Longacre 7808.

POIRET Twills Wanted—09111, navy, brown, black 09132, 09165 navy; cash. Madison Square 1540.

POIRETS Wanted—09163, 09165, Bollvias, 6503, 21871; cash. Hurwuits, 21 West 21st. Gramercy 0440.

POIRET Twill Wanted—American 09163, 09165 or similar; cash. Scharfman Bros., 26 West 26th.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted—Brown; open for quantity. Fischman & Nathanson, 14 East 27th.

POIRET Twills Wanted—Can use quantity of cheap poiret twill. Broder, 48 West 25th.

POIRET Twill Wanted—Open for quantity navy, brown. S. Knoll Co., 213 W. 35th.

POIRETS Wanted—09165, or similar, quantity. Silverman & Stock, 130 W. 28th.

POIRET Twills Wanted—Any quantity. Winthrop Dress Co., 123 West 33d.

POIRETS Wanted—Navy, brown and American number. Madison Square 2193.

POIRET Wanted—09165 and 09165. Eisenstadt & Lovejoy, 105 West 26th St.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted—Navy; pay cash if cheap. Metropolis, 256 5th Av.

POIRETS Wanted—Spot cash; 09165, 09163; others. Madison Square 1520, 5191.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted—Cash paid for quantity. Weisman, 36 West 32d.

POIRET Twill Wanted—All grades at a price. 10 East 33d, 5th floor.

POIRET Wanted—09165 or similar, navy and brown. Geria, 8 West 30th.

POIRETS Wanted — 09163 or similar. 114 West 20th, 3d floor.

POIRET Twills Wanted—Navy, Steinhole & Ross, 10 West 20th.

POIRET Twill Wanted—09163, 09165. Longacre 4600.

POIRET Twill Wanted. Pioneer Dress, 130 West 26th.

POIRET Twill Wanted—Mascoi, Inc., 31 West 22d.

POLAIRES Wanted—All kinds, firsts and seconds; cash. Walter Kirschner, 236 5th Av.

RIBBONS Wanted—No. 5 satin; large quantity for cash. Progressive Underwear, 93 Prince.

SATEENS Wanted—Warps, dark colors, plain and stripes, for cash. 27 E. 31st St., 9th floor.

SATIN Canton Wanted—Can use quantity at about $1.75. Schwartz, 105 East 29th.

SERGES Wanted—7501-3007, navy and colors. Harris & Sabin, 33 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted—Cash for 7002 and 7750. Ask for Louis, Gramercy 4227.

SERGE Wanted—7501, 7002, 31, 3007, all colors. Dry Dock 2754.

SHIRTINGS Wanted, Silk—Open for large quantities all kinds silk shirtings; prices must be right. Leibowitz & Porter, 350 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted—Charmeuse, Canton crepes, crepe back satins, crepe de Chines, satin cottons, taffetas, messalines, chiffon velvets; spot cash. Bassons, 34 East 20th. Madison Square 8358.

SILKS Wanted—Tricolettes, crepe de Chine, charmeuses, fancy linings; quantity, small or large; also remnants or seconds; cash. Orchard 2740.

SILKS Wanted—Printed satin and satin de chine, also brocaded satin. Abraham Katz, 22 West 21st.

SILK Poplin Wanted—Fleish, white; large quantity, for cash. Progressive Underwear, 93 Prince.

SILK and Wool Crepe Wanted—All colors; Rashtint & Soloff, 22 West 32d.

SKIRTS Wanted—Jobber looking up a better grade prunelle skirts for immediate delivery. First floor, 140 West 25th.

SKIRTS Wanted—Jobber open for new Fall skirts. Leading, 20 West 32d.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

SKINS Wanted—Good wolf and fox skins in dark taupe; $10 to $12 a skin. Send samples to Epstein Bros. Garment Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SUITS Wanted—Will buy jobs of samples and close outs. 45 West 27th, 8th floor.

VELOURS Wanted—13418, reindeer and brown. Sinkin & Kaplan, 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 5826.

VELOURS Wanted—13413, shade 964; also Wyandottes, Copen or Palin. Longacre 2307.

VELOURS Wanted—Duffs or similar; also suiting weight; cash. Chaster, 19 East 26th.

VELOUR Wanted—13419 or similar, all colors. Kanter-Wasserman, 3 East 17th.

VELOUR Wanted—American 13281; for cash. Upper Cloak Co., Watkins 7813.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13318; Borsato and reindeer. Chelsea 6077.

VELOURS Wanted—13418, 13413, all colors, cash. Fitzroy 8900.

VELOURS Wanted—13418, in all shades. Chelsea 5380.

VENETIAN Wanted—Black, single ply, 36-inch; open for quantity. Franklin 2807.

WOOLENS Wanted—Remnants or full pieces of jerseys, poiret, foulestines, serges, velours, broadcloth, bolivia; quantity, small or large; cash. Orchard 2748.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

APRONS—Boys' pants, boys' blouses and shirts, bathrobes, flannelette wash dresses, tablecloths, knit wear, boys' suits, underwear, hundreds of other items for bargain basements and syndicate chain stores, specially underpriced for duration of merchandise fair; many special leaders for dollar day sales. Washington Mills, 303 Broadway.

APRONS—Jobs of bungalow aprons, percales and chambrays, $5.25 dozen; fine gingham, 46 dozen; crepe bloomers, $2.15 dozen; satine bloomers, $2.95; children's dresses, $2.00 and up; also hundreds other good items suitable for bargain basement and special sales. Simon Kahn Co., 911 Broadway.

ARAMELLA End Bastings—In black or will exchange for navy and brown. Phone 3302 Fitzroy.

ARTIFICIAL Silks—Viscose products, case lots. H. S. Mertiner, 202 5th Av. Lexington 2366.

BATHROBES—Damond cloth, taller finished, ladies' and men's; at low prices. E. Contente, Orchard 2230.

BATHROBES—Beacon, ladies' and children's. Gerson Kaufman Co., 308 6th Av.

BEDSPREADS and dress scarfs, embroidered, 36 close out; bargain. Peerless Mfg. Co., 330 Canal.

BLANKETS—3,000 pair, first quality; $26 pair. Washington Mills, 303 Broadway.

BLOOMERS—Ladies' crepe, with ruffle and reinforced, $2.15 per dozen; also all kinds of sateens in bloomers and pantalettes. Star Bloomer Co., Dickens 1795.

BOLIVIA—0453, 0503, 21371, panvelaine 15344, 16023, Velour 13315, 13320, 21114, 15061, poiret 09133, 09165. Louis Leifer, Madison Squ re 3368-9067.

BOLIVIAS—0453, 0503, plaids 15117, 11126, 15119, 20665, 13719, all colors, also 09165; immediate delivery. Madison Square 2650.

BOLIVIAS—Plaid backs, all colors, good quality; reasonable price; immediate delivery. Harry Gerson. Madison Sq. 3500.

BOLIVIAS—10095, all shades, lightweight, heavyweight velours, plaid coatings, cheap. Watkins 9252.

BOLIVIAS—0484, 15044, 0503, also plaid backs, 13718, reasonable. 1793 Madison Square.

BOLIVIAS—0453, 0503, 16025, 15044, 21276, 15318, 13418, 15114. Madison Square 1432.

BOLIVIA Lick's, 383, curente, reindeer, $2.50. Madison Square 5154.

CANTONS—Plain, satin-faced, wash satins, all shades; special prices; immediate delivery. Forty Fort Silk Co., office of Mgr., 230 6th, New York, see Mayer. Ashland 1680.

CANTON Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Canton Satin; special prices; call on us before buying. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st. Gramercy 3080.

CANTON Crepe—Direct from looms, $1.35, 7-10; regular terms. A 267 Times.

CLOAKS and Suits—5 leading numbers; remarkable prices and discarded samples to close out; reasonable. Alex Kogut, 12 West 27th.

CLOTH—0503, 0417, 13418, 13718, tricotines, serges, plaid backs, Kafka, 45 West 21st. Chelsea 8800.

CLOTHS—Hugs chinchilla, Stoney 640, Deland 221, American 12096; reasonable. Watkins 7698.

CLOTHS—American 0453, 6508, 10051, 21364, 16716, plaid, fancy, victory. Lexington 5148.

COATS—Manufacturing plush coats that have style, superb tailoring; lowest prices they built a gigantic business for us; they will do the same for you; buyers are extended cordial invitation to see them as well as our guaranteed Hudson seal coats. Cohen & Whellan, 48 West 27th.

COATS—Closing out wonderful assortment, including designers' samples, infants', infantesdiles, children's; also ladies' in all wool velours, polo cheviots, bolivias; large quantity; plenty as low as $2; come early for best selection. Shapira & Sons, 54 West 21st.

COATS—Remarkable values; American, Normandy, silk lined, $18.75 up; smart, well-made models, reliable materials, $8.75 to $49.75; immediate delivery; one hundred suits to close out. Schachne, 43 West 27th.

COATS—Children's' intermediate and infants' fashions, $2.95 and up; also 1 matchless for this week, 7 to 10; Polaire Coats, large fur collar, prices $3.75. Glitter & Hirson, 11 West 20th St. Phone Chelsea 5422.

COATS—Children's, intermediates', infants', Bolivias, silk and cloth models, $2.75 values, $2.75; large assortment; we lead in popular priced kiddie coats. Perfect Kiddie Coat House, 136 West 27th.

COATS—Biggest values in market, polo coats, 45 inches, silk lined, $17.50; also dress models with fur collars and full lined, $9.50, net ten days. Ace High Sportwear, 10 Waverly Place.

COATS—Bolivias, embroidered, all silk-lined, 115 to 118 ins.; models, $16.75 and values, $10.75 up; polaires, plain and fur-trimmed, $9.75 up. Horowitz Bros., 122 West 26th.

COATS—Juniors', ladies' stouts, $7.50-$37.50; leaders in popular priced coats; compare our coats and you will surely buy. Charnay & Freed, 138 West 27th.

COATS, Wraps—Fall lines for jobbers only; American, Normandy, Bolivia; all silk lined, fur trimmed; $12-$15-$19-$75. Libow-Bloom, 119 W. 25th.

COATS—Infants', 2 to 6, polaire, trimmed with kid cony fur collars, $3.90; other similar values. Marvin Cantor, 1,204 Broadway.

COATS—Infants', children's, junior, ladies' large assortment, excellent values; $2 and up. Edson & Hand, 16 West 22d.

COATS—Beauties, in cloth and plush, every number a winner; will pay to call. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS—Suits, wraps, closing out sample line, better kind; very reasonable. Capital Garment Co., 291 5th Av.

COATS—Job of misses' Fall coats and 25 discarded samples. Stein Bros., 104 East 32d St.

COATS and suits in wanted materials; popular prices. Maidoff, 16 East 17th.

COATS—Fall and Winter coats to close out. M. Bernstein, 70 Division St.

CORDUROY, 31-32 inch, good colors; close out at sacrifice. Canal 3218, or write Room 301, 377 Broadway.

COTTON Crepe—Japanese, in assorted colors; guaranteed fast color; at bargain price. Before you make purchase, call up Stuyvesant 0098.

COTTON GOODS—Windsor lingerie crepe, plain and fancies, also gingham, 32-inch Argus check. Lenox 6040.

DRESSES, Coats—Never undersold; all wool tricotine dresses, snappy models, $5.75; beautiful peluche, $6.25-$13.75 models today $8.75; dark voiles, large sizes, $5.75 values, today $1; fur trimmed coats at a saving from $2.45. Emanuel, 45 West 27th.

CREPE de Chines—3-4-5 thread; brocades, cantons, canton satins, georgettes, crepe satins, silk failles, charmeuse, radium, wash satins, all colors; far below manufacturing cost; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 7500.

DRESSES—Sacrificing new styles in cantons and poiret twills. Don't pass this up! 1,204 Broadway, Room 401.

DRESSES—New Fall styles, twills, tricolines, cantons, $6.75 to $24.75. Freedland & Storch, 144 West 27th.

DRESSES—Stylish stouts; also sizes 38-46; wonderful value for special sales. Kallah & Co., 120 West 31st.

DRESSES—New Fall styles, canton crepe and poiret twill; immediate delivery, Ryt Smart Dress, 128 West 38th.

DRESSES—Job poiret twills and canton crepes to close out. Irving Costume Co., 174 Madison Av.

DRESSES—Our Fall line of poiret twills, serges and canton crepes are now ready. Criterion, 12 West 21st.

DRESSES—See our wonderful sellers, canton crepe, $8.75; poiret twill, $7.75. Daniel Levy, 30 West 28d.

DRESSES—Canton crepe, for sale at very reasonable prices. Room 100, tenth floor, 19 West 31st.

DRESSES—200 crepe de chine, better grade; close out. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1006. Chelsea 10201.

DRESSES—500 French wool serge, sizes 36-44, close out $6. Milton Dress, 11 East 31st.

DRESSES—Canton crepe and Americas all wool poiret twill, $6.75. Olchin, 42 W. 32d.

DRESSES—Gingham, linens and voile dresses, $1. Olchin, 42 West 32d St.

DRESSES—Poiret twill and tricotines $6.75 up. Arnoff-Turbevich-Slavin, 119 W. 25th.

MASTER'S SALE.

Memphis Gas and Electric Company

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a decree entered in the District Court of the United States for the Western Division of the Western District of Tennessee and dated June 6, 1922, in the consolidated causes in equity pending in said court entitled "Central Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Plaintiff, against Memphis Gas and Electric Company, Defendant, in Equity, Consolidated Number No. 805, and in certain constituent causes in said decree set forth,

I, Frank S. Elgin and J. F. Ramler, Jr., and by said decree appointed to be the Special Masters therein referred to, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Adams Street entrance of the Shelby County Court House at the northeast corner of Adams Avenue and North Second Street in the City of Memphis, County of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, on the 26th day of August, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon (Central Standard Time) the property in said decree directed to be sold, as will:

All and singular the estates, rights, franchises, contracts and privileges, whether in action and effects, and property of every kind, character and description of Memphis Gas and Electric Company (the said defendant Memphis Company"), including among other things, all property covered by the mortgages foreclosed in and by said decree or any of said mortgages, and all property of every kind and description acquired or held by, or at the time of such sale in the possession of Frank S. Elgin and J. F. Ramler as Receivers, including cash, current assets, materials and supplies.

A brief description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

I.

The following described real estate and other property:

(A) Lands, buildings and machinery thereon and all other property formerly owned by Memphis Consolidated Gas and Electric Company and all rights, title and interest therein mentioned and described in or covered by the First Mortgage of Memphis Consolidated Gas and Electric Company dated January 1, 1903.

(B) Lands, buildings and machinery thereon and all other property formerly owned by the Merchants Power Company and all rights and interest therein mentioned and described in or covered by the First Mortgage of Merchants Power Company dated July 1, 1907.

(C) Lands, buildings and machinery thereon and all other property owned by the Memphis Gas and Electric Company and all rights, title and interest therein mentioned and described in or covered by the General and Refunding Mortgage of Memphis Gas and Electric Company, dated January 1, 1918.

All betterments, improvements, additions and appurtenances of said properties hereinabove described, including:

All plants, works, buildings, shops, holders, machinery, engines, boilers, dynamos, generators, fixtures, and any and all other improvements, equipments, appliances, tools, and unlaid pipe now upon the above mentioned premises, and all gas mains, service pipes, meters, cables, wires, conduits, poles, and motors, and all rights, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances appurtenant to or used in connection with any of said premises and property; all franchises, contracts, licenses, easements, patents and patent rights, good-will and business owned by the Memphis Gas and Electric Company.

Without in any way limiting the foregoing description it is understood that the above includes, among other things, the following real estate all in the City of Memphis, County of Shelby and State of Tennessee:

1. Beginning at a stake in the north line of Keel Street and the right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad, which point is 414 feet in said north line of Keel Street, which point is 414 feet to Wolf River; thence north with Wolf River 93 feet to W. R. Cubbins' south line; thence eastwardly with W. R. Cubbins' line, 416 feet to the west line of Illinois Central Railroad right of way; thence south with the west line of said right of way 155.5 feet to the point of beginning.

2. Beginning at a stake in the west line of the right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad and the south line of the Cubbins property 155.5 feet north of Keel Street; thence westwardly with the south line of the Cubbins property, 416 feet to the east bank of Wolf River; thence northwardly with the east bank of Wolf River 93 feet to a stake; thence eastwardly, parallel with the south line of the Cubbins tract, 420 feet to the west line of the Illinois Central Railroad right of way; thence south with the west line of said right of way, 137.5 feet to the point of beginning.

3. Beginning at a point southeast corner of Beale and Myrtle Streets, and running thence with the south side of Beale Street west one hundred and ninety-three and one-fourth (193¼) feet to a stake; thence south and parallel with Myrtle Street two hundred and seventy-nine and eight-tenths (279 8/10) feet to the Southern (formerly Memphis and Charleston) Railroad track; thence southwardly with said track seventeen (17) feet to a stake; thence eastwardly one hundred and eighty-two and one-half feet (182½) to Myrtle Street; thence northwardly with Myrtle Street two hundred and ninety-two (292) feet to the place of beginning; being part of lot one (1) block fifty-eight (58) on the plan of Memphis.

4. Part of lot one (1) in block fifty-eight (58), South Memphis. Beginning at a point in the south line of the Memphis Light and Power Company's plant southwest corner Beale and Myrtle Streets; thence southwest west of Myrtle Street; thence westwardly with said line seventy-seven and one-half (77½) feet to the right of way of the Southern Railroad; thence northwardly with the east line of said railroad eighty-two and one-half feet (82½) to the north line of the Perkins Oil Company lot; thence eastwardly with said line seventy-seven and one-half (77½) feet to a point one hundred feet west of Myrtle Street; thence northwardly parallel with Myrtle Street sixty-five (65) feet to the point of beginning.

5. Part of lot one (1), block fifty-eight (58), South Memphis: Beginning on the west side of Myrtle Street, 292 feet south of the south line of Beale Street; running thence west at right angles with Myrtle Street 100 feet; thence south 65 feet to a stake; thence easterly and parallel with Myrtle Street, 100 feet to Myrtle Street; thence northwardly with the west line of Myrtle Street 65 feet to beginning.

6. Part of lot three (3) in block fifty-six (356) on the plan of Memphis, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point where the north side of the alley running east and west between Madison and Monroe Avenues intersects the east side of Second Street, running thence north on the east side of Second Street forty-two (42) feet and five (5) inches; thence east sixty-three (63) feet and six (6) inches; thence south forty-two (42) feet and five (5) inches to the alley; thence west sixty-three (63) feet and six (6) inches to the place of beginning, together with the four-story brick building situate thereon, known as the Chickasaw Building, and which is also known as numbers 12 and 14 Second Street.

7. Part of lots three hundred and fifty-five and three hundred and fifty-six (355 and 356) on the plan of Memphis; Beginning in the north line of the first alley south of Madison Avenue at a point one hundred and five-tenths (66.5) feet east of the east line of South Second Street; running thence east with the north line of said alley fifty (50) feet; thence north parallel with South Second Street seventy-four and seventy-hundredths (74.70) feet to a point 74.70 feet south of the south line of Madison Avenue; thence west fifty (50) feet; thence south parallel with South Second Street seventy-four and seventy hundredths (74.70) feet to said alley first named, the point of beginning.

8. A certain tract of land in the southern suburbs of the City of Memphis, Tennessee, and being part of the original tract of land formerly owned by the Jno. Toto Building and Loan Association, and by it conveyed to the Equitable Gas Light Company, by deed of record in the register's office of Shelby County, Tennessee, book 179, Page 51, and being the northwest five and seventy-two hundredths (5.72) acres of said tract, upon which now stands the manufacturing plants, buildings and machinery of the Equitable Gas Light Company, and which lot commences at the southeast corner of Hornlake Road and McLemore Avenue; thence eastwardly along the southern line of McLemore Avenue to the northwest corner of lot number three (3) of William Ratzenbergen, Trustee, subdivision, which subdivision is of record in the register's office of Shelby County, Tennessee, book 197, page 554; thence in a southerly direction four hundred and fifteen (415) feet along the western line of said William Ratzenbergen, Trustee, subdivision to the southwest corner of lot twenty-two (22) of said subdivision; thence in a westerly direction to a stake in the west margin of the Hornlake Road, five hundred and fifteen (415) feet to the beginning, thence in a northerly direction along the west margin of said Hornlake Road, four hundred and sixteen (416) feet to the beginning.

9. Beginning at the intersection of the northern Florida and McLemore Avenues; thence west along the south line of McLemore Avenue four hundred and twenty-eight (428) feet to the northeast corner of the five and seventy-two hundredths (5.72) acre tract of the Equitable Gas Company; thence south at right angles to McLemore Avenue four hundred and sixteen (416) feet; thence eastward four hundred and twenty-one (421) feet to the west line of Florida Avenue; thence north with Florida Avenue four hundred and sixteen (416) feet to beginning.

10. Blocks four hundred and forty-five (445), four hundred and forty-six (446), four hundred and forty-seven (447) and four hundred and forty-eight (448), in the City of Memphis, Tennessee, and bounded on the west by Main Street, on the north by Greenlaw Street, extended, and on the south by Mill Street, and west by Chickasaw Street on which were located the main offices of the Memphis Gas Light Company, and being the same property heretofore conveyed by the New Memphis Gas Light Company to the Equitable Gas Light Company.

11. Part of Lot 37 of the Cooper tract, south of the right of way of the Union Railway Company, beginning at the intersection of the east line of Lot 37 and the south line of the right of way of the Union Railway Company; thence running south with said east line 346 feet to the southeast corner of Lot 37; thence west with the south line of said Lot 37, 356 feet to the southwest corner of said lot; thence north with the west line of said lot 346 feet to the intersection of the west line of said Lot 37 and the south line of the right of way of the Union Railway Company; thence eastwardly with the south line of the right of way of the Union Railway Company 356 feet to the beginning, being the same property conveyed to the Memphis Gas and Electric Company, dated January 1, 1903;

Parcel A comprises all of the property covered by the lien of the Cons

BUILDERS PROVIDE FOR STRIKE CRISES

Dealers Keeping Construction Work Moving From Stocks on Hand.

QUANTITY BUYERS ALERT

Brick Makers, in Coal Famine, Watch Quick Change to Oil Burners at Carey Plant.

In various departments of the construction industry interesting emergency measures are under way by which it is hoped to keep building operations moving regardless of fuel and rail strike eventualities, according to the current Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

In buying and selling basic building materials, for example, earmarks of wartime experiences and expediencies are discernible. More and more the market is reaching a stage where forward orders are being accepted subject to market price quotations at time of delivery, date unspecified. Emergency provisions are being made with trucking companies to bring basic materials to this market by highway if railway service fails.

Dealers in masons' materials show the real degree of their faith in the strength of the construction market of the Autumn and Winter by placing heavy orders for supplies now, even in excess of current or immediate future requirements.

Current orders, coupled with common brick requirements for this year already indicate a production of one billion brick in the Hudson River manufacturing district alone for this year, in spite of the difficulty of getting coal and wood. The record production is 1,200,000,000 for a single year.

Brick manufacturers are watching with great interest the experiment in quickly changing the Carey Brick Company's plant, near Albany, from a coal-burning to an oil-burning plant, as a means of circumventing the coal shortage now acutely felt all along the river.

This operation follows experiments made some time ago by the Garner Brick Company, but the significant thing about the latest change is that it is staged as a race between the settlement of the rail and fuel strike and the burning of brick by oil, shipping and marketing it in New York while the excessive demand continues.

Other plants are operating by burning coke, what little coal they can get and wood. But wood is as hard to get as coal is. Even then it cannot always be used.

When a kiln of 2,000,000 brick is set for coal burning, wood cannot be used except at great expense of practically rebuilding the fire chamber. So, in the absence of both coal and wood, the moulded mud is piled in the kiln and stays there until coal can be obtained.

That is typical of many Hudson River plants today. If the kiln is set for burning wood it is impossible to obtain it except at a price which is sometimes more excessive than coal at the present prices. Wood required for burning brick must season for a year.

Cordwood cut last Autumn, for example, could not be economically used for burning green brick now awaiting burning in the kilns. Wood burning for brick manufacture has not been used for so long that the cord-wood cutting industry for brick burning has become an abandoned industry in brick-making regions. Also, the sources of wood supply are now at greater distances from the plants than they were when wood burning of brick was the vogue in the Hudson River district.

Building material dealers report their experiences to be that deliveries of calcined building products, like cement, lime, plaster, etc., which normally took six days, now consume twelve days to half a month.

Some front-brick manufacturers, and more cement manufacturers, have been forced to close their plants on account of lack of fuel, but so far as current building reports show, no work now actually under way is being retarded for lack of materials. More work is coming forward in Manhattan and in Eastern New York mostly of a commercial and industrial type, than is developing in the Bronx, Brooklyn or Queens.

Production of lumber of all kinds is now a little ahead of orders and shipment logs behind orders in about the same proportion. Totals for the week of July 29 shows shipments to be 91 per cent. of cut (100) and orders, 93 per cent. For thirty weeks, the shipments were 101 per cent. of cut (100) and orders 107 per cent.

Considering the current demand, the vast volume of construction work that will come out immediately following the adjustment of present difficulties (which, according to the views expressed in the market, are being met with an idea of their becoming worse before they get better) and the condition of building material and equipment supply, the construction industry is profiting by its wartime experiences by keeping down and maintaining what progress it can without attempts at price manipulation or supply control. It is the heyday of the buyer with established credit and liberal buying capacity.

ENGLISH VITAL STATISTICS.

Show a Very High Birth Rate for 1920 and Lowest Death Rate Since 1862.

Great Britain's Registrar-General has just published his statement of vital statistics for the British Isles in 1920. These disclose remarkable modifications of individual conduct since the war, many of humorous, and some of serious import. For example, during the year in which the Great War began (1914) not many more than a hundred widows under the age of 25 remarried. In 1915 their number has risen to 144; in 1916, to 266; in 1917, to 449; in 1918, to 609, and in 1919 to 1,071, declining in 1920 to 630. A reasonable proof that war campaigners did not develop into ideal husbands.

Nevertheless, the birth-rate in Great Britain would have done credit to China or Germany, being 25.5 per 1,000, the highest since 1900. The total number of births in 1920 was 957,782, the very highest on record. There was an excess of 24,158 male babies, but a set-off was found in the fact that every 100 female children dying up to five years of age, 125 male children succumbed, thus tending to redress the unfavorable balance, so far as females were concerned.

The death rate worked out at 12.4 per 1,000, the total being 466,130, the smallest number recorded since 1862, when the population was little more than half that of 1920. Births of illegitimate children increased in astonishing manner, there being 44,947 such births, as against 3,071 in 1919. The marriage rate was the highest on record, 20.2 per 1,000, involving varied ages among nearly 38,000,000 people.

Deaths from measles and whooping-cough showed increase, and cancer (especially among males) advanced, but deaths from tuberculosis diminished. Before the war deaths from alcoholism worked out at about 2,000 per annum, but decreased in 1918 to 339. In 1919 they rose to 584, and in 1920 to 577. Between the ages of 15 and 45, deaths of males compared with those of females have returned to their prewar level, showing that military service has not adversely affected returned soldiers.

The Registrar-General remarks upon the decrease of mortality amongst infants running from the North to the South of England, and mentions that this is noteworthy from the very first day of life, in each of the four years open to comparison, much the highest rate for the first day have been returned by rural districts of the North. Taking the mortality amongst children at three, six, and nine months respectively, in the North the death rates are 117, 120, and 123; in the Midlands 94, 97, and 99; and in the South, 84, 85, and 88.

BRAZIL'S IRON AND STEEL.

Industry Has Developed Importance During the Last Year.

Important developments in the national iron and steel industry have taken place in Brazil during the last year, and further progress in these lines may be expected, according to W. L. Schurz, the American Commercial Attaché in Rio de Janeiro. These developments represent a phase of the Brazilian Government's policy to give the nation a greater degree of economic self-sufficiency by utilizing such resources as exist in the country, he adds.

"The basis of the Brazilian industry is the vast stores of high-grade hematite and magnetite ore existing in Minas Geraes and to a lesser degree in several other States, including Sao Paulo and Parana," he continues. "It has been estimated by competent geologists that the total ore content of these fields is between 6,000,000,000 and 12,000,000,000 tons of hematite, a very large proportion of which runs over 60 per cent. iron. This is exclusive of the lesser volume of magnetite ores.

"However, there are serious natural obstacles to the exploitation of these ore resources. First among these is the lack of an adequate and proper fuel supply for smelting and reduction operations. The price of foreign coal precludes its use on a large scale, and, moreover, in case of a foreign war this supply might be cut off either through a hostile power controlling sea communications or through restrictions on export by the coal-producing nations. Though foreign metallurgists are convinced of the unsuitability of the low-grade domestic coal for smelting purposes, great hopes are held in Brazil for the adaptation of the new French Basset process for the pulverization of this class of coal whereby it could be used in substitution of metallurgical coke, in the production of iron and steel. Charcoal made from eucalyptus wood is already being used in the production of pig iron, and extensive plantings of eucalyptus have been made in the mining districts. However, the possibilities of the use of charcoal are limited and would not permit of a large expansion of the industry.

"The progress made in electric smelting in Sweden and other countries has aroused keen interest in Brazil, where hydroelectric power is abundant. This has already led to the installation of several electric furnaces for the making of steel from pig iron, the most important being at Ribeirao Preto, in the State of Sao Paulo. However, the imperfection of electrometallurgical processes for the preliminary reduction of iron ore makes it doubtful if other fuel can be dispensed with.

Another obstacle to the development of the iron and steel industry is the long distance of the ore deposits from the coast, most of them lying over 500 kilometers from the seaboard. Dependence would have to be placed on the railway lines which penetrate the State of Minas from the coast. The most important of these is the line of the Central of Brazil from Rio to Bello Horizonte. Another is the Victoria & Minas, which runs from the Espirito Santo Coast at Victoria to a point about 130 kilometers from the deposits of Itabira, do Matto Dentro. A third alternative outlet would be over extensions of railway lines from the State of Sao Paulo into Minas Geraes.

"An impediment to the initiation of a metallurgical industry on a large scale in the Brazilian seaboard, or to the exportation of ore consists in the State export taxes on ore. These serve the double purpose of supplying revenue for the local Government and of forcing the development of the industry within the State instead of exporting the ore to other States or to foreign countries to be worked up into steel. While both of these reasons must be recognized as entirely valid from the interested viewpoint of the State Government, the tendency is to make such taxes almost prohibitive.

"The export duty on iron ore shipped out of Minas Geraes was raised to 3 milreis per ton during 1921. State Law 704 also authorized the President to grant companies taking out iron for export a reduction of .03 milreis per ton for a period of not over twenty years, when they shall have established plants that will transform into iron and steel at least 5 per cent. of the ore to be exported."

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LYNBROOK SACRIFICE, $7,250
New semi-bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, steam, gas, electricity, concrete cellar, spacious polished chestnut staircase, two lots; select neighborhood; cash $1,500. O'CONNOR INC., 47 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LAND
For sale—Hartford, Connecticut, a triangular parcel of land, about 20 acres, with 2,100 feet frontage on main line N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., WITH SIDING. Wonderful location for factory site, etc. For all particulars write MAURICE H. FOLEY, 25 Asylum St., Hartford.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES
FOR A LONG TERM
A—43 EAST 50TH STREET
NEAR PARK AVENUE
Six-story American basement dwelling. Otis Elevator, 13 rooms, 5 baths. Immediate possession. Rental $3,000 per year and taxes. Brokers protected. Francis B. Robert, 217 Broadway.

OFFICES $2.00 per sq. ft.
In modern, very desirable building. Fifth Ave. section (some partitioned). Available now.
S. Osgood Pell & Co. 17 W. 44 St. Tel. 5410 Vanderbilt.

1412-1416 Broadway
Northeast Corner 39th St.
OFFICES
Rent $35 to $100
Englis, 1531 Broadway.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT PUEBLO COUNTY, COLORADO.—BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, Plaintiff, vs. THE CUCHARAS LAND AND WATER CORPORATION et al., Defendants.
NOTICE OF SALE.

Pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale entered on July 7, 1922, by the District Court of the Tenth Judicial District of the State of Colorado sitting within and for the County of Pueblo, in case No. 17274 in said Court, wherein Bankers Trust Company, as trustee, is plaintiff, and The Cucharas Land and Water Corporation and others are defendants, I, Sam E. Thomas, Sheriff of said County of Pueblo, do hereby give notice that on the twelfth day of September, 1922, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the South front door of the county courthouse in the City of Pueblo, in said County of Pueblo, I will offer for sale and sell at public sale to the highest bidder, subject to approval and confirmation by said Court, in the manner provided by the statutes of the State of Colorado for the sale of real property under execution, for the purpose of satisfying the amount, approximately $1,170,475.05, in said decree found due, owing and payable by said defendant, The Cucharas Land and Water Corporation, together with interest as specified in said decree, and costs of suit amounting to $15.55, and the costs of sale, all and singular the property, real, personal and mixed, of said defendant The Cucharas Land and Water Corporation in and by said decree found and decreed to be subject to the lien of the mortgage or deed of trust dated January 1, 1913, given by said defendant The Cucharas Land and Water Corporation to said plaintiff Bankers Trust Company, as trustee, for the purpose in said mortgage set forth, a brief general description of which property is as follows:

Approximately 2260 acres of land, situate in Township 22 South, Range 62 West, in Townships 21 and 22 South, Range 63 West, and in Townships 21 and 22 South, Range 64 West, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in said County of Pueblo, together with the right, title and interest of said The Cucharas Land and Water Corporation in and to said lands, which are specifically described in said decree.

Also certain certificates of purchase from the State of Colorado held by said The Cucharas Land and Water Corporation, covering approximately 16,400.36 acres of land, situate in Townships 21, 22 and 23 South, Range 63 West, in Townships 21 and 22 South, Range 64 West, and in Township 22 South, Range 65 West, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in said County of Pueblo, and all the right, title and interest of said The Cucharas Land and Water Corporation in said lands, which certificates of purchase and the lands covered thereby are specifically described in said decree.

Also all improvements upon any of the lands owned by said The Cucharas Land and Water Corporation, or in course of purchase by it from the State of Colorado, or in which said The Cucharas Land and Water Corporation has any right, title or interest.

Also 57,499 shares of the capital stock of The Cucharas Irrigation Company.

Also all right, title and interest of said The Cucharas Land and Water Corporation in and to certain outstanding contracts with purchasers for the sale to them of an aggregate of approximately 1380 acres of land and 1425 shares of stock in The Cucharas Irrigation Company, together with the unpaid portion of the purchase price of said lands and shares of stock represented by promissory notes of the purchasers in the aggregate principal amount of $127,539.45.

Also promissory notes in the aggregate principal amount of $3,875 representing defaulted payments on cancelled contracts of purchase of lands and shares of stock in said The Cucharas Irrigation Company.

Also all the right, title and interest of said The Cucharas Land and Water Corporation in and to all mortgages, and in and to all options or agreements to purchase lands from any person, persons or corporation, or from the State of Colorado or its Land Board.

Also any and all other property of every kind and character, real, personal or mixed, of said The Cucharas Land and Water Corporation.

The lands and shares of stock in said The Cucharas Irrigation Company so to be sold are subject to the outstanding contracts for the sale of portions thereof hereinbefore mentioned and to outstanding leases referred to in said decree.

Said sale will be subject to the lien of the assessment levied for the year 1922 against said shares of stock in said The Cucharas Irrigation Company so to be sold.

No bid will be received without a previous deposit with me in cash or by certified check of $50,000, as a pledge that the bid will be made good if accepted and the sale confirmed by said Court.

The remainder of the purchase price shall be payable in the manner provided in said decree, within 30 days after the entry of an order of said Court confirming the sale. Reference is hereby made to said decree for a further and more specific statement of the terms and conditions of sale, including the method of making good the bid of the successful bidder.

Dated at Pueblo, Colorado, July 31, 1922.
SAM E. THOMAS, as Sheriff of the County of Pueblo, State of Colorado.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In Bankruptcy No. 7814.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. SHEERIN, JOSEPH A. McINTYRE, WILLIAM T. McCALL, WALTER R. FLAHERTY and FRANK R. McCRAHON, individually, and co-partners, trading as McCALL, RILEY & CO., alleged bankrupts.
TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE NAMED ALLEGED BANKRUPTS:

TAKE NOTICE: That application will be made by the Ancillary Receiver of the estate of the above named alleged bankrupts on Wednesday, August 16th, 1922, at ten o'clock A. M., before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Post Office Building, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, third floor, for leave to sell the furniture and all the fixtures of the above named bankrupts, situate in Philadelphia, at public sale, upon ten days' notice given to the creditors of the Philadelphia and Harrisburg offices, by mail; and to the New York creditors by publication once in the New York Herald, and once in the New York Daily News Record.

Yours very truly,
CARR & KRAUSS,
Attorneys for Ancillary Receiver.
1113 North American Building.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of L. HAMBURGER & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, August 14th, 1922, by order of the Court, at 10.30 A. M., at 91 5th Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of laces, veiling, embroidery, counters, partition, desks, chairs, safe, etc.

PERCIVAL WILDS, Receiver.
GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST, Attorneys for Receiver, 1 Day St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE LISS & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, August 18th, 1922, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 343 W. 13th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of coffee roaster, mixer, scale, spices, tea, coffee, office furniture, fixtures, etc.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
ARTHUR Y. DALZIEL, Attorney for Receiver, 14 Exchange Pl., New York.
Inspection Aug. 11th & 17th.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS KLEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, August 14th, 1922, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 305 E. Houston St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, beds, bedding, etc.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Custodian.
ALEXANDER LEVINE, Attorney for petitioning creditors, 1328 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HEAP & ROSEN CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, August 14th, 1922, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 654-656 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fixtures, etc.

MYLES MURVIN, Receiver.
WILLIAM L. SCHWARTZ, Attorney for Receiver, 160 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB RICHMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, August 14th, 1922, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2482½ Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hardware, house furnishings, fixtures, etc.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
SOBEL & BRAND, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL ROSEN and JACOB ROSEN, individually and as co-partners, trading as THE UNITED JOBBING STORE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, August 14th, 1922, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 105 Eldridge St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, cotton goods, remnants, fixtures, etc. Also the receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired lease of the lease of the said premises.

ARTHUR Y. DALZIEL, Receiver.
BRAINE & WEINRIB, Attorneys for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY V. SZARVAN, doing business as MARIBELLE EMBROIDERY WORKS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, August 22nd, 1922, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 104 E. 22nd St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stock, machinery, furniture, fixtures, etc. Also the receiver's rights, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of the lease of the said premises. SAMUEL STURTZ, Receiver.
SAMUEL J. FRIED, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.
Inspection Aug. 19th and 21st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS BURSTEIN and SOLOMON BURSTEIN, individually and as copartners, trading as BURSTEIN BROTHERS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, August 14th, 1922, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2082½ Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of candy, cigars, receiver's right, title and interest in and to all fixtures, chattels and unexpired term of the lease of the said premises. HENRY K. DAVIS, Receiver.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Your Chance to Buy Brooklyn Property
From
The City of New York
Under direction of CHARLES L. CRAIG, Comptroller

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock Noon
23d Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn
91 BROOKLYN PARCELS Included in the Great Offering of
196 New York City Improved and Unimproved Properties
75% at 5 per cent.

Seventy-five per cent of the purchase price, or such portion as the purchaser may desire, may be paid by the giving of a purchase money mortgage and the bond of the purchaser running for five years, with interest at 5 per cent, the purchaser to pay the recording tax, the recording fee, and all Federal or State taxes or fees in relation thereto, except the mortgage tax. The property will be conveyed by the City of New York free and clear of all taxes and assessments which have become a lien thereon on or prior to the date of sale.

RICHMOND PROPERTIES Will be sold at County Court House, St. George, Staten Island, Aug. 17

CATALOGUES may be had WITHOUT COST from
AUGUSTUS J. RINN, Appraiser of Real Estate, Room 733, Department of Finance, Municipal Building, or the following authorized Auctioneers:

HENRY BRADY, 139 West 33rd St. New York.
SAMUEL MARX 115 West 23rd St., New York.
THOMAS A. HOVENDEN, 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Joseph P. Day Inc. Auctioneer 67 Liberty St., N. Y. City
THEODORE ARCHER, 49 New York Ave., Jamaica.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Schlesinger for Factories
Specializing in manufacturing space of every character. 5,000 Sq. Ft. and upwards.
LOWELL, MASS. 100,000 sq. ft. with railroad, 3-story concrete and mill buildings; 5 acres land; $150,000.
L. I. CITY 50,000 sq. ft.; concrete building; sprinklered; railroad siding. Lease.
L. I. CITY 165,000 sq. ft.; brick; mill constructed building; sprinklered; railroad siding; excellent light; large yard space. Sale.
N. Y. HARBOR 75,000 sq. ft.; concrete; sprinklered building; railroad siding; docking facilities; 30c per sq. ft.
MIDTOWN MANHATTAN 60,000 sq. ft.; brick, steel construction; sprinklered; 350 lbs. floor capacity; power plant; loading platform; near freight terminals. Rent or Sale.
NEWARK 5,000 to 75,000 sq. ft.; series of buildings for light manufacturing; within walking distance of large labor market. Rent.
N. J. TUBE CO. 135,000 sq. ft. on one floor; 2 railroad sidings; perfect light; a fully equipped plant for rolling copper and brass and making tubes. In excellent labor market. Sale.
LOUIS SCHLESINGER, INC.
Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J. Market 6500.
130 W. 42d St., New York Bryant 0192.

On 42nd Street
(Directly opposite Bush Terminal Bldg.)
Desirable Showrooms to Let.
NEW BUILDING, ELEVATOR SERVICE, LIGHT ON THREE SIDES. REASONABLE RENTAL.
APPLY TO
JOHN DAVID
Broadway and 32nd St.

TO LEASE
Approximately 12,000 square feet of manufacturing space and 7,500 square feet of warehouse space in Bush Terminal. ALUMINUM DIE CASTING CORPORATION, Garwood, N. J.
Telephone Westfield 1120.

BONWIT TELLER BUILDING
10 East 38th Street
11th FLOOR
50x90
FOR TERM OF YEARS—
MODERN FIREPROOF
100% SPRINKLER BUILDING.
LOWEST INSURANCE RATE IN NEW YORK
POSSESSION AUGUST 1st.
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
TELEPHONE MR. GARFUNKEL, VANDERBILT 5790.

Stores—Offices—Restaurant
2nd Floor Loft of 6,400 sq. ft.
NEW BUILDING
Near Columbia College
Slawson & Hobbs
162 West 72d Street

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Have You a New Law House?
I HAVE A BUYER WITH ABOUT $20,000 CASH. HE WANTS TO BUY AN EQUITY IN A "WALK-UP" THAT WILL SHOW GOOD RETURNS; HEIGHTS OR BRONX.
WILLIAM H. PECKHAM
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS
ESTABLISHED 1897
Columbus 7714 200 West 72nd St., N. Y.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Don't Renew
your lease until you have visited
Jackson Heights
New York City's Garden Apartment Home Section
New Elevator Garden Apartments
5 to 10 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Social and Business References Required
Tenant-Ownership Plan—Liberal Terms
20 Minutes from Fifth Ave. & 57th St.
Take Subway to Grand Central, transfer to Queensboro Subway (Corona Line) to 25th St. (Jackson Heights) Section—(Office Opposite Station)
By Motor—59th via Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Ave. to 25th St.
Queensboro Corporation
50 East 42nd Street

Unfurnished—East Side.

120 East 31st St.
8 Rooms & Bath—Murray Hill
Fireproof Elevator Apartment.
Unequaled Service—Moderate Rent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

STOP GO
Looking for Apartments, 162 West and get their Fall List
to Slawson & Hobbs 72nd St. of high class Apartments.
PHONE, COLUMBUS 2240.
IT WILL ALSO BE SENT ON REQUEST

No. 615 W. 162nd St.
Corner Ft. Washington
5 & 7 ROOMS & BATH: $1100-$1500
Modern elevator Apartment; mail chute; tiled bathrooms; telephone service.
* * * * *
No. 72 W. 89th St.
Near Central Park West.
7 ROOMS & BATH: $1500
Walk-up; new floors; tiled bathrooms
Possession Sept. 1st or sooner. Apply supt. on premises or
E. A. STERN Tel. Hanover 9193

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

Strathmore
404 Riverside Drive
at 113th St.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
$5,500 to $6,500
Large rooms and closets, good arrangement, splendid light and view. Unequalled management and service.

THE ROGER MORRIS
ELEVATOR APTS.
3-4-5-6 and 7 rooms
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
400 West 160th Street
OVERLOOKING POLO GROUNDS.
Near "L" and Broadway Subway Stations.
PHONE WADSWORTH 6760.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
LOW RATES. QUICK SERVICE.
First and Second MORTGAGE LOANS, MANHATTAN, BROOKLYN, BRONX AND NEW JERSEY.
STEEL REALTY, 152 W. 42d St. Bry't 5341.

WILL purchase unexpired first mortgages, Manhattan-Bronx, from holders desiring to realize on their investment. Brooke & George, 29 West 34th St. Fitzroy 1880. Mortgage negotiation since 1869.

TO those contemplating building, I can arrange for large first mortgage loans; $1,000,000 on hand. S 428 Times.

Construction Loans and Second Mortgages
AMDUR-ELLIS CO., INC.,
542 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 1659.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

A LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY.
Must sell my magnificent 1-family 8-room stucco house; 1 year old; has exempt; beautiful sun parlor; tile bath and kitchen; 2-car garage; at sacrifice; situated in finest section of Flatbush; worth $25,000; will sell for $19,500. 1,079 East First St. Phone Midwood 2767R.

LOT 22x90, with party wall agreement; near 4th Av. Sta. Sacrifice. H. & E., 441 11th St.

4-FAMILY flat, all improvements; rents $2,040 yearly; price $17,000. R. Krudenov, 441 11th St.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

DO YOU WANT A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE HOME FOR $1,000 CASH AND $6,500 ON VERY EASY TERMS?
This house has just been completed, contains six rooms and bath, with a breakfast nook; every modern improvement; steam heat, water, gas, electricity and sewers (no cesspool). Open for inspection Battle and Waldo Aves., White Plains, N. Y., or
V. GREEN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,
45 West 34th St., N. Y. Tel. Fitzroy 3800.

GENTLEMAN'S superb residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 3 porches, &c.; bargain, $18,000. Phone Yonkers 2545.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, 27 Lincoln Av.—Unfurnished upper floor, 4 rooms, bath, heat, enclosed porch; $50. Phone Hastings 1057.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD—Owner leaving Stamford will sacrifice a beautiful 10-room modern Colonial home; 3 baths and all modern improvements; the house is located in finest residential section of Stamford; value $30,000; sale price $25,000; $14,000 can remain on first mortgage. Bell & Pierson, 54 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. 2818 Stamford.

NEW, modern, complete homes from $500 up; easy terms. Harris Construction Co., 250 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. 3700-L.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BUNGALOW—Five large, well-arranged rooms, porch of unusual size, complete with gas, electricity, open fireplace; close to stores, trolley, also railroad; unexcelled train service; price, $6,500; terms may be arranged. CHILDS, WARNER & WESTON, opposite station, Mineola.

$500 CASH and $40 per month secures possession of attractive new cottage, five rooms, bath and all improvements; plot 80x100; located in charming residential, commuting 41 minutes out; full price $6,500. L. T., 380 Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I.—5 minutes from station; good section; lot 72x100; 4-room bungalow; bath, electric lights, garage and chicken house; price $6,000; easy terms; snap. Chas. E. Sammis Jr., Huntington, L. I. Telephone Huntington 455.

WESTBURY, L. I.—Owner will sell modern house, 8 rooms and bath, all improvements, two-car garage and one-half acre of land in the best section; price $12,000; no agents. P. O. Box 407, Westbury, L. I.

GREAT NECK—Fine 11-room residence, 3 baths, garage, garden, trees; furnished or unfurnished; for one year or longer. Phone Great Neck 423.

GLADHURST—For rent from Oct. 1 to June 1, furnished 10-room house; 2 baths and double garage; rent reasonable. For particulars call Watkins 2128.

MALBA-ON-THE-SOUND—Rent furnished or unfurnished 9-room house; $150; two baths, fireplaces, electric lights, newly decorated throughout. Fitch, Flushing 3756R.

MANHASSETT PARK (Hillcrest Av.)—8-room house, bath, steam heat, for sale; large garage; plot 100x100; one block from station.

KENSINGTON—GREAT NECK—Charming hollow tile home and grounds for sale at bargain; little cash. Telephone Beekman 2854.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL camp site for sale, Putnam County, 2 hours from New York City; this property is ideal for a camp, being 950 feet above sea level with a wonderful long view and beautiful lake; price and terms reasonable. Call 1240 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE!
Nice level 20-acre plot with private railroad switch line, just over Schenectady city line; suitable for any kind of manufacturing. Address Bellevue Realty Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

27 ACRES with 8 bungalows, furnished, in the Village of Pine Hill, for sale, price $7,000. C. O., Billings.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A CHARMING little home of six rooms, tiled bath, on a one-third acre plot; plenty of shrubs and flowers; has huge veranda and fine living room with big open fireplace, hardwood trim, electric lights, steam heat, parquet finished floors, everything new this month; easy commuting to New York; unusual opportunities for outdoor sports; golf clubs, 5 beautiful lakes near-by; $1,800 cash, balance of $6,700 on easy term mortgages buys the place; in this private neighborhood. PERSONAL, P. O. Box 1107 City Hall Sta., N. Y. City.

AT COLONIA, N. J.
NEAR PENN. R. R. STATION.
The Starling Bungalow, 6 rooms.....$5,400.00
The Elizabeth Cottage, 5 rooms..... 7,000.00
The Llewellyn Cottage, 6 rooms..... 7,100.00
The Clinton Bungalow, 5 rooms..... 6,000.00
The Waverly Cottage, 6 rooms..... 6,100.00
Each has tile bath, steam heat, electric light, oak floors and all conveniences.
10% cash, balance easy monthly terms. Must be sold at once.
R. M. COMINGS,
115 5th Av., New York. Phone Ashland 1200.

NORMANDY BEACH.
Five miles South of Point Pleasant. Special inducement during 10-day sale. Lots are going fast. Come and select your lots now. Finest Ocean Front Development. Cement Sidewalks, Curbs, Grading of Streets, and Water throughout. Titles Guaranteed. Easy Terms.
G. F. FRERIKS,
198 Market St., Newark, N. J.

FOR RENT, SUMMIT, N. J.—Family going abroad will rent for one year, from Oct. 1, finely located stucco Colonial house, furnished; 12 rooms, 3 porches, 4 baths, garage for 2 cars; adults only; $350 monthly; references and deposit. Owner's valuable gardener-chauffeur to be employed to look after property. X 2095 Times Annex.

BONA FIDE BARGAINS, easy terms, modern bungalows and handsome houses, convenient to railroads, trolley, schools, stores, churches; if you want a rest before buying. See Raymond Moore, Owner and Builder, West Englewood Station. Tel. Englewood 191M or 191AL.

HOMESEEKERS.
Investigate Ridgewood first.
Excellent commuting service.
Write for illustrated booklet.
Secretary Business Men's Association,
P. O. Box 183, Ridgewood, N. J.

ALLENDALE, N. J., plot 100x130, new houses, 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms, bath, steam heat, open fireplace, city water, all improvements, $8,500; comfortable terms. P. O. Box 27, Ridgewood, N. J.

FREE list of houses for sale and rent. Write VAN WINKLE CO., Rutherford, N. J.

Real Estate—Other Cities and Towns

Mississippi—For Sale or To Let.

PASS CHRISTIAN Miss., cottage; Mexican Gulf frontage 150 feet, running to half-mile section line in rear; shade and fruit trees and cleared land ready for planting fruit and nut trees; price low; three to six years' time on unclaimed purchase price. John H. Smart, 343 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

OWNERS, ATTENTION!
Your properties expertly managed; your rents advanced on the first of each month. Harold Squaer Elder, Arcade, Rm. 400 Smith.

I WILL lease your income property; leaseholds bought. Belmont, 1,151 Broadway.

WE HAVE CLIENTS to lease city properties. De Rose, 209 Lexington Av.

Country Property.

WANTED—A small house or part of house in Westchester County. Pleasantville preferred; family of three; must be in excellent neighborhood. B 499 Times.

NEW YORKERS can dispose of their property in Hudson County, especially North Hudson, immediately if price is right. N. N., 61 2nd St., Hoboken.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Connecticut.

FINE 12-room house, running water, bath room, electric lights, large double-screened verandas; large barn, garage, hen house; fruit trees and shrubbery, with 25 acres land; this property is a well-built, all-year house; ideal for Summer boarders; near depot, stores and beach; complete furnishings; price $8,000; cash $3,000. Geo. Ackerman, owner, Clinton, Conn.

New Jersey.

KEANSBURG, Granville Park, four-room bung low; on shore; water rent; $100 for balance season. Inquire 138 Shore Boulevard, Granville Park. Phone Keansburg 257.

FURNISHED house, Palisades, $75 Aug. 15 to Sept. 15. Andreiva, 4335 St. raincoat; evenings Cliffside 2834.

New Jersey.

SALE or rent, summer homes in Berkshire Hills. Wm. B. Hayward, Pittsfield, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

249 WEST 34TH ST.
Opposite Penn. and L. I. Railroad Depot.
DEPOSING BANKING HOUSE BUILDING.
Light and Dry Offices.
From $30 Up.
Furnished If Desired.
Immediate Telephone Service.
Phone Longacre 2230. Brokers Protected.

DOWNTOWN OFFICES.
FINANCIAL DISTRICT—
Extra light, 61 rooms, 1,768 ft., $900.
Furnished room in suite, $100.
SHIPPING DISTRICT—
4 light rooms, 1,700 ft., $333.34.
Small office, 2 windows, $70.
HUDSON TERMINAL—
Suite 3 rooms, 550 ft., $120.
Office, 325 ft., below, $70.
WILLIAM S. CONSTANT CO.,
115 Broadway. Rector 4988.

1,000 SQUARE FEET
Office or Show Room.
Exceptionally light and desirable in high grade office building. Union Square district; must sublet immediately at great sacrifice. Phone Stuyvesant 9597. Rinzler.

LIGHT, PRIVATE OFFICE, also desk room; unexcelled facilities in lawyer's su

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

ABOUT 2,400 square feet for light manufacturing; 29th to 40th St., near 7th Av.; about 21 x feet. Madison Letter Shop, 226 West 54th St.

STORE wanted, good location, reasonable rent. 21 East 14th St., Box 2.

SMALL space or stand; men's neckwear. 21 East 14th St., Box 2.

WANTED, furnished office, uptown; state all particulars, terms, &c. C 230 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

97TH ST., 12 EAST—Unusually sunny studio apartment, suitable two or three; large living room, open fireplace, outside bedroom, bath, kitchenette, old mahogany, antiques, piano, Victrola; $145. Ogden, Stuyvesant 6500.

5TH, 24 EAST (Hotel Regent)—Attractive newly decorated front apartment, 2, 3 rooms, $30-$35 weekly; one rear, $25; convenient everywhere. Madison Square 1654.

54TH, 5 EAST—Parlor floor, non-housekeeping apt. Johnson, Plaza 6024; evenings only.

56TH ST. AND 5TH AV.—BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT, PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH, TO SUBLET BY THE MONTH OR TO CUT. 1 AT LOW RATE. INQUIRE CLERK, NETHERLAND HOTEL.

66TH, 42 EAST—Spacious, fully equipped two-room kitchenette apt., between Madison and Park Av. Newlin, Rhinelander 8884.

74TH, 138 EAST—Entire floor, private house, five outside rooms, comfortably furnished, real kitchen and bath. Phone Rhinelander 2963.

80TH, EAST—Furnished 7-room apartment; all conveniences; moderate rent. Lenox 6780. Telephone mornings.

83D ST. (Madison Av., Hotel Ashton)—Newly decorated, furnished 1, 2, 3, outside rooms; private bath; buses, surface cars, subways; $12-$18-$20 weekly; hotel service; restaurant.

DOCTOR will share well-furnished suite of offices; services nurse. Telephone Rhinelander 1985.

DUPLEX APARTMENT, Park Av., in the 70's, beautifully and completely furnished, 2 master bedrooms, each with bath; six large closets, living room, 2 large closets; pantry, kitchen, 2 servants' rooms, storeroom and servant's bath; lease to Oct. 1, 1923; possession Sept. 1; rental $6,000. Telephone 2124 Rhinelander.

MADISON AV., 771 (corner 66th St.)—TO SUBLET, entire 3d floor, consisting of 10 large sunny rooms, 4 baths; magnificently FURNISHED, OR UNFURNISHED; to October 1; bargain. By appointment. Riverside 1727.

SEVERAL two-room and bath suites to rent for August and September; $75 per month; full hotel service; delightful rooms, beautiful neighborhood. Hotel Irving, 26 Gramercy Park. Phone Gramercy 6364.

Furnished—West Side.

8TH AV., 939 (55th)—Apt. 506; studio, 16x23, 6 windows, kitchenette, bedroom; $60 monthly. Apply between 12 and 2.

85TH ST., 246 WEST—Attractive 3 rooms, bath; furnished, modern conveniences. Apply Supt.

86TH, 28 WEST—Two room, bath, suite; linen, maid service; $80 monthly.

89TH, 40 WEST—Attractive studio, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; phone; top floor.

45TH, 341 WEST—New elevator apartment; cleanliness unequaled; one, two, three rooms, bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenette; unquestionable references; $65-$125 monthly. Longacre 3560.

45TH, 119 WEST—Neatly furnished cool, high-class elevator apartments, 2 rooms and bath, $22 weekly up.

46TH, 326 WEST—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; newly altered; $70 up.

54TH ST. AND BROADWAY—TO SUBLET, ATTRACTIVE PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH, $25 PER WEEK. J. BRUNSON, HOTEL CUMBERLAND.

57TH ST. (CORNER 7TH AV.)
THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID, VALET SERVICES; TWO ROOMS, BATH, $100 UP; ONE ROOM, BATH, $90; REFERENCES.

66TH, 42 EAST—Spacious, fully equipped two-room kitchenette apt., between Madison and Park Av. Newlin, Rhinelander 8884.

74TH, 138 EAST—Entire floor, private house, five outside rooms, comfortably furnished, real kitchen and bath. Phone Rhinelander 2963.

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66TH, 124 WEST—Sunny, attractive apartment, 4 rooms and bath, from Oct. 1 for six months or year.

70TH, 208 WEST (HOTEL THORNDIKE).
VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITE WITH PRIVATE BATH.
SPECIAL SUMMER WEEKLY RATES.
CENTRAL HOTEL SERVICE.

66, 871 WEST—Two rooms, large kitchen, bath, completely furnished for housekeeping; $75. Inquire drug store.

57TH, 340 WEST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID, VALET SERVICES; 2, 3 ROOMS, BATH, $90 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

57TH ST., 118 WEST—SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH SUITES TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1; VERY REASONABLE RATE. C. R. SCHMIDT, GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL.

57TH ST., 118 WEST—PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH TO SUBLET AT GREATLY REDUCED RATE BY WEEK, MONTH OR TO OCT. 1. C. R. SCHMIDT, GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL.

57TH, 301 WEST—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; parquet flooring; elevator building; southern exposure; $100.

59TH, 100 WEST.
MISS WHELEN
is offering for immediate occupancy several very attractive, unusually handsomely furnished housekeeping apartments in the 16-story studio building opposite Central Park (excellent restaurant in building with room service). The two-room apartments consist of sunny double bedroom, large closets, smartly tiled and attractively furnished living room with extra day-bed; large, practical kitchenettes, gas stove, refrigerator; Ovington china; private telephone; rents from $225 monthly (Summer); other apartments, &c., according to size of apartment. Call daily or telephone Miss WHELEN, Circle 3918, for appointment.

61ST ST., 10 WEST (CORNER B'WAY).
HOTEL PARAGLENA.
SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK; ATTRACTIVE SUITES OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $25-$30 UP WEEKLY; SPECIAL MONTHLY RATES, COLUMBUS 7127.

69TH ST., 245 WEST (THE NEW WEST END)—TWO AND THREE ROOM APARTMENTS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, $80 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

71ST, 167 WEST—New elevator building, newly furnished; 2 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; bachelors preferred; rented only on leases; references required; $100 up.

72D ST., 164-166 WEST.
NEAR BROADWAY—HIGH-CLASS MODERN HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, ARTISTICALLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, CONSISTING OF 3 AND 4 ROOMS, INCLUDING KITCHEN; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES; $125 MONTHLY UP.

72D, 118 WEST (Earlton Apartments)—Under new management; very desirable 2 rooms, bath, furnished in excellent taste; Summer rates; hotel service; restaurant.

72D, 42 WEST (Royalton Apt. Hotel)—Attractively furnished 2 room suites, bath; hotel service, restaurant; reduced rates.

72D ST., 119 WEST.
TWO-ROOM KITCHENETTE SUITE, $35.

72D, 253 WEST—One or two furnished rooms, kitchenette and bath.

73D ST., 126 WEST (Hotel Nobleton)—Newly decorated, luxuriously furnished 1-2-3 outside rooms; private bath; elevated, surface cars, subways; $16-$25 weekly; full hotel service; restaurant.

73D ST., 272 WEST—Two rooms and bath, one on a floor.

74TH ST., 45 WEST.
TWO-ROOM SUITE, $18 WEEKLY.

74TH, 102 WEST (Hotel Anderson)—One and two room suites; Summer rates; leases by Fall.

80'S—Attractive two room, bath, kitchenette apt.; sacrifice; rent $80. Bryant 7498.

81ST ST. (Columbus Av., Hotel Colonial)—Newly decorated, furnished, 1-2-3 outside rooms, private bath; elevated, surface cars, subway; $15-$20-$25 weekly; full hotel service; restaurant.

81ST ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.—ATTRACTIVE OUTSIDE PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH TO SUBLET; $100 PER MONTH. M. J. BROWER, HOTEL ENDICOTT.

81ST, 204 WEST—Desirable two rooms, kitchen, bath, completely furnished; modern; elevator; Oct. 1 or immediate. Schuyler 7305.

81ST, 114 WEST—Suites, everything new, 2, 3 rooms, showers, modern; reasonable.

83D, 33 WEST—Attractive one-room kitchenette apartment; high-class house; reasonable.

85TH ST. (Riverside Drive; also Broadway, 91st St.), 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 rooms; everything new; immediate possession. Call at 2,465 Broadway, 91st St.

86TH, 139 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED TWO-ROOM SUITE, PRIVATE TILED BATH, COMPLETE KITCHEN; PIANO, VICTROLA; WEEKLY.

87TH, 314 WEST (Riverside)—Back parlor, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; twin beds, professional, private; $90 monthly; $25 weekly.

89TH, 307 WEST—Parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; suitable lodging or professional.

89D, 60 WEST—HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS, TWO ROOMS, BATH, $80 UP; MAID AND VALET SERVICE.

94TH, WEST—Lady going abroad wishes to sell completely furnished 6-room apartment, including 1-year lease. Phone Monday after 10 for appointment. Riverside 4208.

97TH ST., 12 EAST—Unusually sunny studio apartment, suitable two or three; large living room, open fireplace, outside bedroom, bath, kitchenette, old mahogany, antiques, piano, Victrola; $145. Ogden, Stuyvesant 6500.

5TH, 24 EAST (Hotel Regent)—Attractive newly decorated front apartment, 2, 3 rooms, $30-$35 weekly; one rear, $25; convenient everywhere. Madison Square 1654.

54TH, 5 EAST—Parlor floor, non-housekeeping apt. Johnson, Plaza 6024; evenings only.

56TH ST. AND 5TH AV.—BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT, PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH, TO SUBLET BY THE MONTH OR TO CUT. 1 AT LOW RATE. INQUIRE CLERK, NETHERLAND HOTEL.

66TH, 42 EAST—Spacious, fully equipped two-room kitchenette apt., between Madison and Park Av. Newlin, Rhinelander 8884.

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APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

104TH ST. (CITY H'WAY)—Newly, beautifully furnished 4 rooms; including kitchen (lease only); references required; $115 month up.

107TH, 308 WEST—TWO HANDSOME ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, COMPLETE KITCHEN, PIANO, VICTROLA; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.

109TH ST., 101 WEST.
PRE-WAR PRICES.
2 and 3 rooms, high-class, $18 up weekly. Academy 1611. Open 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.—Cathedral Plaza, 100 Cathedral Parkway. One, two, three room furnished apartments, with kitchenette, in high class elevator apartment house; one of the best localities in New York; special rates for August for small families with children; also nurses and newlyweds; all apartments just redecorated and painted; rates monthly, 1 room, $50 up; 2 rooms, $75 up; 3 rooms, $95 up; weekly terms arranged; subway 2 blocks, 6th and 9th Av. 'L' one block; bus in front of house; park for children opposite house; choice front apartments now available. PHONE ACADEMY 0615.

112TH, 605 WEST—Leaving for Europe will sublet 6-room apartment; furniture new. Phone Cathedral 8562. Apt. 4B.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE ONE, TWO ROOM SUITES, WITH, WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

121ST, 414 WEST—Elegantly furnished 5 room apartment, elevator; rent reasonable; privilege to buy furniture and transfer lease. Kolsby, Apt. 5A.

178TH ST., 835 WEST—8 rooms apt.; furniture to sell; going abroad.

APARTMENTS OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS
AT VERY MODERATE RENTALS.
2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; some apartments with 2 baths, comfortably furnished; telephone and elevator service; maid service if desired; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential; apartments for as little as $75 a month.
THE WILSONIA,
225 WEST 99TH ST.

BROADWAY, at 81st St., handsomely furnished apartment, Capitol Theatre Building, consisting of large living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath. Apply, elevator man.

BROADWAY, 3,095 (122d, Hamilton)—3 rooms, nicely furnished, light, elevator; low rent.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY SECTION.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath. $40 up
3 rooms, kitchen or kitchenette, 55 up
4 rooms, with light alcove kitchen, 70 up
5 rooms, with wonderful view, 75 up
6 rooms, all facing front, 90 up
References essential. Weekly rates to responsible people. MAIN OFFICE, 215 Manhattan Av., corner 109th St. Open evenings and all day Sunday. Phone Academy 1647.

CENTRAL PARK WEST—Beautiful 2-room apartment, $125. Riverside 4164, Apt. 7I.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
55th St. and 7th Av.
Subway Station at Door.
Offers for immediate occupancy non-housekeeping apartments of
2 AND 3 ROOMS AND BATH
AT VERY MODERATE RENTALS.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
Restaurant of Highest Class.
Under KNOTT Management.
Telephone Circle 1066.

NICELY furnished apartment, two rooms and bath and closet, on Madison Av. near 58th; $110 per month; particulars. Phone Stuyvesant 1834.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240.
Corner 96th St.
15-STORY APARTMENT
Offers for Immediate Possession the Following Non-Housekeeping Apartments:
Two rooms, foyer, bath, $1,080 up.
Three rooms, foyer, bath, $1,680 up.
Will rent furnished or unfurnished.
Seen any time, daily, evening, Sunday.

WEST END AV., 103—Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment in high-class apartment house; lease, very reasonable. Telephone Academy 1464 after 12 noon.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS—Two rooms, furnished; bath; newly decorated; maid service; heat and water; all subways. 22 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

4-ROOM apartment, well furnished, Brooklyn, $125 monthly. Decatur 2372.

Furnished—New Jersey.

8 ROOMS, bath, porch, garage; $75. T. M. Gray, 2 Wall St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

26TH, 141 EAST—3-4 beautiful rooms, bath, hot water; all improvements.

30S—Six rooms, bath, $85; long lease. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

36TH ST., 163 EAST, exclusive Murray Hill—Bungalow built in garden, huge studio, two bedrooms, two baths, roof garden, tiled kitchen; also two and three rooms, elevator; $1,800-$5,000.

55TH ST., 73 EAST—Floor, 2 rooms, bath, two basins; plenty closet room; telephone.

56TH ST., 1 EAST—Desirable 5th Av. corner suite; immediate possession; also 2 rooms and bath or 3 rooms and 2 baths; large rooms, hotel and Restaurant Elysee service; inspection invited.

78TH, 49 EAST—Eight large rooms and bath, newly decorated, electricity, new parquet flooring; rent $2,200.

78TH ST., 16 EAST—2 large rooms, dressing room and bath; rent reasonable.

97TH, 9 EAST (near 5th)—Exceptionally large rooms, bath, just decorated; rent reduced.

AMBASSADOR.
1,391 Madison Av.
High class eight-room elevator apartment; two baths: $1,800. Superintendent.

AT NO. 19 EAST 95TH ST., near 5th Av. 6 rooms and bath, $160; elevator.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,143, Corner 79th—7 and 8 light, attractive, newly decorated rooms; ready for occupancy. Lenox 8026.

LEXINGTON AV., 515—6 beautiful rooms; modern, electricity, telephone, elevator, parquet floors.

LEXINGTON AV., 497 (near 47th St.)—Four rooms and bath; $75 monthly.

LEXINGTON AV., 302 (37th)—Basement of two rooms and bath; other rooms.

LEXINGTON AV., 101—5-6 beautiful rooms, steam, hot water; newly decorated.

MADISON AV., 780—Desirable two and four room suites, all modern improvements; elevator building; maid service; rent reasonable.

MADISON AV., 1,213 (78th)—Large, beautiful room, dressing room, kitchenette, bath, $90; other beautiful suites, $25-$50; attractive apartments.

MADISON AV., 1,337 (Cor. 94th St.)—Modern 8-room apartments, 1 and 2 baths; $2,000-$2,400. Apply Supt.

MADISON AV., 1,070 (corner 81st)—High-class elevator apartment, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths. Vanderbilt 6151.

Unfurnished—West Side.

47TH, 228 WEST—Four, five beautiful rooms, bath; steam, electricity; newly decorated.

137TH, 145 WEST—Two, four rooms; steam, parquet floors, electric light, telephone.

137TH, 132 WEST—Half house (lower floors), improvements; garden; $175; would divide.

167TH, 140 WEST—Seven exceptional rooms; electricity, parquet floors, telephone; reasonable rent.

257TH, 246 WEST—Two, four beautiful rooms; steam, parquet floors, electricity, phone.

357TH, 229 WEST—4 exceptionally beautiful rooms; elevator, steam, electricity, phone.

407TH, 328 WEST—One, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; newly altered; $65 up.

417TH, 48 WEST—One, two rooms and bath, modern apartments for business or living purpose; restaurant on premises.

507TH, 8 WEST—1 and 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; unusually attractive.

507S—Apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $80. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

67TH ST., 1 WEST—Adjoining Central Park; most unique apartment hotel in the city; studios, duplex apartments, 3 to 6 rooms, $2,400 per annum and upward; free cooking and refrigeration; restaurant, swimming pool, maid service; ownership management; service of unusual excellence.

70TH, 323 WEST—Entire floor, private residence, 3 beautiful rooms, private bath, kitchenette, $125 monthly, including gas, electricity.

72D STREET, 344 WEST.
THE CHATSWORTH.
Two to eight-room apartment, from Oct. 1; one six rooms and two baths for immediate occupancy; exceptional service featured; inquire at building.

72D ST., 54 WEST—Apartments, two-four rooms, $900-$1,700. Apply on premises.

73D, 316 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; fireplace. Cooper, Columbus 3041.

73D, 255 WEST—Parlor floor for lease, suitable doctor; high class house.

74TH, 202 WEST (Corner Broadway)—5, 6, room apartments; finest location on west side; unusual transportation facilities; $100 per month up.

75TH, 156 WEST—Two and three rooms, with bath; immediate possession; additional lease from Oct. 1; see Supt.

76TH—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; bargain, $80. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

76TH ST., 146—Attractive two-room apartment, kitchenette; lease. Superintendent. Schuyler 5368.

78TH ST., 204 WEST.
7 rooms and bath. Apply premises.

79TH, 157 WEST—6, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2, 3 baths; every modern improvement; fireproof building. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

79TH, 135 WEST.
Unusually desirable apartments, 3, 4, 5 rooms, bath, reel kitchen; immediate or October possession.

79TH, 211 WEST—One flight, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; good for professionals.

80S—Eight rooms, $115; sell furniture, $500. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

82D, 61 WEST—Two rooms, bath, large modern apartments; reasonable rent. Superintendent.

83D, 101 WEST—5 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, $65 monthly; references.

86TH ST., 73 WEST—Especially attractive, completely renovated 7-room and bath, walk-up apartment, $125. Apply premises, or phone Hanover 4793.

89TH, 75 WEST—High-class two and three room kitchenette apartments, one block from Central Park West. Supt. on premises.

92D ST., 4 TO 12 WEST.
7 and 8 rooms, modern elevator apartments; rents $1,800-$2,000; immediate or Fall occupancy. Inquire on premises.

93D, 300 WEST (corner West End)—One, two, three rooms apartment, kitchenette, private bath; maid service required.

96TH ST., 306-308 West—Six rooms, one bath; eight rooms, two baths; large apartment.

94TH, 319 WEST—Five rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator apartment.

96TH, 206 WEST—Seven light rooms, modern elevator apartment house. Superintendent.

97TH, 316 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—Seven elegant rooms, high-class elevator apartment; reasonable rental.

97TH, 308 WEST—Five, six unusually large, light rooms, redecorated throughout; elevator; unusual transit facilities.

99TH ST., 206 WEST.
4, 5 and 6 rooms, extra large, light and airy, in 6-story elevator building; reasonable rental; some for immediate possession.
SHARF & CO., 2,490 BROADWAY.

104TH ST. (2,731 Broadway)—Unusual reasonable rent, newly decorated; 4 and 6 room apartments, elevator building, at subway station; $85 per month up.

104TH, 23 WEST—Five rooms, newly decorated; parquet floors, electricity; $75-$100.

105TH ST., 290 WEST (The Overdene)—Exceptionally attractive 6-room corner apartment, 3 baths; possession at once. Apply Mr. Warner, Superintendent.

110TH, 527 WEST—6, 7 large rooms; southern exposure; fireproof; newly finished; $1,600, $2,100. Cathedral 6363.

112TH, 130 WEST—Elevator apartments, 5 and 6 rooms. Superintendent on premises.

117TH ST., 157 WEST (corner 7th)—Eight rooms, improvements, $125. Barclay 2700.

120TH ST., 56 WEST—Four rooms and bath; all modern improvements.

136TH, 536 WEST (Broadway)—7 rooms, outside, convenient layout, well-kept elevator building; also similar apartment suitable physician.

157TH, 602 WEST—3 to 8 rooms, 2 baths; just completely decorated; rents reduced.

158TH ST., 626 WEST—Two large, light rooms, bath; business couple; private house. Between 7:30 and 5:30.

161ST ST. (between Ft. Washington Av. and Riverside Drive)—Elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms. Apply offices Hudson View Construction Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Telephone Wadsworth 6385.

162D ST., 615 WEST.
Especially attractive 5 and 7 room elevator apartments; mail chute; parquet floors, tiled bathrooms; rents substantially reduced; now $90 to $125. Apply premises or phone Hanover 0795.

164TH, 601 WEST—4-room elevator apartments; improvements. Apply Superintendent.

168TH, 601 WEST (corner Broadway)—Six rooms, elevator apartment; exceptionally light; all outside rooms. Superintendent on premises.

169TH ST., 600 WEST—One block from subway; 5, 6 and 7 rooms, elevator apartment for lease; immediate or Oct. 1 possession.

187TH, 522 WEST (Near Audubon Av.)—7 rooms; elevator; large, light; extra lavatory; rent $100. Supt. on premises.

191ST ST., 601 WEST—4 large, light rooms, bath, elevator; $75.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,329—4 outside rooms, newly decorated, hot water, bath, electricity; $55.

APARTMENTS of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms; high-class elevators and walk-ups; choice locations; reasonable rentals.
TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 0027.

BROADWAY, 3,810 (159th)—High-class elevator apartment; 4-8 rooms; reasonable rent.

BROADWAY, 2,708 (163d)—Three sunny rooms, kitchenette; Winter's coal stocked; $87. Superintendent.

BROADWAY, 3,095 (122d, Hazelton Court). —6 rooms, decorated, light, elevator; low rent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378 (corner 98th)—High-class modern elevator apartment, six large, light rooms, bath; facing park; from Oct. 1. Inquire Supt., or Tel. Watkins 1023.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 439—3-4 rooms, real kitchens; $70-$110 lease; rent no higher than less desirable locality.

CLAREMONT AV., 130 (facing Riverside Drive)—5-6-7-8 rooms; every modern improvement; elevator; rent $100-$165.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 451 (181st)—4-5 rooms, 2 baths. Wadsworth 8220. Barclay 2700.

MANHATTAN AV., 870 (115th)—8 to 6 beautiful outside rooms; just completely decorated; floors scraped.

MANHATTAN AV., 16 (corner 101st)—Four, five, six light rooms, elevator, phone.

PERRY ST., 90—Apartment to let, three rooms; improvements.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575 (Cor. 135th)—Two to eight rooms and bath; all conveniences; possession now and Oct. 1; very reasonable; rents about half other Riverside Drive prices. Call or phone Morningside 2780. Excellent transportation, bus and subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 788 (southeast corner 156th St., Rhinecliff Court)—4, 5, 7, and 8 rooms, and 2 baths, all light. Private Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 675 (Cor. 135th)—No rear apartments; all have river and Drive view, some all rooms face Drive; 4-5-6-7 room apartments; $120 to $165 monthly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575—Eight-room apartments; excellent view; very moderate prices; bus, subway, garages near by.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 835 (north of 158th)—High-class elevator apartment, 3-4-5 rooms. Apply office on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 706 (148th)—Six rooms, fireproof building. Audubon 6804. Barclay 2760.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. E. COR. 187TH.
New building, just completed, floor, five rooms, choice corner apartments; every conceivable improvement, inspection invited.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,263 (173d)—Five beautifully redecorated front rooms, elevator; $90.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 1,055—Beautiful apartments, 3, 4, 5 rooms; suitable for physician or dentist; reasonable rent.

163D ST., 935-945 EAST (Intervale)—4-5-7 rooms, elevator. Intervale 3232. Barclay 2760.

TINTON AV., 1,116 (at 166

The New York Times

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate line. Per Agate Line.
(Minimum space two lines)

Situations Wanted	40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	50c
Real Estate, &c.	50c
Lost and Found	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	50c
Country Board	60c
Mortgages Loans	60c
For Sale, &c.	60c
Automobile Exchange	60c
Agents Wanted	75c
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Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 20c)	15c
Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers	15c
Book Exchange (Sunday)	12c

For insertion in the Sunday edition, advertisements of schools, dancing, hotels and resorts must be received in The Times Building by noon Thursday. Real Estate and apartment announcements by Thursday midnight. Advertisements for insertion in the Editorial Section by 8 P. M. Friday. Business Opportunities by 11 A. M. today. All other classified advertisements not later than 1 P. M. today.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition of The New York Times, if received after 4 P. M. on the day preceding insertion, are subject to omission. The final closing time is 5 P. M.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS—Several permanent positions open for experienced operators; opportunity for capable girls; good salaries, chance for advancement. Miss Charash, room 523, 280 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER-FITTER.

Very high class private dressmaker requires the services of high-class fitter; one who is now employed and wishes to improve her position. Box 406, Realservice, 15 East 40th St.

FILE CLERK, permanent position with publisher; write full details of experience; $15 weekly. T 45 Times.

GIRL for general housework; must be excellent cook; small apartment; call after 6 P. M., 270 Central Park West, Apt. 60C.

GIRL (white), general housework; good pay. Schrafft's, 1364 Lexington ave., cor. 91st.

HOUSEKEEPER, colored lady, doctor's family, 2 persons; steady; reference required. B 470 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, two in family, Ridgefield, Conn, two hours from N. Y.. Call 51 East 61st, Monday, 12 noon or 6 P. M.

INSURANCE CLERK wanted, familiar with entering policies in insurance brokerage office. Reply in own handwriting in detail. S 251 Times.

KITCHEN helper wanted; House of the Holy Comforter, 196th St. and Grand Concourse.

MILLINERY COPYISTS, TRIMMERS, DRAPERS. APPLY ALL WEEK, ADLER & ROSENBERG, 594 BROADWAY.

MODEL, SIZE 16. TALL, ATTRACTIVE.

IN HIGH-CLASS WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE. APPLY AFTER 10 O'CLOCK.

ROTH COSTUME, 38 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS, 16-38.

TALL, STYLISH, ATTRACTIVE; MUST BE 5 FT. 8 IN.; WISH EXPERIENCED FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE; GOOD SALARY.

A. TRAINA & CO., 136 MADISON AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16 AND 36; TALL, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON COATS AND SUITS; LONG SEASON; HIGHEST SALARIES. TREELINE COAT AND SUIT CO., 1,333 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZE 18

AND SLENDER 36.

TALL, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSES; STEADY POSITION, GOOD SALARY.

ELIZE COSTUME, 38 EAST 27TH.

MODELS, SIZE 18.

TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TO DISPLAY GOWNS; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY.

FASHION BILT DRESS, 500 SEVENTH AV.

MODELS, 16-18.

DRESSES. MUST BE EXPERIENCED. GOOD SALARY. PERMANENT IF SATISFACTORY. APPLY ALL WEEK.

NATHAN H. JACOBSON & CO., 36 EAST 31ST.

MODEL WANTED, FULL 36, FOR COATS AND WRAPS;

must be good appearing.

COHN & PLAKS, 305 7TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16, COATS AND SUITS; NO SKIRTS TO TRY ON; VERY LONG SEASON; BEST SALARY. APPLY ALL WEEK, M. B. KAUFMAN 6 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS SIZE 16

for high class dress house. Good pay. W. & L. DRESS CO. 127 WEST 26TH ST.

MODEL.

Size 36, for ladies' coats and suits; good position; good salary.

MORRIS NAGEL & CO., 134 WEST 37TH ST.

MODEL, SIZE 16, TALL, ATTRACTIVE, FOR DRESS HOUSE; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; GOOD SALARY. SCHOLER & AUGENBLICK, 213 WEST 35TH.

MODELS, SIZE 18.

Tall, stylish young ladies; good salary. NEMSER GOWNS, INC., 105 MADISON AV.

MODEL, tall, attractive, for fur house. Call, Weinberg Bros., 142 West 27th or phone Chelsea 0721.

MODELS, SIZE 16, TALL, ATTRACTIVE; STEADY POSITION. IRVING J. GOLDSTEIN, 229 WEST 36TH.

MODEL wanted, for fur coats, size 36; permanent position. Apply Berchansky Son Co., 149 West 36th.

MODEL, tall, attractive, for dresses, size 16, with knowledge of bookkeeping; steady position. Goldsmith, 12 East 32d St.

MODEL, size 36, stylish and attractive, for large coat house, experienced only. Louis Weinstein & Bro., 116 West 32d St.

MODEL, size 16, must be tall and attractive. Apply L. Kahn Costume, Inc., 213 West 35th.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

Attractive, for dress house; steady position. Rubinstein, 24 West 25th.

MODEL, experienced on coats, tall, size 16. Specialty Coat and Suit House, 1,333 B'way.

MODEL, size 36, cloak and suit house. Mines & Fiasher, 105 West 27th.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced. Room 1061, 120 B'way, Equitable Bldg.

NURSES, graduate, general, day and night duty; delivery room, day and night duty; operating room; personal interview required. Phone Mrs. Mary L. Mosher, R. N., Prospect 152.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Young, bright, educated, cultured; knowledge stenography, typewriting; pleasant, light duties; agreeable surroundings; midtown publishing office; moderate salary; Christian firm. M 98 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, also to attend telephone, desired by wholesale mercantile firm; permanent position; opportunity to advance; state reference, age, and salary. A 240 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, Mirrolike Mfg. Co., Queens Blvd., Buckley St., Long Island. Take Corona subway to Rawson St.

OFFICE MANAGER, CORRESPONDENT, BOOKKEEPER; MUST POSSESS EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND ACCUSTOMED TO USE INITIATIVE; ONE WITH EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURING LINE PREFERRED; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING PARTICULARS IN DETAIL. S 418 TIMES.

SALESLADIES

Experienced; corsets, hosiery, underwear and infants' wear; good salary; steady position. I. Wenger, Broadway at 148th St.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

SALESLADIES to call on drug stores, to sell olive oil; liberal commission. Call after 1, Kleckner, 246 Front St.

SECRETARY-STENO.; thoroughly experienced, energetic, tactful; good appearance; $30. C 472 Times.

SOLICITORS for laundry; salary and commission. 171 West 79th St.

STENOGRAPHERS,

19 to 24 YEARS OF AGE.

Prominent corporation requires services of competent stenographers; exceptional opportunity for those of ability, with pleasing personality. Write, stating age, experience, salary desired and telephone number.

W. H., 715 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.

Prominent banking house, members New York Stock Exchange, has position open for an experienced stenographer capable of accurate and speedy work. Must be well educated. Excellent, permanent position. Reply, state experience, age and salary required. Box 27, Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, YOUNG WOMAN, BEGINNER, WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, GOOD CHARACTER AND PROMISING ABILITY; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, IF ANY AND SALARY DESIRED. S 393 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHERS—2 permanent positions open offering excellent opportunities of advancement; applicant must be experienced and responsible; only those who are willing to take a real interest in the work need apply; Christian firm. Apply to Umgerer & Co., 124 West 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, ABLE TO WRITE HER OWN LETTERS, IN PLEASANT OFFICE WHERE SHE WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO MEET PEOPLE; $25 SALARY. AVEDON & CO., 445 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY for editorial department of large publishing house; must be efficient in every detail; none other need apply; state experience, salary desired, &c. Box 476, Room 2603, 110 West 40th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER—We can use a competent, thoroughly experienced stenographer of good appearance who has some brains and can use them; state age, qualifications and salary. S 444 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Beginner—We want a bright girl of good appearance with a knowledge of English and a supply of brains to start as stenographer; state age, education and salary. S 445 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, for advertising department of large publishing house; must be rapid and accurate; state experience, salary desired, &c. Box 476, Room 2603, 110 West 40th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER; about 22 years; must be experienced, rapid, accurate and conscientious; good salary; steady position with Christian firm. Apply 238-245 East 23d.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, for manufacturing concern; must be experienced and accurate at figures. Write to M. Gropper & Son., 34 34th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS—2 capable, accurate and intelligent ladies of about 5 years' experience; salary commensurate with ability. Apply 1 East Floor, 1,540 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, educated, refined woman, 25 to 30 years, by Christian firm; experienced in reading aloud. W 756 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, high school graduate, general office work; opportunity for bright girl. Call Room 916, 320 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILL CLERK experienced, accurate and speed; must be good at figures; Underwood machine. W 794 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, acquainted with all office details and bookkeeping for wholesale house; salary $22 to start. Bert Levi & Co., Inc., 135 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER by well-known publishing house; must have good knowledge of English and do neat, accurate work; permanent position; salary to start, $18. K 282 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 2 years' experience. Diamond Cravat Co., 49 West 3d St., near Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY in doctor's office. Call before noon today, 46 East 75th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 2 years' experience, high school education. Lubasch, 442 Broadway, City.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Waak Mfg. Co., 262 West 34th. Room 11.

STENOGRAPHER, French; permanent; very good salary; must be first class and experienced. 60 Broadway, Room 901.

STENOGRAPHER for two weeks, from Aug. 21; machinery house. Call 10 East 43d St., Room 609, before 12:00 Monday.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, experienced. Tancer Bros., 154 Reade St., corner Greenwich.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, women's wear experience; apply after 8. Royal, 170 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, experienced; salary $18 to start. S 440 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, quick, neat, accurate; permanent position, with growing concern; call Monday. Room 613, 5 Columbus Circle.

STENOGRAPHER; Christian firm; small office. Braunsdorf, 1386 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced only; write, stating age, salary and experience. Atlas Waste Mfg. Co., 505 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, neat; good chance for advancement; 150 E. 25th St. Gruber Yarn Corp.

STYLISH YOUNG LADY; ONE WITH SELLING EXPERIENCE IN SHOWROOM OF LARGE SKIRT HOUSE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. LEVAY & BROS., 40 WEST 25TH.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced, able to use typewriter, knowledge of stenography; apply by letter; state experience and salary expected. Arthur Siegman, Inc., 206 Broadway, City.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR—Experienced only; write, stating age, salary, experience. Atlas Waste Mfg. Co., 505 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

TRIMMERS, EXPERIENCED, EXCLUSIVE INFANTS' CAPS. ZENO, 387 4TH AV.

TYPISTS,

19 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE.

Prominent corporation requires services of competent typists, exceptional opportunity for those of ability, with pleasing personality. Write, stating age, experience, salary desired and telephone number.

A. G., 720 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADY to solicit orders for printing and engraving; no technical experience required; salary and commission; call or write. The Bernard & Herbert Co., 26 West 44th.

YOUNG WOMAN, doctor's assistant, knowledge stenography; opportunity learn nursing. B 478 Times.

YOUNG LADY AS BILLING CLERK ON REMINGTON MACHINE. APPLY EUREKA DRESS CO., 1,339 BROADWAY.

YOUNG LADY—Stationer wants young lady for office detail. X 2194 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

PERSONNEL PLACEMENT BUREAU, 17 W. 42D ST. ROOM 533.

STENOGRAPHERS;	$30-$15.
TYPISTS;	$20-$15.
COMPTOMETER;	$25.
CASHIER;	$75 MONTH.
DICTAPHONE;	$26.
CLERKS;	$18-$15.

BROWN EXCHANGE, 200 BROADWAY. Stenographer-secretaries, several, $35-$50; stenographers, permanent, temporary, up-town-downtown, every line, many, $30-$18; typists, $25-$18; clerks, many, figuring, payroll, filing; Elliott-Fisher bookkeeper; comptometers, etc.; all very good salaries.

BUSINESS GIRLS.

Particularly stenographers, typists, file clerks, and comptometer and dictaphone operators, will find immediate positions available. No registration charges.

THE BRENTON COMPANY, Room 519, Third Floor, 70 Church St.

BRODY AGENCY (Corner Park Place). 220 Broadway. POSITIONS FOR EVERYONE.

If you are competent we can undoubtedly place you in the position to which you are best suited.

Call all week. Free registration.

MERCANTILE AGENCY, 200 B'WAY, have several exceptional clerical openings for high-grade girls with some high school and business training. If you appreciate environment as well as salary, we can assist you.

You tried the rest, now try

THE BEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. 2 RECTOR ST., ROOM 1121. STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$30. TYPISTS, $16.

LANG AGENCY, 116 Broadway—Stenographers, legal, commercial, bookkeepers, typists, switchboard help; positions too numerous to list; call immediately.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistant; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, surrogate positions. Call Acme Agency, 148 Nassau.

FULTON AGENCY, 68 NASSAU ST. New openings daily. Call all week.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Employment Agencies.

CONTINENTAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 29 BROADWAY.

STENOG. Ital-French-English	$2,100
STENO., experienced, French-Engl.	$2,000
STENOS, various openings	$1,200-$1,500
STENO., brokerage experience	$1,300
UNDERWOOD Bankrid Operator	$1,200
ELLIOTT-FISHER Bookkeeper	$1,100
TYPISTS, banks and others	$1,000
SWITCHBOARD Operator, relief	$960
FILE CLERKS, bank experience	$960
JUNIOR CLERKS, beginners	$780

NO CHARGE FOR REGISTRATION.

SANTEE AGENCY, Suite 411, 132 Nassau.

There is no need of girls being unemployed when so many exceptional positions are going begging. Why not call early and talk it over? No advance charges. We need immediately:

Stenographers, competent, earnest, $20 to $25; bookkeeper-stenos, several, good, $25; typists, multigraph operators, telephone operators.

PERMANENT POSITION. STENOGRAPHER to Manhattan manager of high-class motor car company; $50. Stenos., $25; typists learn dictaphone, $20. Security Employment Bureau, 51 East 42d.

HIGHEST TYPE OFFICE PERSONNEL.

BROOKLYN PLACEMENT BUREAU, 4 COURT SQUARE, BROOKLYN. Specializing in Brooklyn positions for Brooklynites.

Instruction.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for trained women; all departments hotels, clubs, apartment houses, tea rooms, cafeterias; uncrowded field; fine living, quick advancement. Our methods endorsed by leading hotels everywhere. Write for particulars. Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Desk 125, Washington, D. C.

MARINELLO WILL TEACH YOU beauty culture, learn and permanent earning and guarantee qualified graduate a good-paying position; fascinating profession; more positions now open than we can fill; day and night courses; easy terms. Call or write Marinello, 356 5th Av., 4th floor, N. Y. City.

DESIGNING

Pattern cutting, dressmaking, millinery taught; SCHOOL OPEN ALL SUMMER; established 1876; chartered under Regents. McDowell School, 59 West 40th. Phone Longacre 7282.

BE A PRIVATE SECRETARY—Special courses for one month or three months duration; illustrative lessons and catalogue on request. Moon's Secretarial Schools, 50 East 42d St., N. Y.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 527 5th Av., at 44th St.

The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful; prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Write for Catalogue M.

FILING COURSE, $15. Girls, ladies, learn filing, typewriting, comptometer. Capt. O'Brien's School, 112 East 23d.

AN INDEPENDENT income is assured Wilfred graduates of hair and beauty culture; day, evening classes. Call, write Wilfred Academy, 783 5th Av., for Booklet T.

WOMEN, prepare for social and financial success in a congenial occupation. Learn hair and beauty culture at Bassc Academy, 20 East 46th St. Tel. Vanderbilt 0322.

EARN $50 weekly through Prof. Rohrer's famous Hairdressing, Manicure, Beauty School, 119 West 42d St., or Brooklyn, 15 4th Av.; Newark Branch 847 Broad St.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, local or general, preferably with agency experience; commission basis; drawing account for good men. Room 1314, 1,270 Broadway.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced in fine residential work; must understand working drawings and details; write giving experience and references to H. T. Limberberg, 3 West 47th.

ARTIST—Have space for individual artist in high-class studio; fine light. Lewis, 170 5th Av. Gramercy 0272.

AUTO BODY BUILDER, practical man, designer, on buses, pleasure, commercial; foreman; state fully age, experience, salary and references. Silver, 78 Ingraham St., Brooklyn.

BARBER, expert on women's and children's work. Kiddy Shop, 1,122 Kings Highway, Brooklyn. Phone Midwood 10216.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, in large mercantile house; must be thorough in all branches of bookkeeping; only one who has had practical experience in a mercantile house need answer; state age, experience and salary expected. S 467 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, experienced, for large new hospital just opened; excellent opportunity for right party; write stating age, experience, religion, nationality, salary and full details in first letter. S 475 Times.

BOYS.

A large financial institution desires to employ a few boys, 17 years or over, who are willing to start at the bottom and earn their own advancement; all advanced positions in the company are filled by promotion and there is an opportunity for a good future for any boy who is selected for one of these positions who will show himself to be earnest and industrious; no experience necessary. Apply in person between 9 and 4:30 o'clock, Room 1, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Av., New York City.

BOY, bright and energetic, to work in bookbindery. Apply Room 58, New York Public Library, 11 West 40th St.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT wanted; first class, with wide experience in construction of office buildings in congested district; name references and state large buildings you have had complete charge of; answer by letter only. X 2168 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR for auto truck, $20-$25 and advancement; first-class references or $100 cash security. W 767 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT wanted, metallurgical laboratory; $12. Kann, 124 Front St., New York.

CIRCULATION WORK. YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL Northern New Jersey; $100 and commission; high school preferred. Call 10 to 12, 3 to 5, Monday only, Mr. Widner, 301 Clinton Bld., Newark, N. J.

Clerks, Bookkeepers, Accountants.

NATIONALLY KNOWN FIRM OF PRACTICING CERT. PUB. ACCOUNTANTS will train you, spare time, for Jr., Senior, Cert. Pub. Accountants, Business Organization and Management.

SALARIES USUALLY $35-$150 WEEKLY.

Taken from their nation-wide diversified practice of twenty years. Surest, Shortest Cut to MORE MONEY.

Investigate today; write, phone or call.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS, 1003, 110 West 40th St. Bryant 8297. Open Evenings.

CLERK, STATISTICAL—LARGE CASUALTY COMPANY WANTS STATISTICAL CLERK, THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH SCHEDULE "Z" REQUIREMENTS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR RIGHT MAN; STATE FULLY EXPERIENCE AND SALARY IN FIRST LETTER. X 2151 TIMES ANNEX.

CONTRACTOR wanted, experienced on middies, bloomers and children's skirts. J 356 Times.

CUSTOMERS' MAN.

Conservative brokerage concern has vacancy for experienced, aggressive business getter; listed securities; salary. Call Murray Hill 8060 for appointment.

DENTIST wanted, good operator, contractor, extractor; experienced; good salary. B 466 Times.

DRAFTSMEN,

with knowledge of ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS,

to be placed as CIRCUIT ANALYSIS ENGINEERS.

This is a splendid opportunity for young men of merit, 22 to 30 years of age, to advance to positions of responsibility. Call

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., INSTALLATION TRAINING SCHOOL, 151 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

DRAFTSMAN—Architect's office in Brooklyn. WW 80 N. Y. Times Brooklyn branch.

EDITOR, preferably man with experience on newspaper Sunday magazine supplement; write full details of experience, salary expected, &c. Address Box 374, Room 2503, 110 West 40th St., New York.

ELLIOTT-FISHER bookkeeping machine operator wanted; state salary, experience and references; New York City resident preferred. 2106 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR wanted for sheet metal ventilating shop; must have experience and able to go out and secure contracts in this line; in answering, state experience. X 2125 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED (a) man to manage fur factory in a cloak house. Louis Cohen, 58 East 31st St.

FOREMAN wanted; estate work; one year's job out of town; splendid living and local conditions; fireproof construction. S 405 Times.

KITCHEN helper wanted. House of the Holy Comforter, 196th St. and Grand Concourse.

MAN, 28 or 30, wanted by large manufacturing company having an education that will enable him to familiarize himself with a technical line sufficiently to become a successful salesman of such goods; state age, education, previous experience and salary expected while learning. Address Sales Manager, P. O. Box 864, New York.

MAN having experience in the selling of social stationery; permanent position by large retail jewelry firm on Pacific Coast. Z 2431 Times Annex.

MAN having experience in the selling of platinum and diamond jewelry, permanent position by large retail firm on Pacific Coast. Z 2439 Times Annex.

MAN, experienced in the designing of high-grade sterling silver hollowware for large retail firm on Pacific Coast. Z 2439 Times Annex.

MAN to take charge of platinum and 14 K gold jewelry factory; must be willing to go to the Pacific Coast. Z 2433 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, thoroughly understanding double entry bookkeeping and systematizing desired by wholesale mercantile firm; one preferred having knowledge of credits; state references, age, also salary desired. A 241 Times.

ORDER CLERK, first-class; only one that has had actual experience in large dress house need apply; opportunity. Box 401 Realservice, 15 East 40th.

PACKER, experienced with cutlery and silverware; apply with reference Monday, 9 A. M. Bernstein, 106 8th Av.

RUNNER for transportation company; must be familiar with loading and discharging of boats and estimating on repairs for same. W 763 Times Downtown.

SCHEDULE RATER is wanted by a prominent New York City brokerage concern; only those who can estimate to a certainty rates from plans and have complete knowledge of the schedules applicable in New York City and New Jersey need apply; preference will be given to those who have knowledge of other territories and compensation schedule; all replies will be treated confidential and should state age, complete experience and salary expected. T 396 Times.

SOLICITORS for laundry; salary and commission. 173 West 81st.

SHIPPING CLERK, must have experience in cloak and suit house; state salary and references. O 448 Times.

YOUNG MAN speaking Greek and Italian, doctor's office. 110 East 16th St.

YOUNG MEN, SINGLE.

Those having a fair education and ambition to succeed can secure work in

CENTRAL OFFICE TELEPHONE INSTALLATION.

Apply to

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., INSTALLATION TRAINING SCHOOL, 185 WEST 17TH ST., NEW YORK.

The work is permanent, interesting and should appeal to the best types of clerical and mechanical young men; opportunity to advance for those who show ability.

YOUNG man, about 17, wanted in electrical contractor's office; excellent opportunity for right party; reply stating age, salary expected and experience. If any. S 468 Times.

YOUNG MAN in wholesale and retail paint supply store, not afraid of work; steady position; state experience, salary. Box M. R., 10 Union Square.

YOUNG MAN—Good opportunity to hustler to assist in office. Call between 10 and 11, Benjamin, 40 East 9th St.

WANTED—MECHANICS AND HELPERS.

PERMANENT POSITIONS ARE OPEN AT THE FOLLOWING RATES; AUTHORIZED BY THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD:

70c. PER HOUR.

MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, SHEET METAL WORKERS, ELECTRICAL WORKERS, POWER HOUSE SWITCHBOARD AND POWER HOUSE ELECTRICIANS.

47c PER HOUR.

MACHINIST HELPERS, BOILERMAKER HELPERS, BLACKSMITH HELPERS, SHEET METAL WORKERS' HELPERS, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' HELPERS.

38c PER HOUR.

CAR REPAIRERS AND INSPECTORS.

APPLY 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. TO SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE AT 182D ST. AND WILLIS AV., BRONX, N. Y.

F. M. CLARK, SUPERINTENDENT, NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R. CO.

WANTED—BY THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, FOLLOWING RAILROAD MECHANICS AND HELPERS, AT THE RATES OF PAY ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD:

SEVENTY CENTS PER HOUR—MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, SHEET METAL WORKERS, ELECTRICAL WORKERS, AND PASSENGER CAR REPAIRERS.

FORTY-THREE CENTS PER HOUR—FREIGHT CAR REPAIRERS.

FORTY-SEVEN CENTS PER HOUR—HELPERS IN ALL TRADES.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTIONS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD JULY 3, AND APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT IN HIS PROCLAMATION OF JULY 11, NEW MEN ACCEPTING EMPLOYMENT ARE WITHIN THEIR RIGHTS AND ARE NOT STRIKE-BREAKERS AND HAVE THE MORAL AS WELL AS LEGAL RIGHT TO ENGAGE IN RAILROAD SERVICE, AND WILL HAVE PROTECTION OF EVERY BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT, BOTH STATE AND NATIONAL.

APPLY AT NEW YORK, 226 BROADWAY, BARCLAY BUILDING, ROOMS 1712, 1713. NEWPORT NEWS, VA. RICHMOND, VA. CLIFTON FORGE, VA. HINTON, W. VA. HUNTINGTON, W. VA. RUSSELL, KY. COVINGTON, KY. PERU, IND. FREE TRANSPORTATION WILL BE FURNISHED WHERE NECESSARY. JNO. E. GOULD, SUPT. MOTIVE POWER, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. PERMANENT RAILROAD JOBS IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST; MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, SHEET METAL WORKERS, COACH CARPENTERS, CAR REPAIRERS, LINEMEN; GOOD WAGES; TIME AND ONE-HALF AFTER EIGHT HOURS AND FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS; FREE TRANSPORTATION. APPLY D. W. MORISON, SUPERINTENDENT OF EMPLOYMENT, GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, ST. PAUL, MINN., OR ROOM 421, 280 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Salesmen.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN — High-class window display service for women's specialty shop as side line; commission; Harley, 9 East 40th.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB salesmen, by large concern; only men of ability and high caliber need apply; prefer amputation below the knee; answer in detail, past experience, references and other essential information; commission and salary. X 2124 Times Annex.

DRAPERY SALESMEN.

Require experienced men who have established trade with interior decorators, cover line territories of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, to handle line of hand-printed linen; attractive side line proposition for right men; commission basis. Everyready Linen Co., Inc., 23 East 22d St., City.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Salesmen.

ESTIMATOR, one with following, real estate to obtain painting contracts; commissions and salary. Phone Dry Dock 2185.

HAT FRAMES manufacturer producing exceptional values and up-to-date styles, offers liberal commission arrangement to man with following among retailers. S 408 Times.

HIGH-CLASS salesman desired for New York City and vicinity by large manufacturer of pure food gelatine; one who can produce results selling manufacturers of ice cream, confectionery, &c., can make exceptional connection; state full particulars, including experience, age, salary desired; replies treated confidentially. M 40 Times.

MAN having experience in the selling of high-grade leather goods, permanent position, by large retail jewelry firm on Pacific Coast. Z 2441 Times Annex.

MAN having experience in the selling of 14-karat gold jewelry, permanent position, by large retail firm on Pacific Coast. Z 2442 Times Annex.

MEN, YOUNG OR OLD.

You can earn $10 or more daily closing contracts for the A. A.-O., Inc.; unless you are too set in your ideas to co-operate with our manager. Unlimited field; every car owner a subject to submit our proposition to. Drawing account and commission. Call Room 418 Platt Building, 1,707 Broadway, New York.

MILLINERY salesman for city and surroundings; also coast and Middle West; men to open department stores and specialty shops; ladies' hats and fur hats of the better kind; high grade men only need apply; commission. S 470 Times.

PRINTING SALESMAN possessing good appearance and qualifications; excellent opportunity for right man; drawing account, commission; write, stating all particulars. S 457 Times.

PRINTING SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, large following, wants connections large cylinder and linotype concern; salary at start $70 week; 2 months' trial. A 238 Times.

PRINTING SALESMEN.

One or two live wires connect with modern plant consisting sylinders and jobbers; salary or commission. M 97 Times.

RADIO.

Security salesman for large radio concern; strong appeal, attractive kit, prominent Directorate, full co-operation; liberal commission. Mr. D., Room 1702, 25 West 43d.

RADIO SALESMEN wanted by prominent manufacturer, to call on trade in metropolitan district; salary position. Write, giving all experience, references and salary expected, W 787 Times Downtown.

ROUTE SALESMAN, wholesale provision and high grade bologna, established route; salary and commission. Address P. B., 128 Times.

SHOES SALESMEN—EXTRAS FOR SATURDAY ALL YEAR; ONLY THOSE EMPLOYED ELSEWHERE DURING WEEK AND HAVING PLENTY OF SHOE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. H. F., 151 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHOE SALESMEN, MEN'S SHOE SHOPS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND HAVING PLENTY OF SHOE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. H. F., 151 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECURITY SALESMEN WANTED

to present bond offering of exceptional merit. Bonds well secured, yield conservative, with attractive stock rights; LIBERAL COMMISSION; permanent connection for those who can qualify.

HILL & COMPANY, Inc., 55 Liberty St.

SECURITY SALESMAN,

able to make appointments over telephone, for follow-up; good man only; commission basis. Room 1702, 25 West 43d St.

SECURITY SALESMAN of ability to handle shares of going enterprise; high-grade men can have an opportunity for large earnings; leads furnished; commission and drawing account; the securities offered are earning their dividend. M 10 Times.

SILK SALESMEN,

City; experienced in broad silks; good following among cutting-up trade; commission. Berkley Silk Mills, 448 4th Av.

SOLICITOR for freight; we have an unusual opening for a young man, high school graduate with a pleasing personality, who has had a little business experience and is desirous of connecting permanently with a large concern; the position offers exceptional training; state age, education, experience and salary desired. P 930 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS—Can use three, subscription work on high-grade house-to-house proposition; only men of neat appearance, desiring permanent positions will be considered; salary and commission, steady work, good chance for promotion. See Manager, after 9 A. M., Room 305, Eagle Building, Brooklyn.

TRIMMINGS.

Salesmen calling on department stores, carry a side line on straight commission basis; compact but most complete line of angora, brushed and other knitted novelty trimmings; all territories. Write in detail, H. C., 520 Presbyterian Building.

UNDERWEAR SALESMEN to carry side line of silks and muslin underwear for New England, Middle West and Coast; commission basis. S 458 Times.

YOUNG MEN, two, aggressive, with selling experience, to represent reliable concern; must be of neat appearance and able to furnish references; subscription work; straight salary and commission. See Manager, after 9 A. M., Room 305 Eagle Building, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN,

EXPERIENCED, FOR SHOWROOM OF WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; SALARY. SIEGEL-LEVY CO., 45 WEST 25TH.

SALESMAN, DRESS TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES AS SIDE LINE, DEPARTMENT STORE FOLLOWING, FOR OHIO, INDIANA AND MICHIGAN; COMMISSION BASIS. BOX 48, 620 ST. JAMES BLDG.

SALESMEN, experienced with following, to sell china, glassware, &c., to hotels, clubs and institutions; good opportunity; salary or commission. Box 635, Room 2503, 110 West 40th.

SALESMEN, specialty, following barber trade, hotels, sell sanitary lathering machine; excellent commission. John Zingali, Inc., 110 West 40th St., N. Y. City, Room 2402.

SALESMEN—Experienced men in radio wanted to carry side line on commission; new patented radio horn; exceptional opportunity for right men. Call all week, Mack Radio Manufacturing Co., 995 Intervale Ave.

SALESMAN for Brooklyn and Long Island; man with car preferred, who can sell to automobile owners Philips' gas saver and carbon remover; commission basis. J. Hentgin, 1,156-A Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, young man, acquainted with men's furnishing and dry goods trade in Brooklyn to sell sweaters and bathing suits; salary and commission; state experience. X 2146 Times Annex.

SALESMAN with following in baking business; make application by letter only; state qualifications; salary on commission basis. Century Preserving Co., 1,013 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN—Live wires can earn big money; soliciting membership for automobile assn.; easy selling proposition; commission. Interstate Auto Owners Assn., 126 Liberty St., N. Y. City.

SALESMEN acquainted with retailers to sell ladies' full fashioned hosiery or as side line on commission; state territory. S 413 Times.

SALESMEN, represent responsible lamp shade and novelty concern handling kindred articles; state experience and commission desired in first letter. S 400 Times.

SALESMEN to sell health and accident insurance; salary and commission; permanent, profitable position. 110 West 34th, Room 1007.

SALESMAN wanted, commission basis, for New York City and suburbs, manufacturers of Sheffield silverware. Apply Vanity Silver Co., 125 Baxter St.

SALESMAN, commission, to sell line of stationery and novelties. Lee Importing Company, 17 East 24th St.

SALESMAN, commission; sell electrical and hardware retailers; good line of table lamps and coloring. Lee Importing Co., 17 East 24th St.

SALESMEN, to sell printing for old-established firm; good proposition for right men; commission basis; write for interview. S 358 Times.

SALESMEN (3), experienced specialty men, handle first-class patented office device; salary and commission; only hard workers need apply. 347 6th Av., Room 1207.

SALESMEN for well-known fountain pen and magazine pencil as side line; out-of-town only; salary or commission. 1,403 Broadway, Suite 804.

SALESMEN, carry line of men's, ladies' and children's bathrobes in New York State; strictly commission basis. Criterion Specialty, 20 West 22d St.

SALESMEN for Middle West and South, to take a side line of fine ladies' neckwear; good opportunity for right men; commission basis

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Lincoln Highway *follows* McCall Street

America's most famous thoroughfare

© 1921, The McCall Co.

300,000 cars will be bought next year by McCall families and *women* will select them.

If Mary says, "John, we should get a car," John gets a car.

But, when Mary says, "We can't afford a car, John. Let's wait," John waits.

A man may think that *he* buys an automobile—but nearly always the car is bought with the thought of a feminine member of the family in mind. It is a *woman* who decides whether a car will be bought—and *what* car will be bought.

Ask any automobile salesman what is the first thing he does after a man inquires about a car. He'll tell you, "I get his *wife* to go for a demonstration." The husband defers to his wife in the purchase of things for family use. Investigation will prove that very few cars are bought without some woman entering the transaction as a deciding factor.

And not only do women influence the buying of cars, but more and more they are *driving* them. Half of next year's production will be closed jobs, because women prefer to drive a closed car. Every day thousands of women drive up to garages and service stations and buy gasoline, oil, tires, and parts.

Do the women of McCall Street know about the car *you* are selling?

McCall Street is a great automobile market. Over 1,000,000 cars are now owned by McCall readers. They will buy 300,000 new cars next year—15 per cent of the entire national output for 1923.

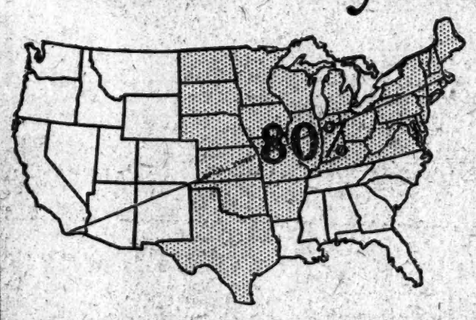
McCall's Magazine gives an *intensified advertising coverage* in this vast market. Over 80 per cent of its circulation is concentrated in the area where 80 per cent of all automobiles are sold—the area in which favorable freight rates, adequate distribution facilities, and wealth per capita unite to create a preferred economic condition for the sale of automobiles and accessories.

The Lincoln Highway stretches from coast to coast. It follows McCall Street, the visioned thoroughfare where dwell the 1,700,000 prosperous American families who read McCall's Magazine, and whose buying habits—whether for cars or tires or gas or oil or batteries—are guided by the advertising pages of the magazine that instructs and entertains them every month.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 232-250 West 37th Street, New York City

Chicago San Francisco Atlanta Toronto

Where is your market?



Shaded Area Includes

- 80% of All Merchandise Sold in U.S.A.
- 80% of All the Families in the Country.
- 80% of the Circulation of McCall's Magazine.
- 83% of Total Amount of Net Income Reported for 1920.
- 87% of the Value of Manufactured Products.
- 89% of the Urban Population—Those Living In Places Over 2,500.

In the Shaded Area the Distribution of McCall's Magazine for June was 1,373,973, which is 80.2% of the total.

Within the shaded area is sold more than 80% of all the automobiles in America.

More than 80% of the total circulation of McCall's Magazine is within the shaded area.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

The Biggest Dime in America is the Dime that Buys McCall's

Great Stories by Greatest Writers—10c.

Fannie Hurst; Edwin Balmer; Holworthy Hall; Gene Stratton-Porter; Nalbro Bartley; Ethel M. Dell; Elsie Ferguson; Joseph Hergesheimer; Mrs. Gouverneur Morris; Anne Rittenhouse—these are some of the famous writers who make the September McCall's the biggest 10c worth you can find. Out today—buy it at any newsstand.

The New McCall Pattern—*"it's printed"*

Any woman who can read and sew can make clothes for herself and her children with the aid of the new McCall PRINTED Pattern. It is the most important invention for women since the sewing machine. Thousands of women are proving this for themselves every day. Straight of the goods, how to cut, how to put together—all PRINTED right on the Pattern itself.